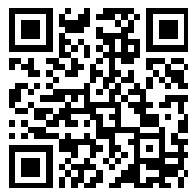
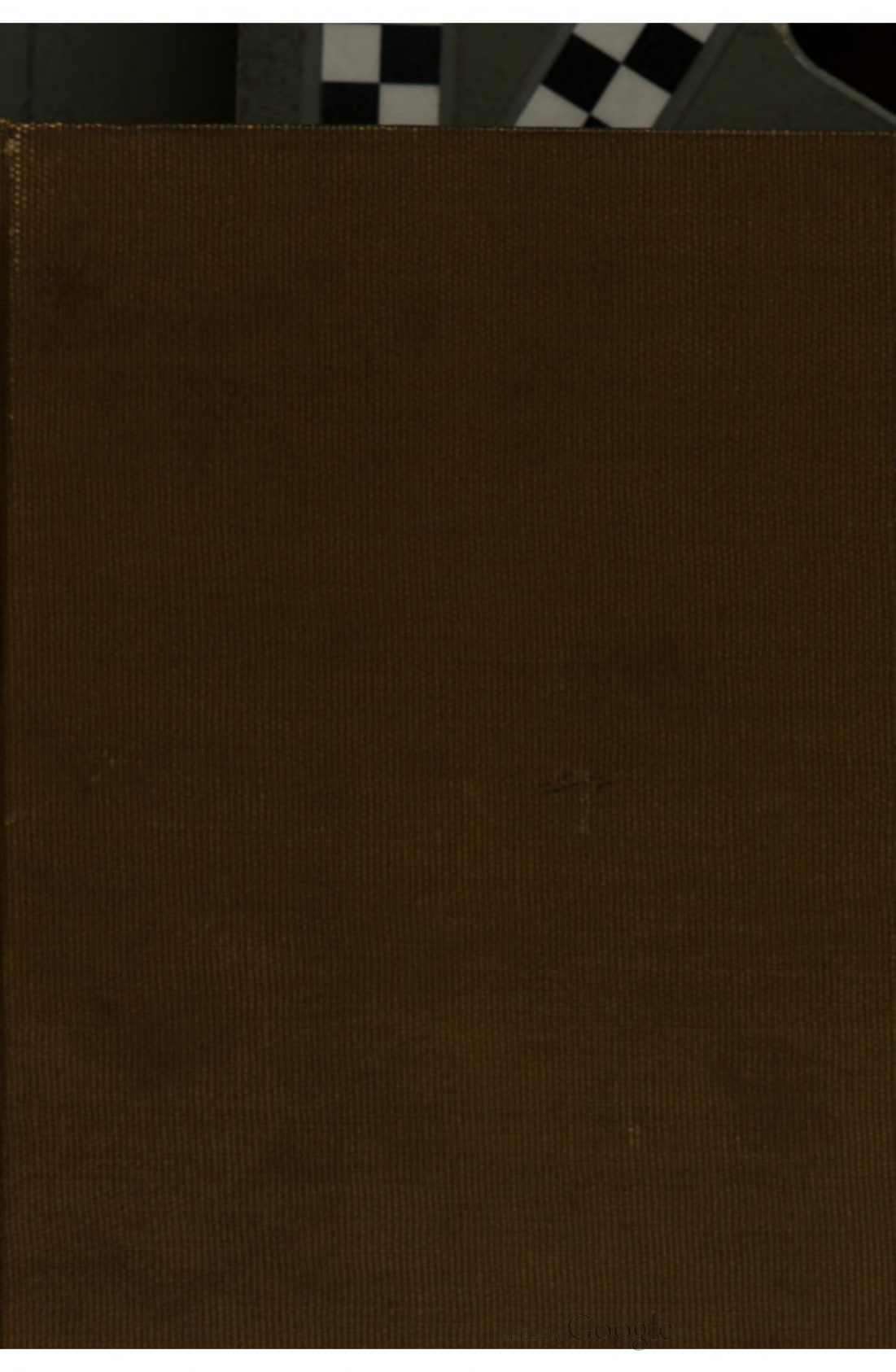

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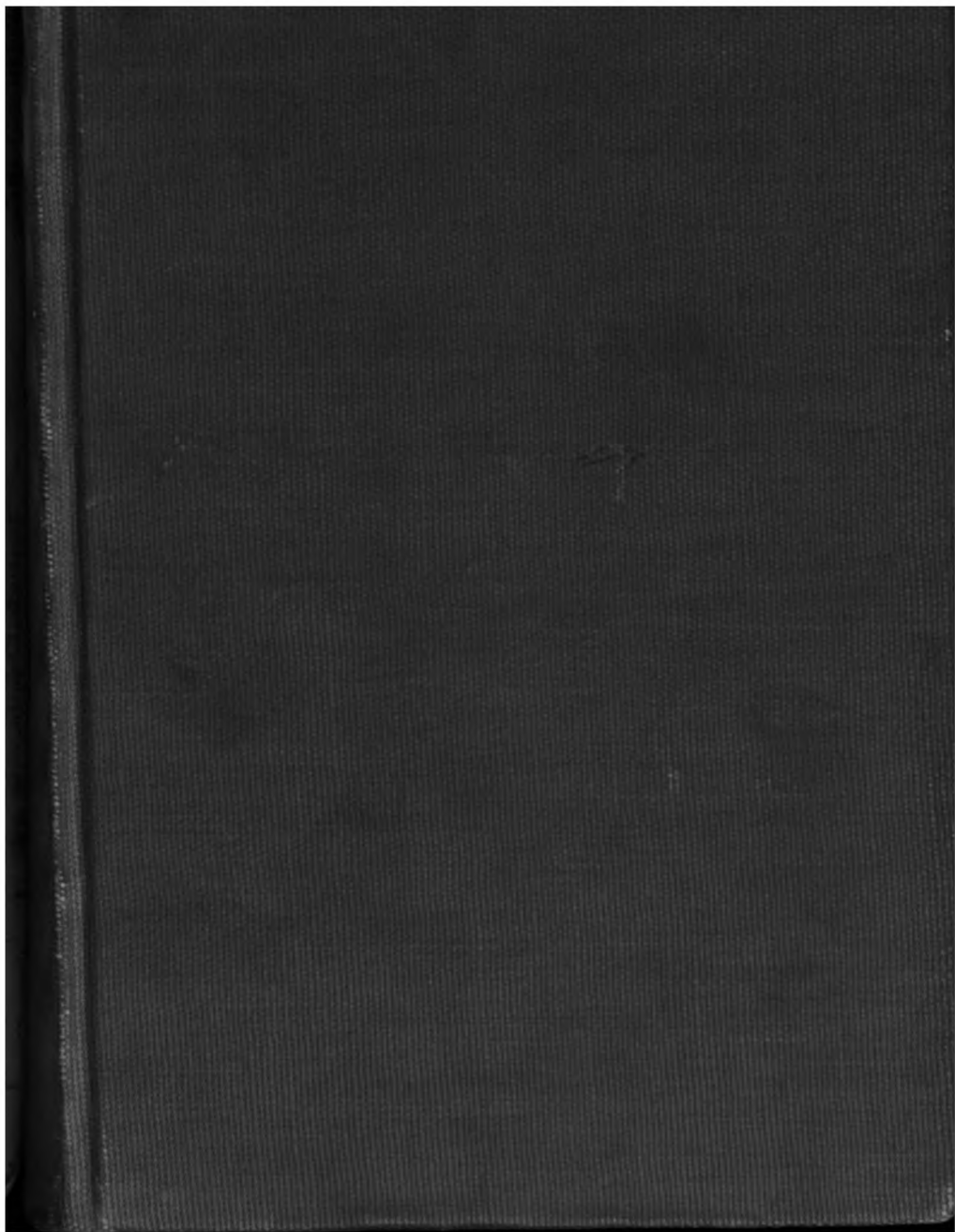
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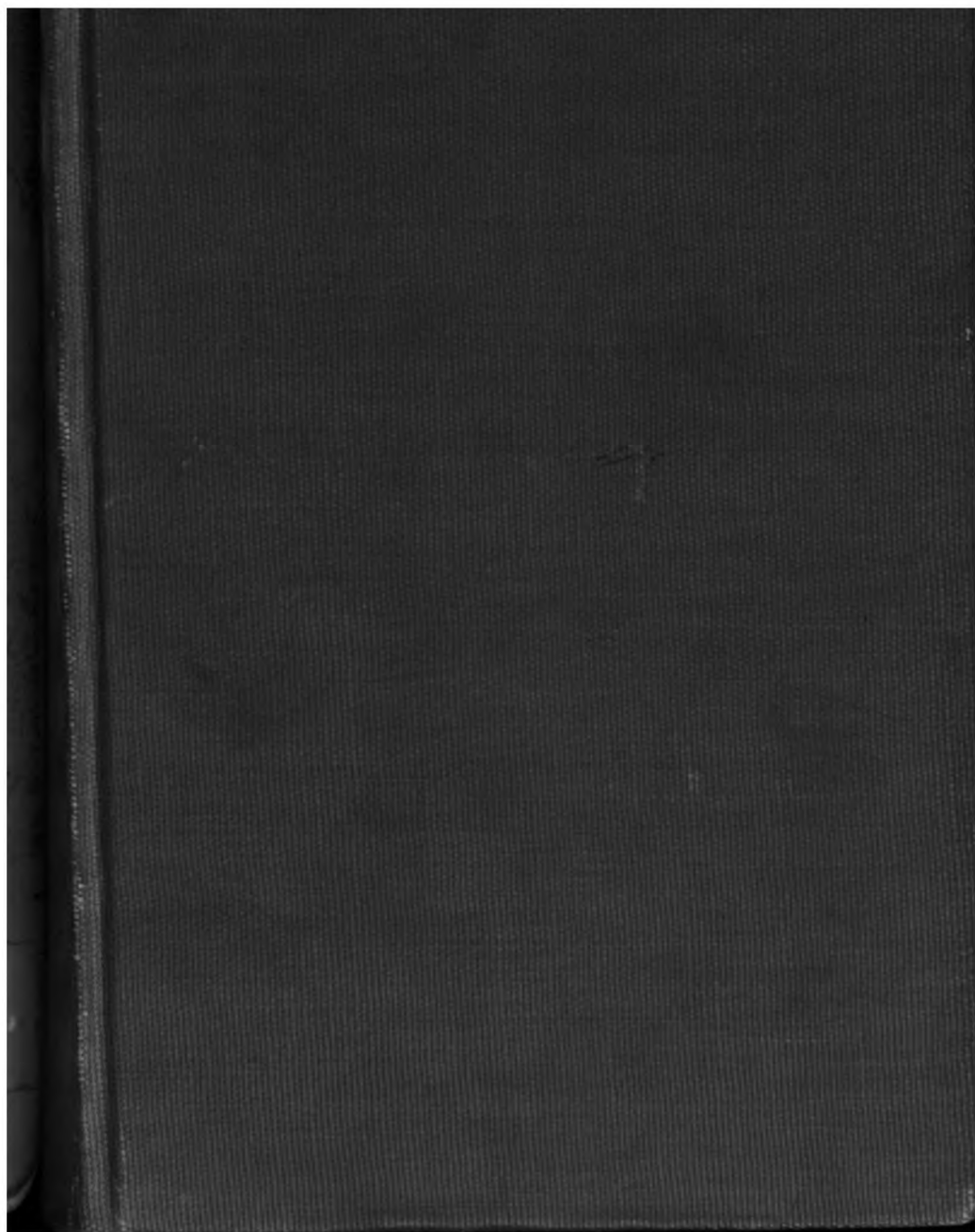












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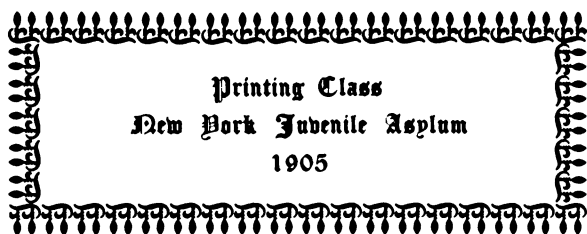
**NEW YORK
JUVENILE ASYLUM**

**FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 1904**





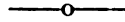
THE increase in density must be continually pushed back into a broad zone around the center of the town, this zone having great avenues or parks within it. The death rate statistics show a terrible increase in mortality, and especially in infant mortality, in over-crowded tenements. The slum exacts a heavy total of death from those who dwell therein. No Christian and civilized community can afford to show a happy-go-lucky lack of concern for the youth of to-day ; for, if so, the community will have to pay a terrible penalty of financial burden and social degradation in the to-morrow.—*Extract from President Roosevelt's message to the Congress, December 5, 1904.*



Printing Class
New York Juvenile Asylum
1905

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Officers and Directors
OF THE
NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM
FOR THE YEAR 1905.

PRESIDENT,
MORNAY WILLIAMS.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT,
HOWARD TOWNSEND.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT,
ALFRED E. MARLING.

SECRETARY,
HENRY N. TIFFT.

TREASURER,
WILLARD PARKER BUTLER.

DIRECTORS.

WHOSE TERMS OF OFFICE EXPIRE RESPECTIVELY

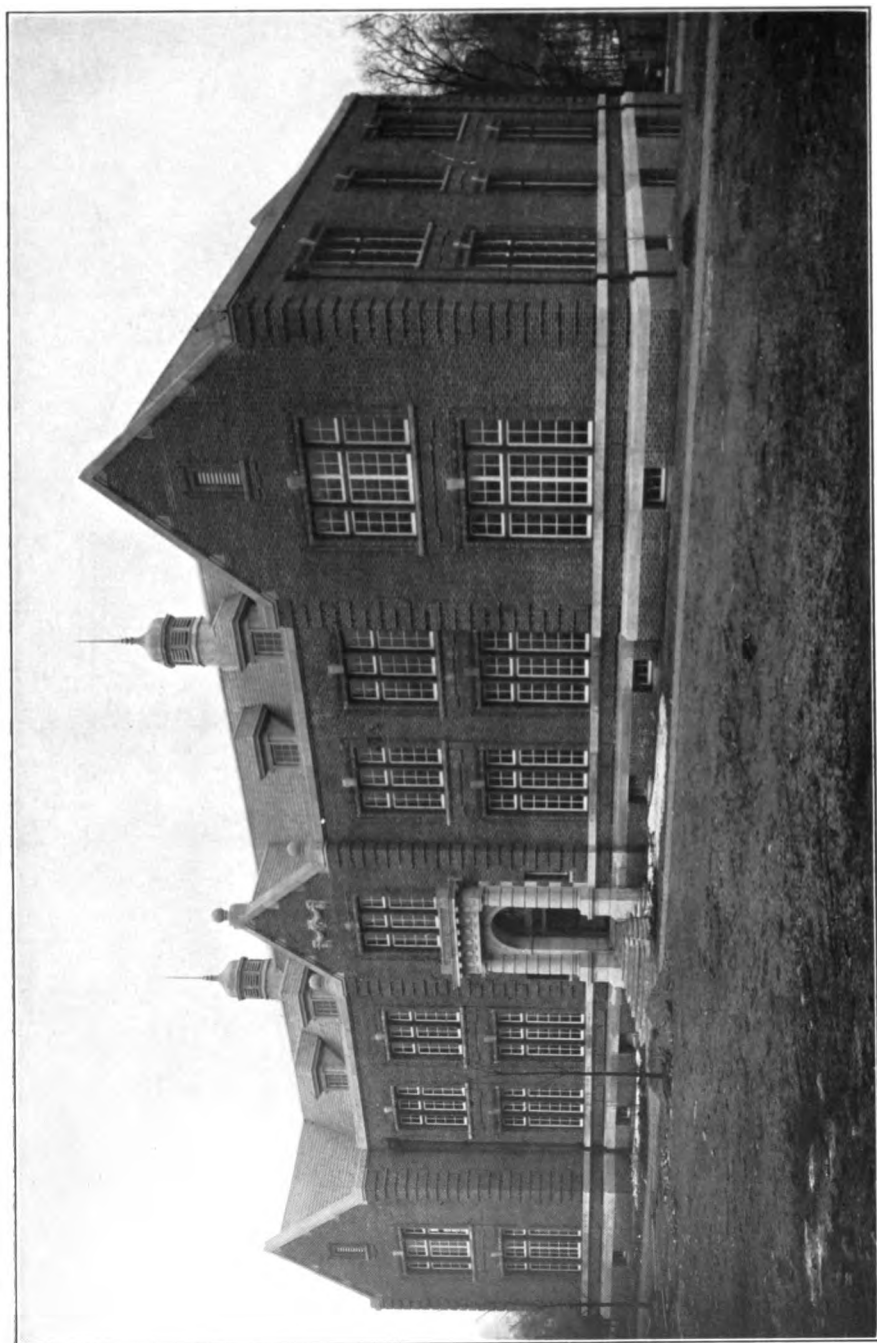
January, 1906.
HENRY N. TIFFT,
ALFRED E. MARLING,
HENRY E. GREGORY,
RANDOLPH HURRY,
HOWARD TOWNSEND,
FRANCIS LOUIS SLADE.

January, 1907.
JAMES T. BARROW,
JOSEPH W. HARTLEY,
HENRY D. CHAPIN, M.D.,
WILLARD PARKER BUTLER,
FRANK HARVEY FIELD,
E. R. L. GOULD.

January, 1908.
MORNAY WILLIAMS,
EDMUND DWIGHT,
JOHN SEELY WARD, JR.,
EVERT JANSEN WENDELL,
WM. E. VERPLANCK,
ALEXANDER M. HADDEN,
ROBERT E. SPEER,
J. G. PHELPS STOKES.

DIRECTORS EX-OFFICIO.

HON. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Mayor of the City of New York.
HON. JOHN F. AHEARN, President of the Borough of Manhattan.
HON. CHARLES V. FURNES, President of the Board of Aldermen.
HON. JAMES H. TULLY, Commissioner of Public Charities.
HON. FRANCIS J. LANTRY, Commissioner of Correction.



SCHOOL HOUSE, THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE.

STANDING COMMITTEES

FOR THE YEAR 1905.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER, Chairman.

JOHN SEELY WARD, JR.

E. R. L. GOULD.

COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

JAMES T. BARROW, Chairman.

EDMUND DWIGHT.

ALFRED E. MARLING.

COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES.

WILLIAM E. VERPLANCK, Chairman.

HENRY E. GREGORY.

FRANCIS LOUIS SLADE.

JOSEPH W. HARTLEY.

COMMITTEE ON VISITING.

EDMUND DWIGHT, Chairman.

RANDOLPH HURRY.

HENRY D. CHAPIN, M. D.

FRANCIS LOUIS SLADE.

JOHN SEELY WARD, JR.

J. G. PHELPS STOKES.

EVERT JANSEN WENDELL.

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER.

HOWARD TOWNSEND.

ROBERT E. SPEER.

ALEXANDER M. HADDEN.

FRANK HARVEY FIELD.

E. R. L. GOULD.

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS, INDENTURES AND DISCHARGES.

HENRY E. GREGORY, Chairman.

WILLIAM E. VERPLANCK.

JAMES T. BARROW.

ALEXANDER M. HADDEN.

EVERT JANSEN WENDELL.

HOWARD TOWNSEND.

RANDOLPH HURRY.

J. G. PHELPS STOKES.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MORNAV WILLIAMS, ex-officio Chairman.

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER, of Committee on Finance.

JAMES T. BARROW, of Committee on Buildings and Repairs.

WILLIAM E. VERPLANCK, of Committee on Supplies.

EDMUND DWIGHT, of Committee on Visiting.

HENRY E. GREGORY, of Com. on Admissions, Indentures and Discharges

RANDOLPH HURRY.

EVERT JANSEN WENDELL.

Honorary Members.

AGNEW, ANDREW G.	LOVELL, LEANDER N.
DENNY, THOMAS	MILLER, WALTER T.
DEVOE, FREDERICK W.	MOULTON, FRANKLIN W.
GALLAWAY, ROBERT M.	OPDYCKE, LEONARD E.
GARTH, HORACE E.	PLUMMER, JOHN F.
GEISSENE AINER, F. W. JR.	ROBB, J. HAMPDEN
GOODRICH, SAMUEL G.	SCHWAB, GUSTAV H.
HADDEN, ALEXANDER, M. D.	SHERMAN, WILLIAM WATTS
HILLS, HENRY F.	SMITH, ORISON B.
HUMPHREY, HENRY M.	STOKES, ANSON P.
JOHNSON, JOHN E.	STRONG, THERON G.
KING, WILLIAM V.	TALMADGE, HENRY
KINGSLEY, WILLIAM M.	WHEELLOCK, WILLIAM E.
LAMBERT, WILLIAM	WILLIAMS, LEIGHTON



SCHOOL BUILDING AT THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE, JANUARY, 1904.

Official Staff

Main Asylum

SUPERINTENDENT.

CHARLES D. HILLES.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT

JOHN KLEIN.

PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOLS

MISS MARY F. DOWLING.

VISITOR.

MISS HELEN M. HALL.

CLERKS.

R. T. WEBBER.

MISS DOROTHY PAPENHAUSEN.

MUSIC TEACHER.

MISS NELLIE M. CHASE.

TEACHERS

MISS MARGARET MCINTOSH,

MISS N. L. MANN,

MISS JANET D. BURNS,

MISS JESSIE M. RULLHAUSEN,

MISS MARY L. GARTLAND,

MISS CHARLOTTE DOBBINS,

MISS FANNIE M. BATCHELDER,

MISS MAE HITCHCOCK,

MISS IDA J. KIRLEY

MISS MINNIE R. WARREN,

MISS ALICE M. FRANTZ,

MRS. ADELLA B. DAVIS.

MISS CORNELIA WEST,

KINDERGARTNERS

MISS MARY W. WALES.

MISS ANNA H. WALES.

MISS ELIZABETH T. COLBURN, Matron Girls' Department.

MISS ADA C. HALSEY, Matron Girls' Sewing Room.

MISS E. DICK, Matron Boys' Mending Room.

MISS EDNA FERDON, Matron Girls' Mending Room.

MISS HARRIET A. STEWART, Assistant Girls' Sewing Room.

MISS LYDIA BROWN, Trained Nurse.

MISS N. LYNCH, Night Nurse.

MISS KATE E. FIRMIN, Matron of Nursery.

MISS SOPHIA SOMERS, Tailor Shop.

MISS A. RASMUSSEN, Night Matron.

SUPERVISORS.

THOMAS F. FOLEY, First Division.

IRVING M. WOOLSEY, Asst. First Division.

WILLIAM EVANS, Second Division.

HOPETON D. SMITH, Juvenile Division.

A. L. BALDWIN, Shoe Shop.

FRANK S. WHORLOW, Clothing Room.

GUY MORGAN, Drill Squad.

ROBERT L. LARMER, General Relief.

GEORGE W. KERR, Printing Department.

NIGHT SUPERVISORS IN DORMITORIES.

JAMES B. TAYLOR.

DOUGLAS FORBES.

B. B. WHEATON, Gardener.

BURT J. MOFFITT, Baker.

WM. ARBUTHNOT, Carpenter.

ANDREW C. JOHNSON, Engineer.

DAVID M. RUSSEL, Storekeeper.

OTTO CREDNER, Night Engineer.

ALFRED M. SPALDING, M. D., Physician.

T. M. WEED, D. D. S., Dentist.



Field Secretary's Office.

MRS. CHARLOTTE BREWSTER JORDAN, Field Secretary.

MISS MINA DALY, Clerk.



House of Reception.

JOHN W. STEVENS, Clerk.

JOSEPH McCABE, Supervisor.

E. W. McLURE, Teacher.

MISS M. K. FERGUSON, Matron.

JOSIAH ELTING, Detailed Police Officer.



Western Agency.

ILLINOIS CHILDREN'S HOME AND AID SOCIETY, CHICAGO.



ROAD THROUGH WOODS, THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE.

Fifty-third Annual Report.

**TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF
NEW YORK, AND THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK :**

The Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum, pursuant to the Act under which they were incorporated in 1851, herewith submit their report for the year 1904, being their fifty-third annual report.

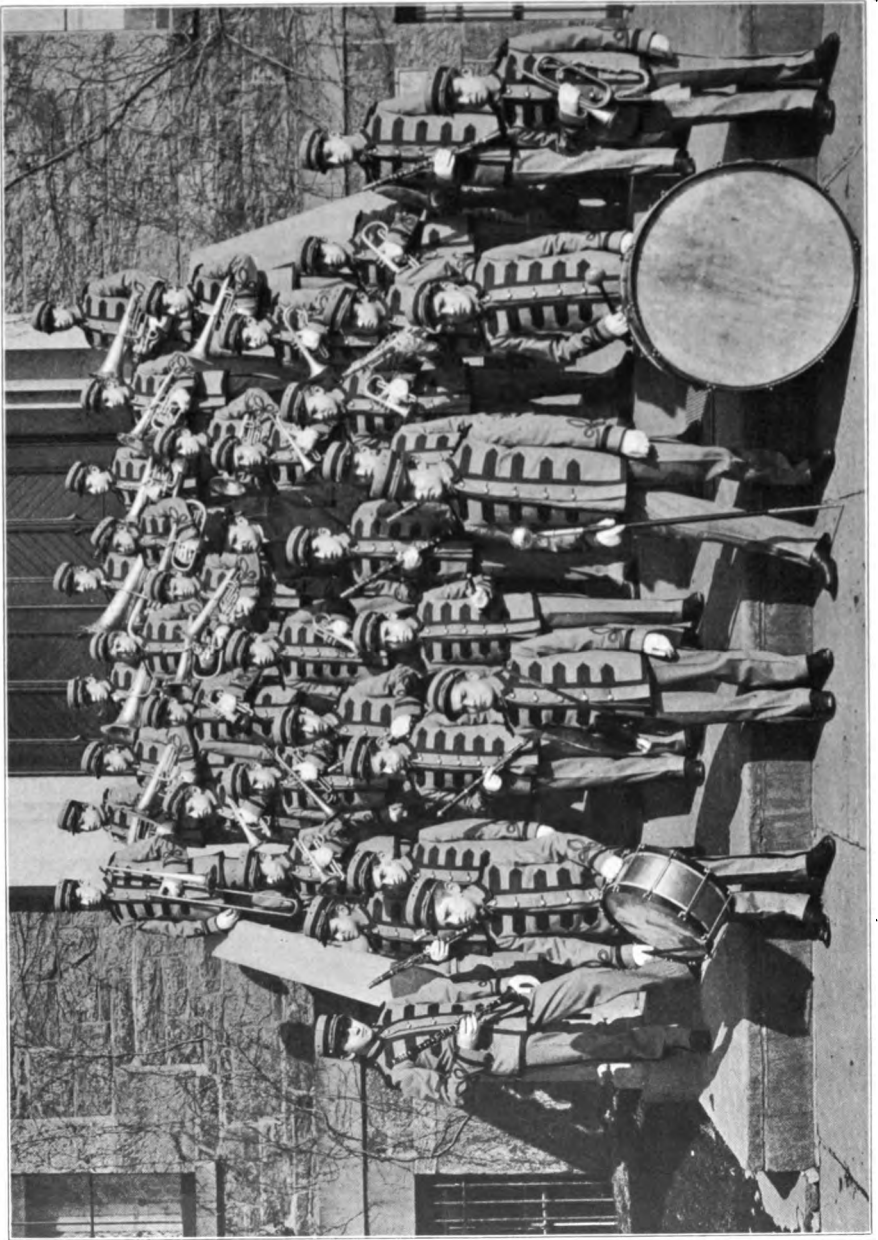
The year which has just closed has been a year of very great activity and anxiety in the history of the Asylum. As has been outlined in the reports of the preceding years, the Directors of the Asylum have engaged upon a task, now nearly approaching completion, which has taxed to the utmost their energies and resources ; the task, namely, of erecting a new institution in the country, equipped for the maintenance and education of children upon the cottage plan in groups of not more than twenty each, while at the same time carrying on undisturbed the work of the Asylum as it has been carried on for more than half a century on Manhattan Island, and arranging for the transfer of the institution in the year 1905 from its old site to the new site. Apart from the difficulties usually attending the erection of fifteen cottage homes, a school building capable of accommodating five hundred children, a power house, and a central kitchen, and the remodeling of five other houses already on the premises, together with the making of roads, laying of sewers, arranging for water supply, heating plant, and lighting plant ; the magnitude and difficulty of the task have been augmented by the fact that the funds of the institution, from which payment was to be made for all of this work, were represented by real estate investments on Manhattan Island, and the problem of financing the work was rendered more difficult

for that reason. The real estate of the Asylum on Manhattan Island had to be continuously used for the purpose of the institution, while ready money had to be obtained at the smallest rate of interest obtainable for carrying on the work, and then the real estate holdings on Manhattan Island sold to pay off the existing mortgages and to complete the work of erection at Dobbs Ferry.

The carrying out of this task has required the skilled interest and effort of the members of the Board most familiar with real estate and monetary transactions, and the members of every committee of the Board have given unstintedly of time, thought and effort toward the work.

It had been hoped at the outset that an outlay of \$650,000 might have completed the cottage colony to a point where it would have been possible to accommodate three hundred children. Instead of that, under present building conditions and with the necessary outlay for permanent work in grading and underground service systems, an expenditure of \$800,000 has been required. Nevertheless, so satisfactory has been the progress of affairs that the Directors are glad to say that they confidently expect to be able to make the transfer, leaving the property on Washington Heights, which has been so long occupied as a congregate institution, late in the spring of 1905, and entering on the new work at Dobbs Ferry without any indebtedness, and with a substantial sum permanently invested.

To achieve this result, however, it will be necessary to reduce the number of children cared for by the Asylum from more than one thousand to three hundred. Such a reduction in numbers calls for an explanation which, though it has been given often before, may perhaps be wisely repeated here. The reasons for it are two-fold in nature: reasons, on the one hand, that may be deemed theoretical; reasons, on the other hand, that are intensely practical, and these latter may be treated first. The work of child-saving as conducted heretofore in the old institution at 176th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, on Manhattan Island, has been rendered incapable of further extension by the growth of the City of New York. The objections to the congregate system, however great they may have been under the best of conditions, were overwhelming when the area of the Juvenile Asylum grounds on Manhattan Island, never more than twenty-



THE BAND.

two acres in extent, was cut up by the opening of new avenues, so that the tract extending originally from the old Kingsbridge Road to Amsterdam Avenue, is now intersected not only by Eleventh Avenue (as it has been for a number of years), but by Audubon and Wadsworth Avenues, and is soon to be still further restricted by the opening of the cross streets. Moreover, not only was the area of the play-grounds and garden greatly diminished, and their usefulness practically destroyed under a system for the care of children which requires the presence of walls and locked doors, but the financial burden was increased to an intolerable degree. As pointed out in others reports, the contribution to the permanent funds of the Asylum in the early days of its history by the City of New York was about \$150,000, but almost that sum has already been paid back to the City in assessments, and a further sum aggregating, with that already paid, far more than \$150,000 has been levied. The sale of property at Washington Heights, therefore, became imperative, and the question was not between continuing there under the present system and erecting a new institution, but solely between erecting a new institution on the old system or on a new system.

There must also be considered as among the practical reasons for a change, the question of religious training. The New York Juvenile Asylum has always been a Protestant institution. Very soon after its incorporation it became necessary to assert its distinctively Protestant character, and members of the Roman Catholic Church felt, and felt rightly, that if children needing reformation were to be educated at all in religious things, they should be educated in the faith of their fathers, and accordingly, in recognition of this, the New York Catholic Protectory was incorporated with a charter very largely identical with that of the Juvenile Asylum, and the two institutions cared for children of the same character, differentiating them according to the religious faith of their parents. At that time, however, there were very few Jewish children who were subjects of treatment in such an institution as the Juvenile Asylum. With the increase in the immigration of Russian, Polish and Hungarian Jews there has come (for no reason derogatory to the race, but simply from conditions of immigration) a very large increase in the number of Jewish children requiring institutional care, (such as the Juve-

nile Asylum) and for a number of years past large numbers of such children have been cared for in the Juvenile Asylum, simply because there was no place controlled by persons of their own faith which could or would receive them; in some years as large a proportion as forty per cent. of the inmates of the Juvenile Asylum were such Jewish children. Within a year past the intelligent educators and philanthropists of the Jewish faith have seen the necessity of instituting a charity which should care for these children, and a Jewish protectory has been organized, which is soon to go into active operation. Under these circumstances the Directors felt that both duty and opportunity joined to render it wise to eliminate from the number of their wards those of Jewish faith.

It then became a question, since a new institution was to be erected, and so large a proportion of the inmates of the Juvenile Asylum were to be eliminated, whether the new institution should be built upon a plan which would require the erection of large buildings of the barrack type, incapable of homogeneous development, or whether it should be erected upon other lines, and at this point a discussion of the reasons for the adoption of the cottage home colony, which may be deemed theoretical, seems proper.

With the exact number of inmates to be cared for uncertain, and with practically a new institution to be formed, the whole question as to the best method of caring for children during their detention in a disciplinary school came under discussion, and in that discussion the primary object to be sought was, of course, the best development of the individual child. No considerations of ease of management (because the development was along old lines), and no considerations of economy of administration even, could be allowed to influence the judgment, if it were once established that the the desired result would be best attained by the segregation of the children into small groups, and would be retarded by the aggregation of children in a congregate institution. For the purpose of developing the moral character of the individual child, of bringing out by education the good that was undeveloped, and of repressing by firm and kind discipline the evil that had been nurtured, or even inspired, by the conditions of the child's life before it became an inmate of the school, a separate home is best. And at this point the consideration

which seems to be most important to keep in mind is that, after all, the most effective force in education is personal contact or, to use another term, companionship. Beyond all rules of the school or the work-room; beyond all methods of instruction is personal influence, the daily instruction of conduct and example on the part of the child's companions, whether adults or minors. The tuition, whether it is paid for or not, which is most effective in forming character during the formative period of childhood is the tuition of companionship, whether the companionship be that of parent and child, teacher and pupil, or boy and boy. Now, the danger of the congregate institution is the danger of the street, namely, the probability, if not the certainty, that the influence of daily companionship among equals will prove stronger than the limited companionship between teacher and pupil, or officer and ward in the school-room or the work-shop. If the moral tone of the institution among the boys themselves, however low that moral tone may be, is a stronger force than the moral instruction, the mental drill, or the manual training given in chapel, school or work-shop, then the net result of the school discipline will simply be to harden bad habits into bad character. On the other hand, if an atmosphere of home can be created, in which the influence of the home, with its more intimate companionship, its reciprocal obligations and endearments, can be substituted for the bravado of the street comradeship, a great moral advance has been accomplished. To even approximate such a result a small group under one roof is a necessity.

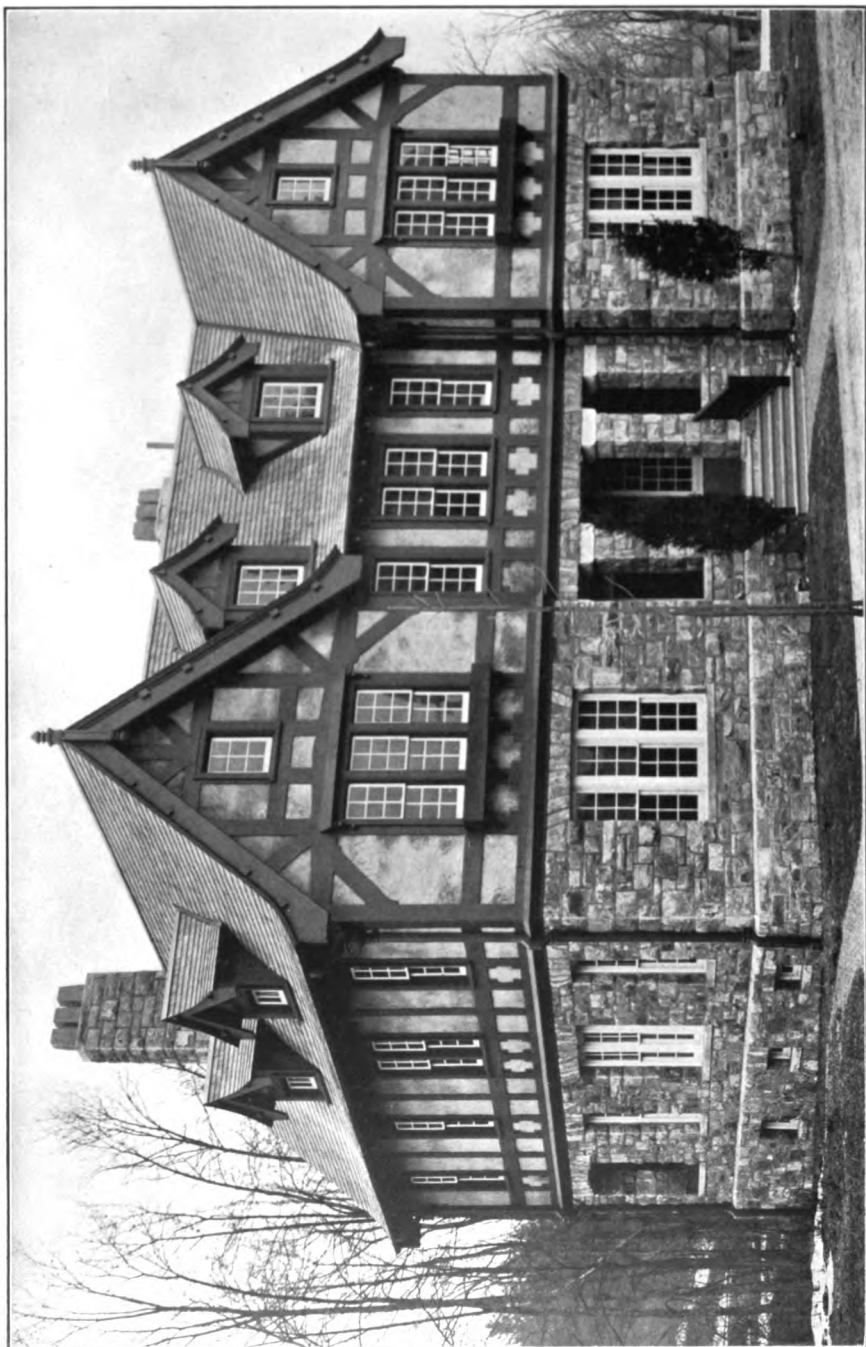
The second reason for adopting the smaller cottage group, which is closely akin to the first, is the need of classification. While it is true that the charge on which a child is committed to an institution by a court is in reality no index whatever to the character of the child, it is also true that in the community at large there is a widespread feeling that children charged with crimes should not be brought into direct contact with children committed for less serious offences. At the very outset, therefore, of the period of detention a separation into groups according to the charge brought against the child must be made, and can only be made, (except in the most perfunctory sort of fashion) where the cottage group is possible. But a far more important classification becomes possible in a cottage institution when opportunity

is afforded for the promotion of the boy for good conduct to a home where he will enjoy, not merely additional privileges, but companionship of better boys. There seems to be no logical reason why a boy who advances in manners and morals should not be promoted just as much as a boy who advances in knowledge and the ability to acquire knowledge. If a boy goes from the primary grade into the grammar grade, and from one grammar grade into another, as he learns how to learn as well as acquires a certain fund of information, so the boy who learns to be neat in his person, clean in his speech, temperate in his habits, and self-controlled in all things, ought to be promoted to the society of boys who have learned the same lesson, and ought to be allowed an increased liberty for that very reason.

In view of these considerations, the Directors of the Asylum, under the advice of their very able Superintendent, Mr. Hilles, have not only arranged for the construction of cottages to accommodate not more than twenty children, so as to approximate as far as might be to the size of a large family, but have arranged for different types of cottages, causing the erection of dormitory cottages in the majority of cases, but in some instances arranging for the erection of cottages having single rooms, so that a boy who had been proved able to conduct himself with dignity and propriety might be promoted to one of these honor cottages of the single room type and given a room of his own, which he could adorn with his own handiwork and where he could keep his boyish possessions.

To enter further into the reasons for the adoption of the cottage home as against the congregate institution would prolong this report to an undue length, and it must be sufficient to add here that perhaps not the least of these reasons is that the village character of a group of buildings, of which the larger should be schools and chapel and the smaller homes, is in itself so far a departure from the prison-like aspect of a great congregate institution that it alone impresses the mind, whether of visitor or inmate, with a sense of home-likeness, and therefore the Directors have endeavored to give to their new colony both the character and the name of a village.

In January, 1904, Mr. E. R. L. Gould was elected a member of the Board of Directors, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Frederick W. Devoe, and later the resignation from



DORMITORY COTTAGE, THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE

the Board of Directors of Mr. Leonard E. Opdycke was accepted with great regret by his associates. These were the only changes in the constitution of the Board during the year 1904.

A more detailed statement of work of the institution during the year, both upon the old site and upon the new, must be left to the report of the Superintendent and the other reports which follow this, but the Directors cannot conclude their report without again expressing their sense of obligation to the devoted labors of the Superintendent and the Assistant-Superintendent, and to the officers and teachers under them; and acknowledging also their gratitude to the over-ruling Providence which has thus far prospered the work of the Asylum.

MORNAY WILLIAMS	}	<i>Committee on Report.</i>
<i>President</i>		
FRANK HARVEY FIELD		
RANDOLPH HURRY		

December 31, 1904.



Superintendent's Report.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

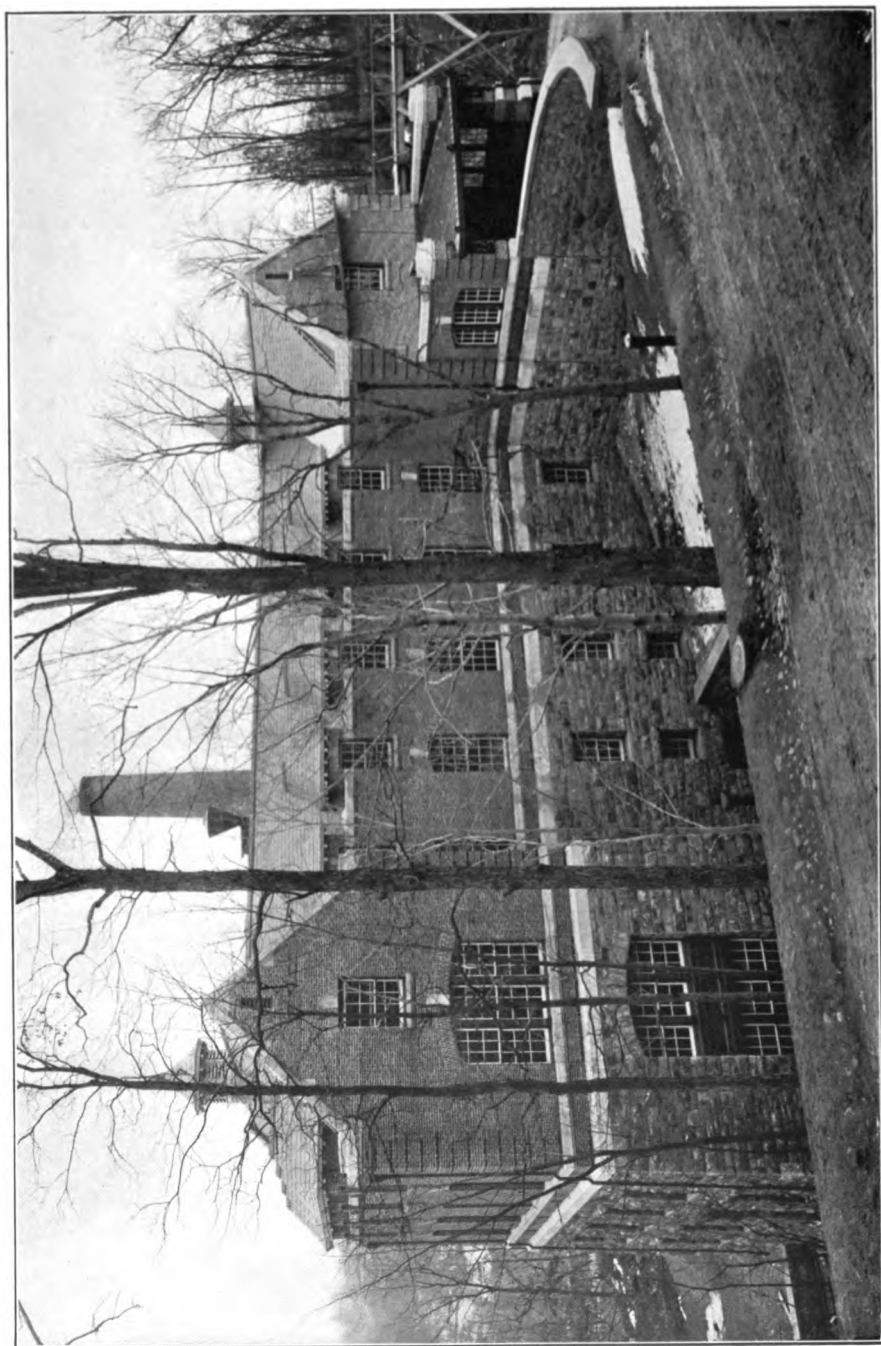
During the year just closed the Juvenile Asylum approached the maximum of population and attained the minimum of expenditure per capita ; continued to maintain, educate and train the army of children on Washington Heights and to secure suitable homes in the west ; prosecuted almost to completion the work of erecting seventeen buildings of the new home at Dobbs Ferry ; and was providentially exempt from fire, accident, serious epidemic or other untoward event.

The total census rose from 888 on January 1st to 1,059 on October 3rd, with a waiting list that was denied admittance by reason of the congested condition of all departments of the Main Asylum and House of Reception. The total number of recruits was 758, making the whole number cared for within the year, 1,646.

In all this large company, only one child was removed by death. It is a matter for devout thankfulness on the part of the management that in fifty-three years, with a grand total of 39,000 children, there have been only 158 deaths, an average of four in each thousand. This record is still more gratifying when one considers that the average period of detention has been over eighteen months. It has not been the result of accident ; it attests vigilance, regularity, attention to the demands of sanitation and respect for hygienic laws.

Early in the year, Mr. John Klein succeeded to the position of assistant superintendent. He brought to the important position a varied experience in the work that has aided him in the successful discharge of duties that have been peculiarly trying and exacting. Mr. Robert T. Webber was advanced to the position of chief clerk. With these exceptions, the principal executive officers of the preceding year were continued. The teachers, officers and employees have rendered acceptable service, generally speaking, and deserve considerate treatment at the hands of the management.

A prolonged inspection of the boys' department was made, in the spring, by Mr. Henry M. Lehtrecker, an executive officer of



POWER HOUSE AND KITCHEN, THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE.

the State Board of Charities, and a voluminous report of his observations was filed at the institution. Later in the year a similar examination of the the girls' department was conducted by Mrs. Mary S. Oppenheimer, representing the State Board of Charities also, and during the summer months, District Superintendent Seth T. Stewart of the Public Schools spent several days in a painstaking and intelligent inquiry into the Asylum's school methods and results. This last investigation was most searching and City Superintendent Maxwell, in transmitting extracts from the report, quotes the introductory paragraph, as follows :

" The New York Juvenile Asylum has a remarkably well run school, especially in view of the fact that the acting principal is in charge of a class. The corps of teachers have been selected evidently with the greatest care."

Helpful suggestions from Mr. Stewart were the introduction of memory gems from literature as interesting and as an aid in the work of character building ; the recital of leading events of the day as an adjunct to composition and history ; and more attention to nature study and drawing in correlation.

It was a pleasure to learn from the detailed report that the teachers, who were severally graded according to the standards of the city schools, are in no respect inferior to those in the public schools and that in many cases they are unequalled.

At the beginning of the year the exits from the kitchen were supplied with fire doors. The outlay for this improvement was returned in one year by the reduction in insurance premiums. The fire hose and hand apparatus have been periodically tested by the Asylum staff and the city inspectors ; training has been repeatedly given in the use of the fire escapes ; and fire drills have been held every fortnight.

For many years the children were formed into three classes, according to a method founded upon deportment, but this custom was discarded four or five years ago. About two years ago a drill squad was organized as an aid to discipline. During the past autumn the mill system was introduced to supplement the work of this squad. A conduct card system was established in connection with the drill squad, but the cards do not record minor infractions nor do they bear testimony to the praiseworthy progress of the children of good intentions and behavior. At

best, it is a negative record. All institutions that attempt reformatory work rely on a record of deportment and progress in regulating the release of their wards. The so-called merit and demerit system is used almost universally. Children start with zero and accumulate merits to a given point or start with a handicap of demerits and reduce to zero by credits for good conduct. Two American institutions employ the banking system, issuing a "coin of the realm" that is not transferable and can only be applied to the reduction of the debt arbitrarily imposed by the management at the time a child enters. In at least one other American institution this coin is legally current in the school and is said to be helpful in teaching the value of money and certain commercial practices.

The English mill system has some advantages over others, and while it has not been in operation in the Asylum long enough to justify a positive opinion that it will prove workable and practicable, it is believed that it will be superior to any plan yet devised. A boy is daily credited with two mills by the teacher, two mills by the shop foreman, three mills for neatness and cleanliness and three mills for general deportment. Thus a boy may earn ten mills or one cent every day. This is ten mills of real money. Indifference leaves him at a stand-still; bad conduct reduces his ledger balance. In introducing this rule, the Asylum assumes an obligation to pay an average of twenty-five cents per month per boy for perfect conduct, cleanliness and satisfactory progress in school and shop, or a maximum obligation of \$3,000 per year. Heretofore, about \$500 was annually distributed in a haphazard manner for rewards. Perfection would therefore involve an additional expenditure of \$2,500 each year in an institution having a population of one thousand, but such a blissful condition would likewise result in the retirement of enough disciplinary officers to make the undertaking financially profitable. During the three months of the experiment, perfection has not been triumphant throughout the Asylum and there are no signs of an institutional millenium, but the system guarantees justice to all. It will be a more potent influence when it is thoroughly understood that the A. I. & D. Committee will be guided by the individual records in its deliberations at discharge meetings. Where those who did not behave fared equally as well as those who did behave, as for-

merly, there was no incitement to good conduct—no inducement to put forth proper efforts.

All the holidays of the year were appropriately observed, although the managers officially were not extravagant in the expenditure. Elsewhere will be found a long list of acknowledgments. Each child received a practical Christmas gift and enjoyed a bountiful Christmas dinner. The cantata on Dec. 24th and the special sacred song service the following day, both in Wetmore Hall, gave pleasure alike to those who participated and to the friends who were attracted to the Asylum on those days. It was the farewell Christmas celebration in the old Asylum and President Williams feelingly alluded to the fact in his address.

Miss Colburn has maintained her small class in domestic duties, a voluntary work conducted in her own quarters under most attractive auspices. The local societies of the girls' department have continued their existence. The girls' Christian Endeavor organization attended several district meetings in a body and was rewarded during the year by the public presentation of a silk banner won from the fifteen societies of the Fifth District. Miss Myra Grigg, district superintendent, made the occasion memorable by an address full of encouragement and sympathy.

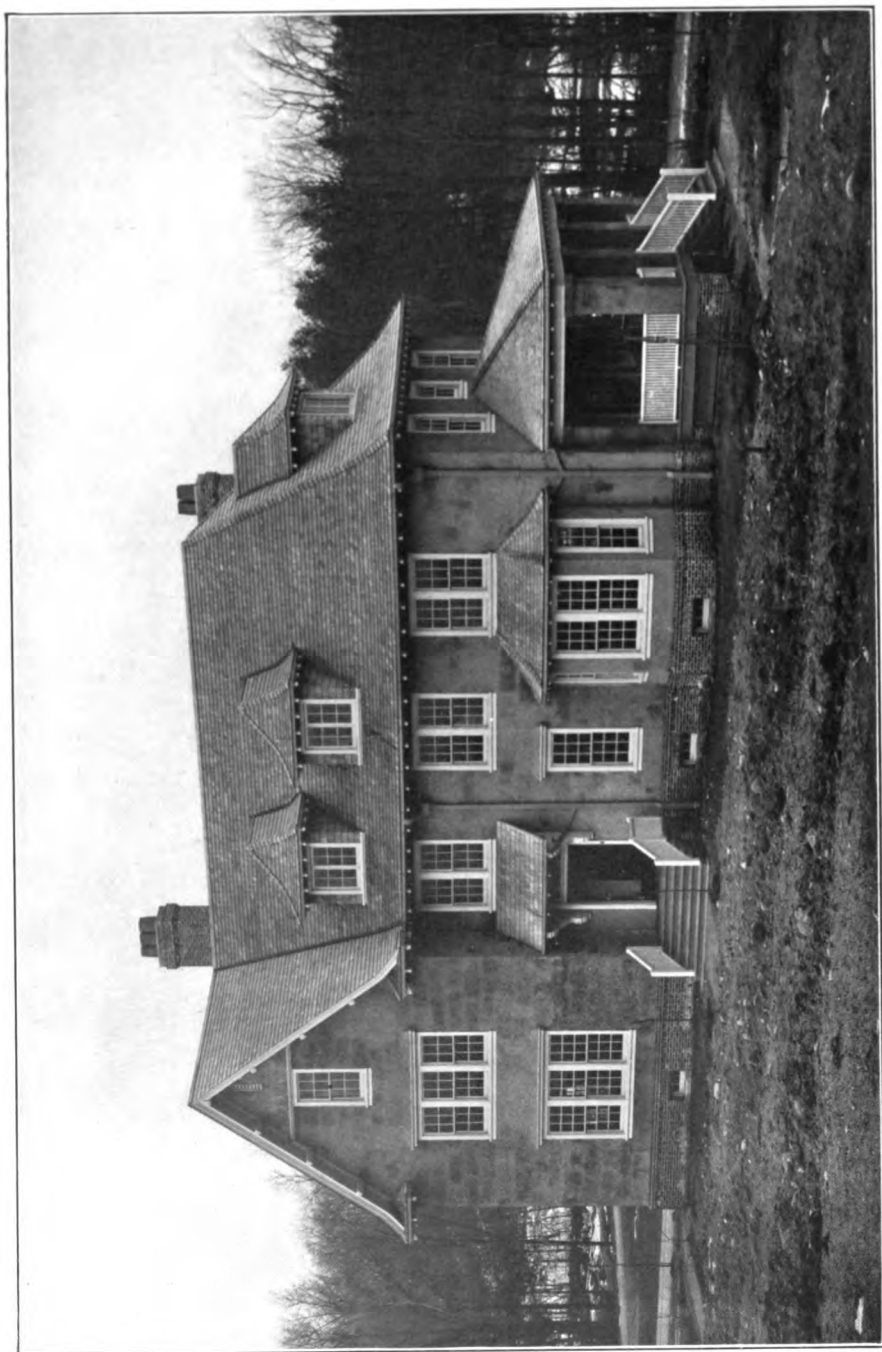
Clergymen of various denominations conducted the services on Sunday afternoons, at times suffering very great physical discomfort in making the long journey to Washington Heights. This voluntary service has been rendered cheerfully for many years and has been of inestimable value in supplementing the moral instruction of the institution.

The children are deeply indebted to their good friend, Mr. Joseph Fettretch, for providing a delightful performance by a professional prestidigitator. This, and an afternoon with the Rev. William H. Owen and the boy choir of St. Thomas' Church, visits to the Berkeley Lyceum and regimental games as guests of Mr. Wendell, and the wholesale exodus to Barnum's Circus and the Military Tournament, have taken the edge off the monotony of asylum life. The lectures every Wednesday night, under the auspices of the Board of Education, are a welcome innovation. An intelligent selection of subjects and speakers has resulted in a wide range of instruction. The children of the advanced classes write compositions of merit on many of the entertainments. The recognition of the Asylum as a lecture center made it possible for

District Superintendent Stewart to secure for our use during the vacation months a gymnastic outfit, one summer kindergartner and one physical director. Perhaps the most sincere attestation of the popularity of the athletic apparatus was the state of collapse of the entire equipment at the end of the vacation period. A further evidence of the lively interest shown by individuals and officials in the advancement of children was the unrestricted access to the books controlled by the N. Y. public library and the reappearance, in December, of a stream of contributions that flowed continuously from 1852 until two decades ago. The disappearance was due to the management's frank announcement in the early eighties that the Asylum was seemingly beyond financial contingency, and advice to the supporters to dispense the gifts in other directions. Changed conditions have made necessary a reversal of that decision and one pressing duty of to-day is to emphasize the fact that the Asylum is in existence and that it deserves well of those who appreciate the value of normal social forces.

Elsewhere in the report will be found tables on the nativity, ages, education, habits and manner of commitments. A detailed study of the fluctuations in the population has not been prepared this year from the fact that it would not show a measurable variation from the results presented last year. The following interesting and useful tabulation is submitted as a substitute. From January 1st to June 30th, 1904, both dates inclusive, three hundred and sixty-two children were committed to the Asylum by lawfully constituted authority. Less than twenty-nine per cent. of these were native born, of native parentage. The following table is the result of a personal canvass:

	White Males	Black Males	White Females	Black Females
Native born	224	19	52	10
Foreign born	50	..	7	..
Father native.....	75	18	14	9
Father foreign.....	189	..	38	..
Mother native	70	18	16	9
Mother foreign	194	..	36	..
Parentage unknown.....	10	1	7	1
Ungovernable	76	12	8	7
Truant	46	3	..	..
Theft, etc.....	52	1	6	..
Destitute	50	3	12	2
Improper guardianship.....	50	..	33	1



SINGLE ROOM "COTTAGE, THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE.

The native born of native parentage were classified as follows :

White males.....	60
Black males.....	18
White females.....	14
Black females.....	9

Of the fifty foreign born white males, four came for destitution, five by reason of improper guardianship, nine as truants, and thirty-two for various forms of delinquency.

Of the seven foreign born white females, three were ungovernable, three destitute and one had improper guardianship.

Of the native born white males of foreign parentage, twenty-one were destitute, twenty-seven had improper guardians, twenty-six were truant and seventy were charged with delinquency.

Of the native born white females of foreign parentage, three were destitute, sixteen were without proper guardians and seven were charged with delinquency. One of the foreign-born girls was born in Russia, two in England, two in Hungary and two in Austria.

Eight boys were born in Austria, one in Bohemia, one in Canada, one in Cuba, one in Egypt, four in England, three in Germany, one in Ireland, one in Italy, four in Roumania, twenty-three in Russia, one in Scotland and one in Sweden.

It is apparent that seventy-one per cent. of the white males are children of foreign parents, although only eighteen per cent. of white males were born abroad.

It is interesting to know that of the foreign-born white males ninety-two per cent. were committed for causes other than destitution ; whereas of the native born of foreign parentage, eighty-five per cent. came for causes other than destitution ; and that only sixty-nine per cent. of the out-and-out American boys came for causes other than destitution.

One-third of all the white children admitted were taken from parents who were dissolute or otherwise unfit.

Comparing colored boys with the white, eighty-four per cent. of the former and sixty-three per cent. of the latter are delinquents. Thus in every group of one hundred colored boys sent to the Asylum, eighty-four are for causes other than poverty and

parental unfitness, whereas in a similar group of white boys of native parentage, only sixty-three are for causes other than poverty and parental unfitness. There is even greater disparity in the case of girls. Seventy per cent. of the colored girls came for causes other than destitution and improper guardianship, whereas only twenty-four per cent. of white girls came for like causes.

THE WESTERN AGENCY.

The report and compilation of letters from the west are not the least interesting contributions to the Asylum's year book. There is every reason for the belief that there is fully sufficient inquiry into the conditions of the homes and circumstances of the persons receiving children, an adequate system of subsequent supervision and that the interests of the wards are zealously guarded by Dr. Hart and his capable staff. All the children under eighteen years old were visited last year and, with comparatively few exceptions, were found in suitable homes and were contented. Five troublesome cases arose within the year and each was fought by the Society to a satisfactory conclusion. The vigilance and vigor of the agents in these cases should have a salutary effect. In two instances it was shown that conditions were being made harder for boys about a year before the expiration of contracts, in order to force the desertion of boys and save the purse of \$50 that would be due each boy at the termination of the indenture period. The contemptible designs were frustrated, the proceeds of the sale of pet domestic animals were recovered and the boys, who were replaced at regular wages, now have nice nest-eggs in a Chicago savings bank. Two men who were responsible for the ruin of two girls, were successfully prosecuted, one being sentenced to a term of fifteen years in prison. The fifth case was one of neglect of a boy. A civil suit was brought and, after a bitter contest, a verdict was returned by the jury in favor of the boy and a substantial judgment was recovered. In all these cases, the Society furnished an associate counsel and secured much of the evidence.

Dr. Hart is pressing his point in favor of the abolition of the rule permitting unworthy parents to correspond with their children in the west. The recision of the right of communication would be drastic, yet many of Dr. Hart's arguments are

unanswerable. Numerous instances were recited, from time to time during the year, of children made restless by friends in the east. The cases were typical. Where communication is continuous between the relative and the child, in a large majority of cases the result is unnecessary agitation and disquietude. When relatives find the child has reached the age of self-dependence, their appeals are made irresistible. Possibly a clearing house for such letters, either at the Asylum or the Chicago office, would prevent the inculcation of discontent.

During the year, a New York judge ordered the return of a girl from Illinois, to become one of the principals in a habeas corpus proceeding. The Court permitted the girl to choose between her parents and the west, as she had arrived at the years of discretion. She thought the west would be better for her, morally and physically, and the Court, convinced of the wisdom of the choice, confirmed the decision. Such results reflect the quality of the service that is being rendered in the west.

THE CHANGE OF BASE.

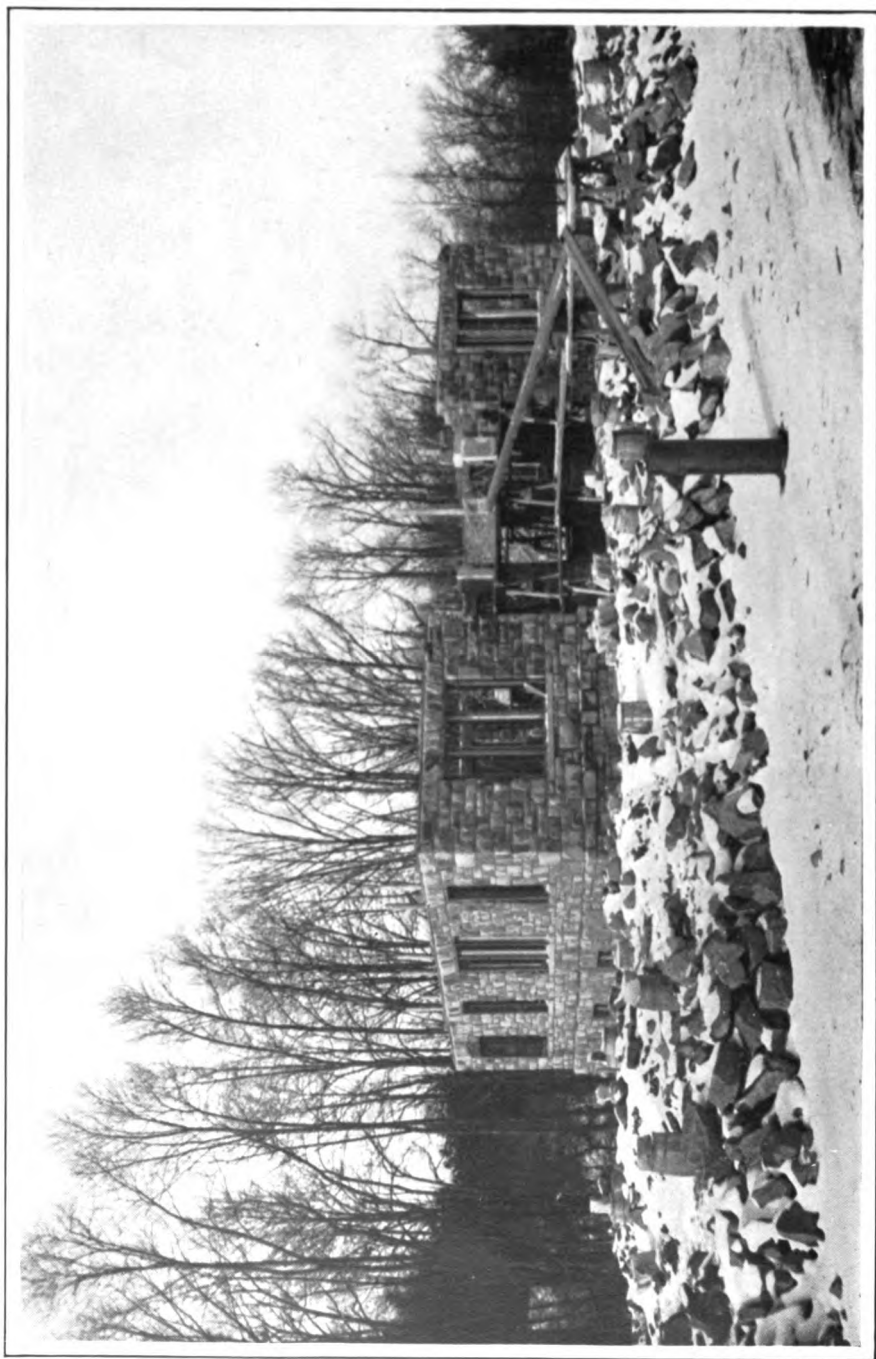
Under the terms of the contract executed in the autumn, possession must be given June 1st, 1905, to the syndicate that purchased the existing Asylum and the outlying lots on Washington Heights. This means the advance upon Dobbs Ferry and the retreat from Manhattan Island must be simultaneous. It means that the contemplation of the problem in the perspective must give way to the preparation of the working drawings. The old Asylum numbers one thousand children; the new Asylum will accommodate three hundred children: a basis must be found for systematic selection and provision must be made for the disposal of the surplus population. The routine work of a great institution whose aim is to help each child live its best life is engrossing; the year is one unbroken struggle to push back the day of defeat, death and disaster. When to this strain is added the work of wisely adjusting old forms to new conditions, the elimination of seven hundred children and many officers, the transfer of equipment—here is a task, to be performed in six months, that is almost overwhelming.

The Dobbs Ferry institution should have been opened some months ago. Labor difficulties retarded its progress. However

ten cottages are now complete and the interior wood-work of five others is being put in place. The school house and power house have been plastered and are receiving the trim. These buildings, their relative location and objects were described in the report of last year. Since that report, the grading of the athletic field has been authorized and begun. Some of the shrubbery and all the deciduous trees have been put in and other planting will be done in the spring. In all of this work the lines of the original, comprehensive programme have been consistently followed.

The first official inspection of the Dobbs Ferry work on Oct. 26th, took the place of the semi-annual visit to Washington Heights and was in the nature of a dedicatory service. About two hundred guests were greeted at the school house by three hundred children, who had gone up to Chauncey in a special train and leisurely climbed the roundabout road to the ridge. The buildings appeared to advantage against an autumn background, the whole scene being a study in sepia. The State Board of Charities was represented by its president, Dr. Enoch V. Stoddard, its secretary, Mr. Robert W. Hebbard and by Hon. William Rhinelander Stewart. The occasion served to revive the discussion of the relative merits of the congregate and segregate systems. The chief criticism of the latter is the resulting increase in operating expense. The per capita cost in the new institution is conjectural, but it is apparent that it will be considerably in excess of the very low figure of to-day.

Then, too, there are those who look with incredulity upon the experiment of an institution without a high wall. They think that at this point theory and practice will not blend. It is probable that during the early months the boys will indulge their taste for freedom. Even so, history will only be repeating itself. When the Asylum was organized, it was with a view to the removal of children from the close confinement and degrading tutelage of the prisons. The first years on Washington Heights were memorable for the large numbers who deserted. At the time of the publication of the report for 1854, one hundred and thirty-seven were reported as having escaped. In 1857 it was said that one in every six had escaped. The founders were paying the penalty of pioneers, yet they did not return to the system whose ideality was zero—the system that could not distinguish, in its treatment, between mischievous youngsters and



COTTAGE NORTH OF SCHOOL BUILDING, JANUARY 1, 1904.

vicious adults. Where a movement goes forward by leaps and bounds, some time must be spent in making adjustments.

Still others, who are thoroughly cordial to progress, express some doubt as to the wisdom of selecting a location so charming and a style of architecture so attractive. They fear the environment may get in the blood and unfit the boys for life under less favorable conditions. Some of the boys, like Emerson's sparrow, may not thrive after their removal from the context of sky and water, but where one is injured scores should develop a taste for better and purer and sweeter things. Does the superior atmosphere of the college town unfit young men for life's struggle in the less refined villages of the land? Isn't it this character of discontent that is responsible for reforms? Could any better service be rendered the neglected child than the cultivation of a desire for decency and the wholesome comforts of life?

It is gratifying to record many expressions of appreciation and approval. Mr. Hebbard made it the subject of a commendatory paragraph in his address as president of the State Conference at Syracuse; Comptroller Grout's publication says: "this enterprise marks a new departure and has set a limit to the congregate system in institutions. It is a noble attempt to step forward for the benefit of humanity irrespective of financial considerations or burdensome effort"; Jacob A. Riis and other publicists have made cordial comment; the daily press and magazines have treated the undertaking as an advanced movement; and seven children's institutions have lately been projected, some of which have more or less unconsciously imitated the plans of the Asylum. The Asylum's exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition was awarded a gold medal and the United States Commissioner of Education mentions the institution as "one of the foremost American institutions, keeping and publishing accurate and discriminating records."

One of the most noteworthy editorials on the subject of the new Asylum appeared in the issue of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican of December 20th. It was as follows:

"No one has read of the improved methods of the New York Juvenile Asylum with more interest than the venerable Dr. S. D. Brooks of this city. He was at the head of that valuable institution from 1858 to 1871 and the fatherly guardian of the children who were rescued from misfortune and set in the way of good and often distinguished citizenship. As an example of its work, it is worth telling that in Dr. Brooks' day from 175 to 200 children

were annually located in Illinois, where the Asylum had its home and an agent who kept supervision over boys and girls placed in that state. Since leaving the Asylum Dr. Brooks has kept in touch with boys of his time who have risen to distinction—a governor of Kansas, commissioners of schools and prisons."

It is very earnestly hoped that the Asylum will grow in usefulness and favor the coming year. It will require the complete devotion of all the officers and teachers to the cause of the children.

It is deemed proper, in closing, to record an expression of gratitude to a Divine Providence who has been over all the affairs of the Asylum.

CHARLES D. HILLES,

Superintendent.

NEW YORK, December 31st, 1904.



Summary of Admissions and Discharges.

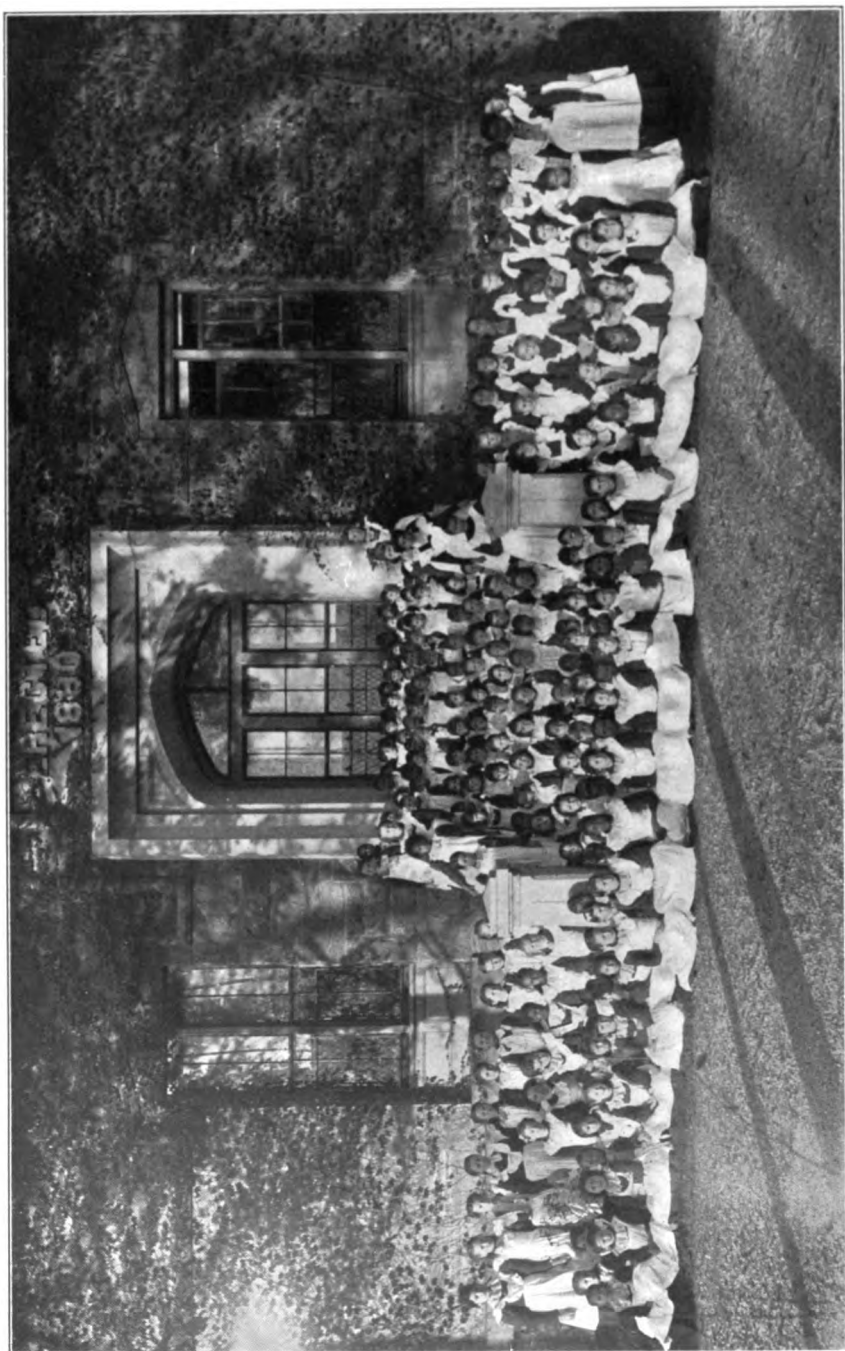
January 1, 1904, In Asylum	697	boys, 167 girls...	864
January 1, 1904, In House of Reception	19	" 5 "	24
	716	" 172 "	888
Received in 1904.....	587	" 171 "	758
	1303	" 343 "	1646
Discharged in 1904.....	529	" 120 "	649
Remaining December 31, 1904.....	774	" 223 "	997
Discharged to friends.....	330		
Expiration of sentences.....	87		
Sent West	58		
Discharged by Dept. of Charities.....	48		
Transferred to other institutions.....	34		
Placed near New York	33		
Discharged by Supt. of Schools.....	26		
Dropped from roll.....	8		
Returned to court.....	1		
Returned to the Dept. of Charities	1		
Discharged by magistrates	10		
Escapes previous to January 1st, 1904	13		
		649	
Daily average at Asylum.....	912		
Daily average at House of Reception.....	47		
		959	
Largest number in the Institution at one time			1,058
Smallest number in the Institution at one time.....			841
Total number since the Institution opened.....			38,930

Nativity.

Native born	573
Unknown	51
Canada	4
England	15
Ireland	1
Scotland	1
Germany	9
Hungary	3
Russia	83
Sweden	2
Italy	1
Australia	1
Austria	14
	134
	758

ABSTRACT OF THE TABLES IN THE APPENDIX.

YEAR.	Total number commit'd	Number of recom- mitments	Total number disch'rg'd	Number of escapes.	Number of deaths.	Total No d'ring the year.	No. at the end of the year.
1853.....	623	8	421	33	1	623	202
1854.....	1050	85	954	137	3	1252	298
1855.....	727	101	935	72	10	1025	90
1856.....	902	114	851	104	5	992	141
1857.....	741	124	685	128	2	882	197
1858.....	781	104	727	121	7	978	251
1859.....	863	136	613	19	6	1114	501
1860.....	863	59	816	35	5	1364	548
1861.....	800	47	847	15	4	1348	501
1862.....	957	109	1008	5	5	1458	450
1863.....	1160	234	1105	12	3	1610	505
1864.....	888	139	905	11	..	1398	488
1865.....	812	98	795	6	..	1300	505
1866.....	853	119	847	3	1	1358	511
1867.....	922	152	854	5	1	1433	579
1868.....	854	136	848	1	4	1433	595
1869.....	826	152	866	3	2	1421	555
1870.....	714	143	717	6	4	1269	552
1871.....	572	112	517	3	3	1124	607
1872.....	546	91	536	..	1	1153	617
1873.....	581	53	585	1	2	1198	613
1874.....	687	93	656	1	2	1300	644
1875.....	632	76	648	1	2	1276	628
1876.....	802	95	652	3	2	1430	778
1877.....	588	59	576	1	2	1366	790
1878.....	588	67	596	1	3	1378	782
1879.....	499	59	562	..	3	1340	775
1880.....	577	72	636	1	3	1352	716
1881.....	670	68	503	1	..	1386	883
1882.....	672	54	685	4	..	1555	870
1883.....	711	57	654	..	4	1581	923
1884.....	653	65	703	..	..	1576	873
1885.....	640	70	611	2	6	1513	894
1886.....	649	78	655	1	3	1543	888
1887.....	698	65	598	4	7	1586	988
1888.....	687	59	668	1	2	1675	1007
1889.....	638	61	702	1	3	1645	943
1891.....	646	72	635	1	1	1589	954
1890.....	614	70	567	2	5	1568	1001
1892.....	624	71	593	2	3	1625	1030
1893.....	569	58	548	7	1	1599	1051
1894.....	599	56	617	7	4	1650	1033
1895.....	541	47	633	9	6	1574	941
1896.....	692	46	680	2	4	1633	953
1897.....	916	67	821	1	1	1869	1048
1898.....	983	81	959	3	3	2031	1066
1899.....	905	112	1096	3	4	1971	875
1900.....	1073	124	1160	10	3	1948	788
1901.....	1020	167	920	6	2	1808	880
1902.....	861	134	927	5	2	1741	814
1903.....	644	79	584	14	1	1458	874
1904.....	758	56	642	8	1	1646	989



GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Principal's Report.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN :

In accordance with custom, I respectfully present a statement of the work accomplished in the schools during the year 1904.

We have now twelve classes in the boys' department, the first class doing 6 B, or third grammar grade work ; second class, 6 A, or fourth grammar grade work ; third class doing 5 B, or fifth grammar grade work ; fourth class doing 5 A, or sixth grammar grade work ; fifth class doing 4 B, or seventh grammar grade work ; and the sixth class doing 4 A, or eighth grammar grade work. These six classes comprise the grammar grades.

The seventh class does first primary or 3 B work ; the eighth class, second primary, or 3 A work ; the ninth class, third primary, or 2 B work ; tenth class, fourth primary, or 2 A work ; eleventh class, fifth primary or 1 B work ; and twelfth class, sixth primary, or 1 A work.

In the girls' department we have three classes, and all the grades from 1 A up to 5 B are taught in those three classes.

The kindergarten is taught by the Misses Mary and Anna Wales, and registers at the present time thirty-seven children.

The school has been examined during the past summer by the District Superintendent, Mr. Seth T. Stewart. His report was quite satisfactory, notwithstanding some criticisms, which we acknowledge were justly made.

We aim to do just right but sometimes things will not go as we would like to have them. However, all things considered, we think the school as a whole is doing well.

The girls have a Temperance Society, which numbers fifty

six members, and a Junior Christian Endeavor Society of thirty-six members ; both these societies are in a flourishing condition.

The boys have their reading classes also, and various other recitations, almost every evening.

Our Wednesday evening lectures have been a source of pleasure as well as profit to the children, especially the older boys and girls. The essays written by many of them show, we think, that they have absorbed not a little of the instruction given. The boys and girls have been greatly encouraged by the words of commendation which has been spoken of them.

The entertainment provided by the generosity of our good friend Mr. Fettrich was a source of the keenest enjoyment, even the little tots, who usually go to sleep, were wide awake during the entire performance.

The event of the year was the Semi-Annual at Echo Hills. The novelty of the ride in the cars, the walk up the hill, the handsome cottages, the beautiful country, all made an impression which the children still remember.

There has been an unusual number of changes among the teachers during the past year. Six have resigned since the last report was written. Their positions have been filled by others who are doing satisfactory work.

We are now entering on our winter's work, and trust that our kind Heavenly Father, who has watched over and cared for us all through the year, will still care for us to the end.

All which is respectfully submitted.

MARY F. DOWLING,

Acting Principal.

Report of Visitor.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW
YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN :

During the year 1904 the number of calls made for the Asylum has been one thousand, nine hundred and eighty-four.

Calls in response to applications for admission	. . .	548
Calls in response to applications for discharge	. . .	336
Calls upon families of candidates for the West	. . .	148
Calls upon persons given as references	. . .	534
Calls upon children discharged in 1902	. . .	268
Miscellaneous calls	. . . . .	150
		1984

These calls have been made not only in our Greater City, but beyond, as oftentimes the parents have moved to neighboring cities during the detention of their children in the Asylum. Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken have been visited many times, also calls have been made in Riverdale, Hasbrouck Heights, Yonkers and Guttenberg.

A larger number of children have been sent to us from Brooklyn this year than ever before, necessitating more work for the visitor.

The delinquent boys and girls are usually longer in the institution than other children, and so both they and their homes are better known.

The no proper guardianship calls are very carefully made, if there is still a home at the time of admission, and as much information as possibly can be gathered from time to time is kept for later use.

A large number of children admitted for destitution came directly to the Asylum from Randall's Island, where they have been sent for treatment, sometimes from their homes and sometimes from other institutions; other destitution cases come to us because the parents are temporarily unable to care for them.

An admission call is made if there is a home, or even friends, and then often comes the discharge by the Department of Charities. This usually ends the connection with the family.

STATISTICS OF THE FAMILIES OF CHILDREN ADMITTED.

Families in Private Houses.....	8	Number of rooms to one family :						
Families in Flats.....	148	Rooms,	1	2	3	4	5	6
Families in Tenements.....	324		8	56	210	85	46	28
Families in Rear Tenements..	25	Number of rooms to two families :						
Families with no homes.....	25	Rooms,	1	2	3	4	5	6
Father working.....	238		0	4	26	13	20	10
Mother working.....	95	Rent, \$	0	\$5	\$10	\$15	\$20	
Both parents working.....	40		8	50	170	146	75	
Neither working.....	27	Houses—Clean, in good repair						135
Supported by women only...	49	Houses—Clean, in poor repair						124
Both parents living.....	240	Houses—Not clean, in good re-						
Both parents dead.....	28	pair.....						128
Father dead.....	90	Houses—Not clean in poor re-						
Mother dead.....	100	pair.....						106
Parents separated—with father	10	<i>Apartments—Cleanliness :</i>						
Parents separated—with mother	41	Good.....						189
Step-father.....	35	Fair.....						230
Step-mother.....	56	Bad.....						81
Length of time of Parents in U. S.:		<i>Light and Ventilation :</i>						
Less than 5 yrs. 10 yrs. 20 yrs.		Good.....						140
28 95 125		Fair.....						240
25 yrs. 30 yrs. Life.		Bad.....						110
80 60 105								

The conduct of children has been taken into consideration more than ever before when applications for discharges have been made. But even good records will not discharge a child unless the parents are trying to better the condition of the home. One boy whose conduct was very good was detained because of the wretchedness of the home. Not only were the rooms dark and dirty, but every chair in the place was without a seat.

In about two months the chairs were re-seated and the dirt, for the time being, removed.



WEST COMPANY, APRIL 4, 1904.

The visitor has more than once given practical lessons with the broom and scrub brush.

Work has been secured for a number of the girls discharged. One graduate of the Asylum was employed at St. John's Hospital, New Dorp, this past summer. Just before she obtained this position she was taken to court by her mother, who asked to have her recommitted to the Asylum. Being over age, she was paroled, and through the visitor was sent to New Dorp, where she seemed to be happy and to do fairly well. She is not contented in her own home and a permanent place is being looked for.

Many calls have been made to the visitor's home, both by parents and Juvenile graduates.

STATISTICS OF FAMILIES APPLYING FOR DISCHARGE OF CHILDREN.

Conditions unchanged.....	128	<i>Cause of Better Condition:</i>	
Conditions worse	45	More work.....	48
Conditions better.....	148	Better health.....	16
<i>Cause of Worse Condition:</i>		Parents reunited.....	20
Less work.....	18	Step-father.....	15
Sickness.....	21	Step-mother.....	13
Death	6	Children old enough to work..	36
	<hr/> 45		<hr/> 148

The following statistics relate to children who were discharged in 1902 after at least a years' stay in the institution.

Only children in the Borough of Manhattan have been visited.

At school	93
At work	78
Not working	12
In institutions	24
Died	2
Not found	59
Total	<hr/> 268

Of children found, 73 per cent. are doing well.

The difficulty is very great in securing this information. To cite one case: One boy resided at 374 East 8th street at the time of his discharge. The house has been torn down and a new one

is being built. His reference, a grocer in the same block, was called upon. Yes, he remembered the family, but they had moved to the West side more than a year ago. A Mrs. Klein on 7th street, next to a liquor store, could give me information. Mrs. Klein was called on. She knew the family, but they were not living on the West side now, but the landlady at 85 Christopher street could tell me where to find them. The landlady was out when called upon, and the case given up. This happens again and again and out of this number of homes investigated, over one-half have changed residence, not only once or twice, but three and four times.

When the new institution is completed and the numbers reduced, then should the visitor find time to call upon these children every four or six months during the two years following their discharge, that is, if records are to be kept.

Then also should she be able to place a friendly visitor in each home, who would help in securing the proper kind of employment, encourage educational opportunities, and to put, not only the Asylum child, but the whole family in touch with the right kind of social and religious life.

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN M. HALL.

Physician's Report.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK
JUVENILE ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN:

The following is the report for the year ending December
31, 1904:

The most important of the cases treated in the hospital were
as follows:

Tonsillitis.	46	Diphtheria	2
Pneumonia	7	Appendicitis	2
Pleurisy	5	Measles	11
Bronchitis	5	Scarlet Fever	18
Malaria	8	Trachoma	65
Conjunctivitis	22		

We have now in the isolated class for trachoma about
twenty-five cases. That is as low as the number can be reduced
while we are constantly admitting new cases to the Asylum. We
have had a number of cases of scarlet fever extending through
several months, it being contracted in many cases, probably, on
visiting day.

We have had no death during the year. My acknowledg-
ments are due to the officers for their aid and to the nurses in
charge for their faithful and competent service.

Respectfully,

A. M. SPALDING,

Attending Physician

Report of Dentist.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK
JUVENILE ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN :

The condition of the children's teeth the past year has been very satisfactory, and owing to the new system of examining all the inmates at regular intervals, we have had fewer special treatment cases than in previous years.

The operations for the year are as follows :

Cement fillings	674
Temporary teeth extracted	183
Permanent teeth extracted	179

Respectfully,

THOMAS M. WEED, D. D. S.



WEST COMPANY, JUNE 29, 1904.

Report of the Western Agency.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN :

The Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society became the western agents of the New York Juvenile Asylum, for the care of your wards in the State of Illinois, about 150 in number, October 6, 1903.

It was expected that other agents would be found to care for your children in other Western States ; but as such agents were not found, and as the work proved mutually satisfactory, the Children's Home and Aid Society assumed the agency for the remainder of your children in the West, March 8, 1904.

We undertook this important Agency with hesitation, partly because of the great responsibility involved in the guardianship of more than 400 wards, distributed through seven different states ; partly because of the distance of this work from your main office, which makes it necessary for us to act largely on our own responsibility ; and partly because of the prejudice which exists in many Western States against children sent from the East ; a prejudice arising, we are happy to say, not from the work of the New York Juvenile Asylum, but from that of other Eastern organizations which have not exercised the care and fidelity in placing and supervising their wards, which you have observed.

The Children's Home and Aid Society regards this agency, not simply as a contract, to be scrupulously fulfilled -- a task, to be faithfully performed ; but as a sacred trust, involving, on the one hand, the whole future of the dependent children whom you confide to our fostering care ; and on the other hand, the honor and good name of the noble institution of which you are directors.

We are deeply sensible of the compliment paid to our Society by your choice of it for this duty, and we are endeavoring to discharge the trust with such conscientious fidelity as to justify your generous confidence in us.

We believe that your long experience in administering a Western Agency will enable you to recognize difficulties under which we labor and to exercise charity toward our shortcomings and mistakes.

The advantages of Western family homes for homeless children from Eastern cities has been recognized ever since Mr. Charles Loring Brace organized the Children's Aid Society, 50 years ago. The development of the West created a demand for children and afforded opportunity for their subsequent success in life. The West was settled by people of enterprise and generosity who freely welcomed the young immigrants from the East. It is true that most of those who received children of the older class were influenced largely by a desire for their services; nevertheless much generous and altruistic spirit has been displayed.

A great advantage of the Western home is the removal of children to a distance from their original environment, minimizing the danger of interference by relatives or friends, which, whether intentionally or not, almost invariably leads to the removal of the child from its foster home.

It is an invariable rule that as a community grows older and richer, it becomes harder to find good homes for children; and this trouble occurs in states like Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. The difficulty is increased by the greater care which is now being used in selecting homes; and, still more by hostile legislation, which has practically excluded our children from Indiana, Minnesota and South Dakota.

FIFTEEN MONTHS' WORK OF THE WESTERN AGENCY.

The Western Agency came under our charge October 6, 1903. Superintendent Hilles furnished us, as soon as possible, with an abstract of the record of each child in Illinois, under the age of 18 years. We have in our service nine district superintendents, located at different points. We furnished each superintendent with the record of the New York children in his district, with



WEST COMPANY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1904.

instructions to visit the children as opportunity offers, in connection with his regular work, thus reducing the expense both for service and for traveling expenses. As emergency cases arose, requiring immediate attention, they were met either by the district superintendents, or by sending special agents from our Chicago office. We have had under our care in the State of Illinois about 160 children, all of whom were visited during the year.

It was understood that arrangements would be made with another society to take charge of the children in Iowa. Pending such arrangements we were asked to look after the emergency cases only; but finally we were asked to assume the agency for Iowa and other Western States, which we did March 8, 1904, since which time we have visited all but five of the 428 children who have been placed in our charge.

We have received 58 children from New York, most of whom have been placed in Illinois homes. We found it easier and less expensive to secure homes in Illinois than in Iowa, for the reason that we have so many efficient agents in Illinois. During the year we have replaced 67 children, of whom about 30 were in Iowa, and have been provided for in Iowa.

We have recently found quite a number of excellent homes in Northern Missouri, near the Iowa line. We find that homes can be obtained in Oklahoma, but we hesitate to undertake work there on account of the distance.

Our work in Iowa has been performed by special agents, selected for that purpose. Mr. Joel E. Field has devoted about two-thirds of his time since March 1st to the Iowa work. Mr. Field has been in the service of the Children's Home and Aid Society for about 16 years. He is a careful and painstaking man of excellent spirit. His character and standing may be judged from the fact that he was a member of the Grand Jury which investigated the Iroquois theater disaster and was chosen by the Judge as foreman of the Grand Jury. The work of that Jury was so wisely done that it was accepted, practically, without criticism from any quarter, notwithstanding the intense public feeling. We have employed also in this service, temporarily, Mr. Herbert T. Root, a careful and discreet man, who has had legal education; Mary S. Jewell, an earnest, enthusiastic woman who does excellent work; also Mrs. Laura J. Donaldson, a

mature woman of broad experience, warm sympathy and good judgment. At present Mrs. Donaldson is devoting most of her time to the work in Iowa and Missouri.

Our method of selecting homes is as follows : The applicant fills out a blank application, in his own handwriting. This application includes an agreement to give the child suitable care, training, clothing, school privileges and church privileges ; to treat it as a member of the family and to return it without question, if at any time, in the judgment of the Society, it is for the interests of the child.

Written recommendations, answering certain questions, are received from at least three persons, either named by the applicant or selected by the Society.

If the answers given by the references are deemed satisfactory, a paid agent visits the home (often the agent visits the home at the time when the application is made). The agent is given a list of about eighty questions to which he is expected to procure answers, as far as practicable, either by his personal observation, by inquiry of neighbors, teachers, business men, etc., or by inquiry of the applicant himself. These questions embrace such queries as the following : Character, habits, disposition and reputation of the applicant and his wife ; does he pay his debts ; does he succeed in business ; how does he treat his employees and his animals ; what property has he ; is he a member of the church ; if so, is he active or passive. Similar questions are asked about the wife : Does she control her temper ; is she a good housekeeper ; is she neat and clean ; is she *too* neat and clean ; what property is owned by the applicants ; what is the appearance of the house, barn, grounds, etc. ; where will the child sleep ; do they keep a servant or boarders ; are there any invalids in the family ?

By such inquiry as these the effort is made to ascertain the general fitness of the home for a child and its particular fitness for a particular child.

Children are placed on 90 days' trial and are not indentured : our experience being that the indenture protects neither the child, the foster-parents nor the society.



WEST COMPANY, OCTOBER 27, 1904.

Committed to our charge by the Asylum at the beginning of the year		370
Received from New York during the year		58
Total		428
There have died during the year	2	
Returned to New York	6	
Stricken from the roll (18 years old)	38	
Remaining in our charge :		46
In Arizona	1	
In Illinois	153	
In Indiana	1	
In Iowa	202	
In Kansas	1	
In Minnesota	4	
In Missouri	10	
In Nebraska	1	
In North Dakota	1	
In Oklahoma	3	
In Texas	1	
In Wisconsin	4	382
Total as above		428
Children placed, (first time by us)	92	
Children replaced, first time	33	
Children replaced, (second time)	7	
Total number of placements		132
Children visited once	424	
Children visited twice	33	
Children, three times	5	
Total number of visits		462
Children not yet visited :		
In Illinois	0	
In Iowa	0	
In Minnesota	2	
In Texas	1	
In Arizona	1	
In Nebraska	1	5
Total not yet visited		5

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ILLINOIS CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY,
BY HASTINGS H. HART

TABLE I—COMMITMENTS.

THESE EMBRACE ALL ADMISSIONS INTO THE INSTITUTION, WHETHER UNDER COMMITMENTS FROM THE MAGISTRATES, SURRENDERS BY PARENTS OR OTHERWISE.

RECAPITULATION.

First commitments.....	34251
Second	4172
Third	507
Fourth	
Total.....	38930

YEAR	NEW COMMITMENTS.					SECOND COMMITMENTS.					THIRD AND FOURTH COMMITMENTS.					Grand Totals.
	White		Colored		Totals.	White		Colored		Totals.	White		Colored		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
1853.....	593	12	10	..	615	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	623
1854.....	774	156	30	5	965	81	1	..	..	84	1	..	..	..	1	1050
1855.....	473	128	19	6	626	81	13	1	..	95	6	..	..	..	6	727
1856.....	605	154	20	9	788	99	12	..	..	111	3	..	..	..	3	902
1857.....	494	102	20	1	617	102	18	3	1	124	..	..	..	..	..	741
1858.....	501	154	19	3	677	85	17	2	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	781
1859.....	535	163	23	6	727	117	13	6	..	136	..	..	..	..	..	863
1860.....	626	144	24	10	804	40	6	2	4	52	7	..	..	..	7	863
1861.....	583	132	29	9	753	29	10	3	1	43	4	..	..	..	4	800
1862.....	676	141	28	3	848	79	12	5	1	97	11	1	..	..	12	957
1863.....	746	149	19	12	926	161	22	5	..	188	42	4	..	..	46	1160
1864.....	600	134	9	6	749	107	11	4	1	123	16	..	..	..	16	888
1865.....	567	121	18	8	714	82	6	2	2	92	6	..	..	..	6	812
1866.....	599	126	14	5	734	94	9	1	1	105	12	2	..	..	14	853
1867.....	627	129	9	5	770	120	15	2	..	137	14	1	..	..	15	922
1868.....	556	135	17	10	718	110	13	3	..	126	9	1	..	..	10	854
1869.....	540	111	14	9	674	113	15	2	1	131	20	1	..	..	21	826
1870.....	439	108	17	7	571	101	15	7	1	124	17	1	1	..	19	714
1871.....	379	62	12	7	460	70	15	2	1	88	23	1	..	..	24	572
1872.....	375	61	11	8	455	66	7	1	1	75	15	1	..	..	16	546
1873.....	408	77	12	7	504	56	6	3	2	67	9	1	..	..	10	581
1874.....	468	111	11	4	594	63	8	2	1	74	17	1	..	1	19	687
1875.....	456	91	6	2	555	55	8	3	..	66	11	..	..	..	11	632
1876.....	562	129	14	2	707	71	14	2	1	88	7	..	..	..	7	802
1877.....	438	73	13	5	529	45	9	..	..	54	5	..	..	..	5	588
1878.....	402	105	13	1	521	52	4	1	..	57	10	..	..	..	10	588
1879.....	390	90	14	5	499	48	4	3	..	55	4	..	..	..	4	558
1880.....	391	94	15	5	505	58	4	..	..	62	10	..	..	..	10	577
1881.....	458	115	22	7	602	50	6	3	..	59	9	..	..	..	9	670
1882.....	464	123	23	8	618	45	8	1	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	672
1883.....	487	135	24	8	654	43	5	5	..	53	4	..	..	..	4	711
1884.....	436	117	28	7	588	51	11	1	1	64	..	1	..	..	1	653
1885.....	429	100	30	11	570	53	6	3	..	62	7	1	..	..	8	640
1886.....	400	105	43	23	571	51	15	6	2	74	4	..	..	..	4	649
1887.....	441	119	44	29	633	47	7	8	1	63	2	..	..	..	2	696
1888.....	448	126	38	16	628	40	7	5	4	56	3	..	..	..	3	687
1889.....	405	103	51	18	577	47	2	9	1	59	1	..	1	..	2	638
1890.....	427	90	34	23	574	51	1	6	5	63	8	1	..	..	9	649
1891.....	389	110	24	21	544	45	7	8	5	63	7	..	..	..	7	614
1892.....	410	93	37	13	553	49	6	8	..	63	6	..	1	1	8	624
1893.....	389	85	26	11	511	41	7	4	2	54	3	1	..	..	4	956
1894.....	403	98	30	12	543	39	6	4	..	49	3	..	3	1	7	599
1895.....	365	90	29	10	494	31	6	5	..	42	2	3	..	..	5	541
1896.....	466	127	34	19	646	36	4	1	1	42	4	..	..	..	4	692
1897.....	600	197	40	12	849	46	5	6	..	57	9	..	1	..	10	916
1898.....	701	157	34	10	902	64	5	4	1	74	6	1	..	..	7	983
1899.....	621	112	44	16	793	77	8	9	2	96	13	..	2	1	16	905
1900.....	782	94	57	16	949	86	7	8	3	104	19	..	1	..	20	1073
1901.....	653	123	62	15	853	120	8	6	2	136	29	..	2	..	31	1020
1902.....	594	90	29	14	727	92	6	8	1	107	24	..	2	1	27	861
1903.....	423	94	38	10	565	53	2	8	6	69	8	..	1	1	10	644
1904.....	507	144	31	36	702	29	3	8	3	43	12	..	..	1	13	758
Total.....	26401	5939	1312	509	34217	3479	435	199	59	4172	462	23	15	7	507	38930

Males, 31958; females, 6972 — Total 38930.

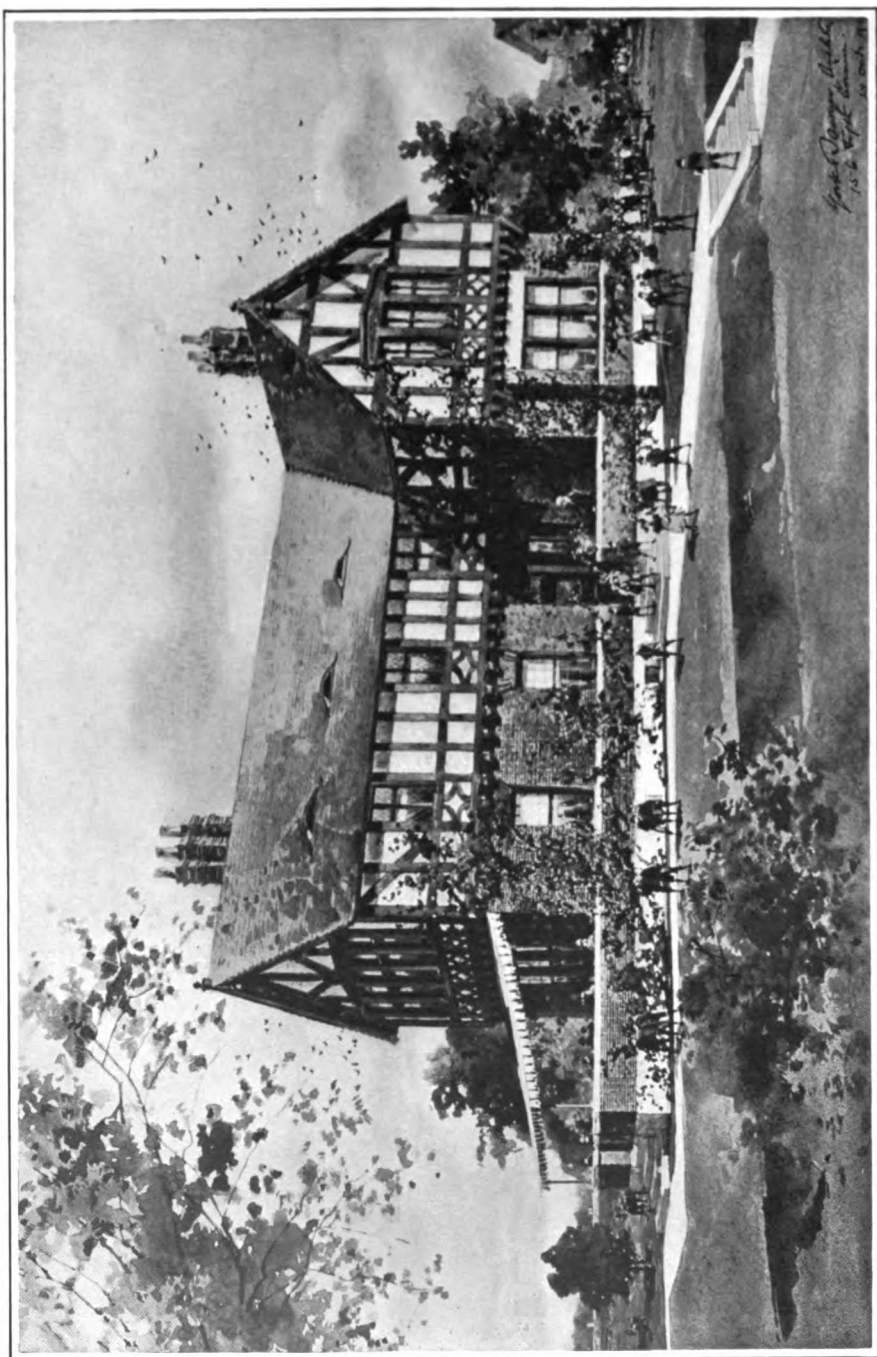
TABLE 2—MANNER OF COMMITMENT.

YEARS	CLASS 1.—COMMITTED BY A MAGISTRATE.				CLASS 2.—COMMITTED BY MAGISTRATE AT THE REQUEST OF PARENTS OR FRIENDS.				CLASS 3.—COMMITTED BY MAGISTRATE AT THEIR OWN REQUEST.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1884	435	9	9	.....	65	1	.....	.....	20	1	.....	.....
1885	697	107	21	2	101	29	4	2	19	3	5	.....
1886	386	92	10	2	89	27	6	3	34	6	2	.....
1887	409	86	12	5	130	33	4	2	54	12	3	.....
1888	394	59	15	1	104	29	5	1	48	11	3	.....
1889	508	140	20	2	60	21	.....	1	11	9	1	.....
1890	394	114	13	2	184	32	9	3	36	13	3	.....
1891	420	104	11	3	180	33	11	9	32	5	.....	1
1892	270	68	7	2	268	48	16	9	11	3	1	.....
1893	275	63	13	1	403	67	18	2	31	7	1	.....
1894	313	40	7	.....	490	95	6	10	21	10	8	.....
1895	162	25	2	.....	279	44	5	2	2	1	1	.....
1896	173	25	6	3	269	36	8	3	3	2	.....	.....
1897	208	22	6	4	282	49	6	1	8	2	.....	.....
1898	141	19	.....	.....	414	62	6	5	4	1	.....	.....
1899	99	12	3	1	287	50	3	3	9	.....	.....	.....
1900	39	4	2	.....	206	35	3	3	16	1	1	.....
1901	14	4	1	.....	187	32	7	2	9	2	.....	.....
1902	18	5	2	.....	161	19	4	2	12	2	.....	.....
1903	36	4	1	.....	177	23	7	7	3	2	1	.....
1904	81	12	1	.....	163	31	6	5	4	.....	.....	.....
1905	54	16	1	.....	192	44	6	2	9	.....	.....	.....
1906	37	4	2	1	168	29	2	.....	6	1	.....	.....
1907	57	22	1	.....	145	41	4	1	4	2	.....	.....
1908	60	15	3	.....	109	15	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
1909	51	11	4	1	105	20	3	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
1910	39	6	5	.....	61	15	3	1	4	1	.....	.....
1911	43	10	4	.....	69	15	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
1912	67	15	7	1	58	14	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1913	51	18	2	1	90	22	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1914	68	19	3	2	68	24	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1915	96	33	4	4	113	38	3	3	4	.....	.....	.....
1916	77	34	4	1	90	17	11	4	5	.....	.....	.....
1917	84	41	7	12	159	35	23	4	4	.....	.....	.....
1918	60	36	7	12	103	40	13	8	2	.....	.....	.....
1919	102	39	6	4	143	58	14	9	1	.....	.....	.....
1920	80	29	8	4	144	35	21	9	1	.....	.....	.....
1921	75	15	10	4	123	29	9	13	1	.....	1	.....
1922	62	12	6	2	150	24	11	10	1	1	.....	.....
1923	101	11	8	2	146	43	20	6	1	.....	.....	.....
1924	60	6	5	3	131	20	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....
1925	74	18	8	.....	106	31	13	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1926	90	21	8	1	140	29	15	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1927	131	8	6	.....	96	16	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....
1928	284	3	8	1	80	18	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1929	377	12	15	2	120	37	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1930	446	16	27	2	80	19	16	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
1931	633	28	32	4	106	26	17	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1932	510	49	38	3	103	44	13	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
1933	442	40	20	6	181	40	13	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
1934	272	49	22	8	182	34	13	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
1935	99	111	20	1	158	31	13	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	10284	1770	48	112	8238	1731	41	87	471	300	31	1

TABLE 2—MANNER OF COMMITMENT—Concluded.

YEARS.	CLASS 4.—SURRENDERED TO COMMITTEE BY PARENTS OR FRIENDS.				CLASS 5.—SURRENDERED THEMSELVES FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS.				CLASS 6.—RECEIVED BY THE COMMITTEE.				Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853.....	67	.....	1	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	643
1854.....	60	15	.....	1	6	2	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	1,050
1855.....	43	12	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	7	1	1	.....	727
1856.....	88	26	1	2	22	8	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	902
1857.....	80	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	741
1858.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	781
1859.....	38	17	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	863
1860.....	39	8	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	863
1861.....	68	20	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	800
1862.....	53	10	.....	1	3	3	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	957
1863.....	123	30	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1,160
1864.....	284	64	5	6	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	888
1865.....	203	64	6	4	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	812
1866.....	190	63	3	1	4	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	853
1867.....	193	61	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	6	1	1	.....	922
1868.....	315	87	14	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	854
1869.....	329	84	9	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1	.....	826
1870.....	343	86	18	4	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	714
1871.....	275	48	7	6	.....	2	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	572
1872.....	238	39	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	546
1873.....	254	42	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	581
1874.....	288	62	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	687
1875.....	205	64	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	17	2	.....	.....	632
1876.....	422	74	9	2	.....	.....	1	.....	11	6	.....	.....	862
1877.....	313	51	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	588
1878.....	299	65	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	588
1879.....	333	65	8	3	2	.....	.....	.....	7	5	.....	.....	558
1880.....	340	64	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	577
1881.....	380	88	15	6	2	.....	.....	.....	8	4	.....	.....	670
1882.....	392	84	16	5	1	.....	.....	.....	9	7	1	.....	672
1883.....	400	95	18	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	.....	.....	711
1884.....	302	55	22	1	1	.....	.....	.....	11	3	.....	.....	653
1885.....	308	50	18	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	6	.....	.....	640
1886.....	227	42	19	9	1	.....	.....	.....	9	2	.....	.....	649
1887.....	307	48	30	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	2	.....	698
1888.....	240	34	21	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	2	.....	687
1889.....	216	39	28	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	4	1	638
1890.....	287	48	19	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	646
1891.....	246	80	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	614
1892.....	214	45	16	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	624
1893.....	239	67	15	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	569
1894.....	203	55	16	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	599
1895.....	168	49	14	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	541
1896.....	276	103	24	17	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	692
1897.....	341	181	29	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	916
1898.....	270	113	15	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3	1	983
1899.....	176	82	10	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	2	.....	905
1900.....	129	46	15	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	1	.....	1	1073
1901.....	106	36	17	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	2	2	.....	1020
1902.....	36	7	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	3	1	861
1903.....	26	12	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	34	1	6	2	644
1904.....	7	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	4	3	758
Total.....	11076	2708	535	235	66	21	4	1	390	81	39	12	38930

First Class, 12533; Second Class, 10636; Third Class, 593; Fourth Class, 14554; Fifth Class, 92; Sixth Class, 522. Total, 38930.



PROPOSED COTTAGE FOR GIRLS, THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE.

TABLE 3—AGES WHEN COMMITTED.

YEARS.	EIGHT YEARS AND UNDER.				NINE YEARS.				TEN YEARS.				ELEVEN YEARS.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1833	64		1		51	4	1		96	3	2		110	3	1	
1834	97	39	6	1	77	19	2		149	21	7	2	123	20	2	
1835	72	29	2	1	53	19	1		103	24	3		86	19	4	1
1836	74	33	3		49	16			78	17	1	1	104	20	3	3
1837	23	13			46	12	1		62	12	1	1	70	15	7	
1838	37	18			38	15	1		42	9	3		66	20	1	
1839	87	46	3	1	53	28	3	1	88	16	4		80	17	2	
1840	85	42	3	3	57	19	2	1	93	19	4		95	18	2	2
1841	111	33	6	4	65	18	11	3	79	17	3	1	89	12	3	2
1842	106	50	5		75	19	1		147	21	4		104	15	4	1
1843	156	36	4	2	90	26	1	2	176	20	1	4	140	19	4	1
1844	129	43	1		86	11	3		96	15			117	15	1	
1845	104	29	2	1	75	14	2		107	17	1	2	83	14	4	2
1846	117	41	1		65	21		1	83	17	3		102	16	2	1
1847	118	46	1		48	7	2		100	15	2		107	13	2	
1848	134	46	1		79	12	4	2	84	12	1	1	83	19	6	2
1849	132	39	4	1	75	13	1		87	16	2	2	95	11	2	
1850	100	29	6	1	63	19	3		86	17	1	1	74	15	4	
1851	74	15	1		61	8	1		80	12	1	1	79	12	5	1
1852	60	23	2		61	8	1	2	62	4	4		65	8	2	2
1853	80	25	2		48	7	1		81	10	1	4	54	8	1	
1854	87	35			67	12	2		74	21	2	1	68	13	2	1
1855	90	39	1		65	13	1		69	11	1	1	67	10		
1856	117	51	2		84	22	2		104	12	2		104	16	4	1
1857	67	19	3		61	9	1		73	11	1	1	83	14	1	2
1858	67	20	1		52	19	1		59	21			77	14	1	
1859	74	37	4		56	12	4		73	19	2		71	12		1
1860	80	30	1		53	12	5	1	76	12	5	2	77	17	1	2
1861	86	41	3	1	78	17	4	1	74	15	4	1	82	10	5	
1862	109	35			64	21	3	1	88	19	2	2	73	13	6	
1863	113	45	6		73	22	2		98	20	4		78	17	4	3
1864	94	38	7	2	64	26	5		91	9	6	1	76	17	4	
1865	105	77	7	2	64	16	3		71	10	6	1	76	17	4	
1866	72	34	5	4	68	14	10	1	67	21	3	4	64	14	4	3
1867	98	29	5	5	76	19	5	3	75	22	10	3	62	16	6	5
1868	86	31	5	2	62	15	6	1	68	12	7	3	69	19	4	3
1869	75	25	8	5	56	12	7	2	72	16	7	1	56	9	7	2
1870	95	19	6	1	45	15	5	3	85	12	10	1	84	11	5	
1871	53	25	4	1	49	17		6	87	10	6		87	15	6	4
1872	67	25	1	3	46	9			88	8	6		69	14	4	3
1873	75	28	5	5	47	14	2		82	11		1	64	8	6	
1874	62	30	3	2	47	11	6	1	68	16	6		85	10	6	
1875	71	35	5	1	46	12	5	3	62	10	6	1	81	10	7	2
1876	74	44	9	8	53	25	3	1	64	18	5	2	64	15	4	
1877	132	90	0	2	60	35	6	4	80	33	2	2	81	16	8	1
1878	126	81	17	3	62	19	3	1	80	21	6	2	82	14	4	1
1879	70	54	4	4	57	20	1	3	74	12	2	2	78	11	5	2
1880	90	30	3	8	53	10	3	3	68	8	7	2	70	10	8	
1881	86	60		1	47	10	3		80	10	6	1	102	12	6	2
1882	98	46	0	3	38	5	5	1	66	9	1	2	84	7	5	1
1883	76	40	7	2	20	5	1	1	35	5	4		50	11	3	2
1884	52	53	3	2	29	16	2		43	12			72	17		1
Total	244	1903	190	82	1001	862	18	40	4138	760	181	60	4182	713	291	75

TABLE 3—AGES WHEN COMMITTED—Concluded.

YEARS.	TWELVE YEARS.				THIRTEEN YEARS.				FOURTEEN YEARS AND OVER.				Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853.....	110		2		104	1	2		66		1		623
1854.....	189	25	4	1	120	21	7	1	103	12	2		1,050
1855.....	91	23	5	1	88	16	2	1	67	11	3	2	727
1856.....	126	28	8	1	120	24	2	2	108	27	3	2	902
1857.....	79	9	3	1	112	13	2		204	46	9		741
1858.....	55	12	4		103	19	6		242	78	6	3	781
1859.....	95	23	3		128	18	6	3	126	28	8	1	863
1860.....	109	17	6	3	103	15	4	2	131	20	5	1	803
1861.....	93	16	3	2	80	17	3	3	96	21	7	2	800
1862.....	130	18	8	1	94	14	4	2	110	17	7		957
1863.....	150	20	6		147	26	3	1	96	26	5	2	1106
1864.....	100	18	4	1	118	18	1	2	81	18	4	3	888
1865.....	117	20	5	1	90	8	3	3	86	15	3	1	812
1866.....	109	13	6	1	105	11	1	1	116	18	2		853
1867.....	139	17	1	3	101	18	1	2	108	29	2		922
1868.....	99	19	1	1	97	22	4		99	19	3	4	851
1869.....	97	14	3	3	85	10	4	1	100	24			826
1870.....	66		2	1	78	16		3	90	20	6	13	714
1871.....	62	10	3	1	59	5	1	2	54	17	4	4	572
1872.....	84	8	1	2	65	10	1	7	55	6	2	1	546
1873.....	70	7	2	1	72	12	5	1	71	14	1	4	581
1874.....	80	20	1	1	80	7			83	23	3	4	687
1875.....	83	8	1	1	73	10	3	1	78	8	1		632
1876.....	88	18	2		77	13	2	3	62	15		1	802
1877.....	91	11	3	2	80	10	3		34	7		1	588
1878.....	85	12	5		77	12	4		47	6	1		588
1879.....	72	7			67	8	5	2	29	3	1	1	558
1880.....	69	6	3		67	13			29	7			577
1881.....	87	19	2	3	64	14	3		46	5	4	1	670
1882.....	77	20	3	2	66	16	3	1	34	6	1	1	672
1883.....	82	17	7	2	69	14	5	1	31	5	1		711
1884.....	72	17	4	4	57	16	2		23	6	1	1	653
1885.....	69	12	4	2	70	12	6	3	44	13	3		640
1886.....	82	10	11	2	56	14	10	5	52	13	5	3	649
1887.....	65	14	8	3	68	13	8	5	46	13	6	5	608
1888.....	72	16	7	1	70	21	7	5	67	17	7	5	687
1889.....	75	18	9	1	56	12	8	2	69	14	14	4	638
1890.....	66	7	4	10	62	9	7	2	72	19	3	10	646
1891.....	73	16	4	3	60	16	7	7	90	21	5	5	614
1892.....	77	7	7	4	54	12	11	2	94	24	12	2	624
1893.....	73	10	5	2	63	10	4	4	59	12	8	1	569
1894.....	75	14	2		76	9	6	2	62	14	8	3	599
1895.....	71	10	4	1	50	8	2		57	11	5	2	541
1896.....	68	9	5	3	64	9	6	2	109	11	3	2	692
1897.....	100	16	6	1	79	7	6	2	144	5	9		916
1898.....	130	10		1	108	8	7	1	174	8	11	2	983
1899.....	112	9	4	1	103	2	22	4	215	12	16	3	905
1900.....	144	6	14	2	120	8	9	1	286	20	22	3	1073
1901.....	132	10	10	3	102	12	14	3	274	17	29	7	1020
1902.....	107	5	2	1	101	5	9	4	215	16	18	5	861
1903.....	75	5	11	1	73	9	11	3	156	18	10	8	644
1904.....	66	12	5	4	75	5	7	3	181	35	15	14	758
Total.....	4791	682	233	85	4366	651	259	105	5213	871	305	140	38930

8 years and under, 6809; 9 years, 4108; 10 years, 5139; 11 years, 5173; 12 years, 5791; 13 years, 5381; 14 years and over, 6529. Total, 38930.

TABLE 4—HABITS WHEN COMMITTED.

Year.	UNFORTUNATE.				PILFERING				VAGRANT.				BAD AND DISORDERLY.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1873	5				102	3	1		479	9	9		8			
1874	90	43	6	1	257	24	5	1	392	45	17	1	108	45	2	2
1875	93	53	5	2	177	13	2	2	145	20	10	2	96	25	3	
1876	79	27	3	2	243	30	9		182	45	3	3	195	29	5	4
1877	100	47	7	....	159	7	3		88	5	5	1	138	33	3	1
1878	171	70	6	1	120	10	3		93	10	3		199	47	8	2
1879	127	79	5	1	151	8	6	1	113	5	7		157	32	10	4
1880	128	93	7	7	111	9	2	1	106	20	4		73	11	4	4
1881	109	70	9	3	106	10	6		85	21	3					
1882	139	74	9	1	70	6	2		167	25	9	1				
1883	170	80	6	4	148	9	4	2	153	20	4	1				
1884	159	76	4	1	84	13	2		45	9	2		77	11	4	3
1885	135	57	6	2	78	10	2	2	52	15	4	2	44	6	2	1
1886	117	72	5	1	80	5	2	2	53	9		1	13	2		
1887	142	86	2		120	9	1		35	16						
1888	165	96	4		80	4			40	7	1	1				
1889	188	74	4	2	64	4	4		8	1		1				
1890	173	62	13	1	32	6	1		4	1			1			
1891	144	41	5	3	21	3	3		7	2			1			
1892	109	33	5	4	35	3		1	10	2			1			
1893	160	43	4	1	49	8	2		5	2						
1894	106	68	1		44	6	1		19	5						
1895	175	68	2		23	2			15	4	1	1				
1896	244	69	2	1	17	5			31	13			2			
1897	129	12	1	1	15	4			29	5	3	1				
1898	185	96	1	1	24	2			24	5	1	1	4			
1899	191	62	4	2	3	5	1		10	4	1					
1900	172	60	1	4	15	7			11	2		1				
1901	187	80	3	5	31	1	2		14	1	2					
1902	192	83	5	1	29	5	1		13	1	1					
1903	186	72	5	4	12	3	1		18	8	2					
1904	161	77	7	2	12	1	1	1	21	8	4	2				
1905	209	67	13	7	15	1		1	18	4	3					
1906	192	43	11	14	22	4	2		16	3	5	1				
1907	168	80	15	16	25	3	2	3	20	1	4	1				
1908	184	88	4	8	33	6			21	4	3					
1909	142	60	14	9	17	3	2	1	22	1	3	1				
1910	141	60	17	9	31	6	5		30	1	1					
1911	115	55	5	3	55	5	4	4	14	1	2					
1912	128	67	13	6	72	4	5	1	26	2	2					
1913	117	62	8	7	92	5	5	1	11	2						
1914	185	77	12	7	62	5	4		11	1	2		1			
1915	172	84	10	5	37	3	2		3				18		1	
1916	203	100	22	14	27	1	2		2	1					2	
1917	282	100	23	12	38				1		1		165		6	
1918	247	113	14	8	18	2		1					12		13	
1919	187	107	9	9	28	1	1						24		2	
1920	117	79	12	14	33	2	3						12		1	
1921	115	64	10	5	71	3	7	1	9	2	1			5	2	1
1922	108	78	10	5	82	5	4		5	1			22		12	1
1923	179	78	13	6	129	3	3	1	7	1					9	
1924	165	115	11	2	177	1	3	1	9	1	1			1	5	
TOTAL	8,202	72	72	227	146		121	28	2,808	378	172	23	1,117	19	23	

TABLE 4—HABITS WHEN COMMITTED—Concluded.

Year.	BEGGARS.				PED- DLING		DISOBEDIENT AND TRUANT				TEMPORARY, AS WITNESSES.				Total.
	White		Colored		White.		White.		Colored		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853.							7								623
1854.	2						9								1050
1855.	25	29					24	1							727
1856.	14	34					29				4	1			902
1857.	17	28	1				32		1		2				741
1858.	8	34					24		1		1				781
1859.	29	47	1				45	4				1			863
1860.	29	36	1				165	11	8	2					863
1861.	14	12					243	28	13	8					800
1862.	10	20					377	29	13	2					957
1863.	18	8		1			460	58	10	4					1160
1864.	1	2					378	31	2	3	1				888
1865.							349	39	6	3					812
1866.		1					356	48	8	2					853
1867.	1						443	54	9	4					922
1868.	1						389	42	15	9					854
1869.		1					416	47	8	7					826
1870.							348	54	12	6					714
1871.							309	33	7	3					572
1872.							304	28	7	4					546
1873.	1						270	31	10	5					581
1874.	3	1					315	48	8	5					687
1875.	1						308	37	4	1					632
1876.	2	4	2				296	29	12	2					802
1877.	1						316	32	8	4					588
1878.	2	2					259	33	10						588
1879.	4						265	25	9	2					558
1880.							255	31	11						577
1881.	5	3	2				280	36	14	2					670
1882.	4	3	1				304	40	16	7					672
1883.	7						316	57	21	4	1				711
1884.	6	3					258	39	17	3					653
1885.	5	5			10	3	241	27	17	3					640
1886.	5	3			5	1	236	16	30	10	9		1		649
1887.	4	2			9	1	241	39	27	9	1		1	1	698
1888.	11			1	8	2	231	32	35	11	3	1	1		687
1889.	4	3			2	3	225	31	42	8	14	4			636
1890.	9				5		269	35	17	19	1				644
1891.	7			1	2		244	56	21	18	2				614
1892.	8	1			3		227	34	26	7	1	1			629
1893.	1						232	34	17	6					569
1894.	4				3		186	22	19	7					591
1895.	2				2		164	12	21	5					542
1896.	3				1		177	29	9	6					696
1897.							143	12	17						913
1898.					4		165	18	11	2					988
1899.	5						138	13	22	10					905
1900.	2						151	19	26	5	1				1073
1901.							201	27	26	10					1020
1902.	1						130	13	14	10					861
1903.							152	17	22	10					644
1904.							182	21	19	16					758
Totals	276	282	8	3	55	10	12084	1452	698	264	41	8	3	1	38930

Unfortunate, 12645; Pilfering, 3915; Vagrant, 3278; Bad, 3907; Beggars, 569; Peddling, 65; Disobedient and Truant, 14498; Temporary as Witnesses, 53—Total, 38930.



ALPINE ROAD, THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE.

TABLE 5—EDUCATION PREVIOUS TO COMMITMENT.

YEAR.	NO. 1—COULD READ, WRITE AND CIPHER.				NO. 2—COULD READ AND WRITE.			
	White		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853	16	2			65	2		
1854	10	3			147	25	3	1
1855	59	17	2		36	12	1	
1856	160	20			53	9	2	1
1857	167	22	3		21	10	1	
1858	166	46	5	2	25	9	3	
1859	186	31	4	1	44	14	5	
1860	110	14	2	2	81	14	2	1
1861	72	6	1		66	18	5	
1862	176	10	3	1	55	10	1	
1863	350	45	8	5	29	8	1	1
1864	242	30	1	3	41	9	2	
1865	251	45	3	3	40	7	3	2
1866	290	34	4	2	52	13	3	1
1867	298	45	2	2	25	2		1
1868	258	64	9	7	21	3		
1869	294	35	6	5	62	9	1	
1870	204	35	11	3	48	7	1	
1871	191	29	8	2	48	7		3
1872	249	19	3	3	49	6	3	1
1873	241	31	5	3	13	13	1	2
1874	251	36	7	3	86	18	1	
1875	253	31	3	1	87	14	1	1
1876	325	46	7	4	106	25	1	
1877	245	36	4	1	75	14		2
1878	275	51	9		63	14		1
1879	293	31	4	4	53	14	1	
1880	241	45	6	3	49	7	1	
1881	310	46	14	3	43	13	1	1
1882	291	59	13	6	54	10	1	1
1883	267	54	12	3	36	15	5	2
1884	260	55	11	4	22	9	1	
1885	288	53	21	7	22	12	2	1
1886	282	61	29	17	26	4	3	1
1887	285	66	33	17	25	1	5	1
1888	308	77	28	15	17	4	4	
1889	314	63	38	13	12	3	5	2
1890	333	57	32	26	4	2		1
1891	315	57	21	21	1	3		
1892	320	54	40	11	2			
1893	296	45	24	4	6			
1894	333	57	25	10	3	2		
1895	266	45	20	5	14	7	3	1
1896	339	55	19	11	27	7	3	
1897	406	50	32	8	60	16	5	
1898	553	48	25	6	47	16	5	1
1899	554	41	47	12	33	10	5	3
1900	749	52	54	9	16	10	5	0
1901	691	60	67	16	16	1	1	
1902	588	51	37	14	17	2	1	
1903	403	52	19	14	12		2	2
1904	449	92	35	22	12	2		
Totals	15038	2242	838	338	2183	472	179	35

TABLE 5—EDUCATION PREVIOUS TO COMMITMENT—Concluded.

YEAR.	No. 3—COULD READ ONLY.				No. 4—COULD NOT READ.				Total
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853.....	176	2	4	.....	345	5	6	.....	623
1854.....	220	42	9	2	481	87	18	2	1050
1855.....	150	38	6	2	315	75	10	4	727
1856.....	130	45	6	2	364	92	12	6	902
1857.....	120	32	2	1	288	56	17	1	741
1858.....	113	25	1	.....	283	91	11	1	781
1859.....	118	27	3	1	304	104	17	4	863
1860.....	148	26	3	2	334	96	19	9	863
1861.....	173	37	6	2	302	81	21	8	800
1862.....	268	39	7	3	267	95	22	.....	957
1863.....	286	53	8	3	284	69	7	3	1160
1864.....	211	47	4	1	240	51	4	2	888
1865.....	156	35	6	2	209	39	8	3	812
1866.....	147	45	5	1	216	45	3	2	853
1867.....	218	41	5	1	220	54	4	1	922
1868.....	201	31	5	3	195	51	6	.....	854
1869.....	178	34	5	3	135	46	4	2	826
1870.....	149	33	7	1	157	48	7	3	714
1871.....	152	26	4	3	85	13	1	.....	572
1872.....	105	21	3	3	53	23	4	1	546
1873.....	93	13	7	2	97	26	1	.....	581
1874.....	126	30	2	.....	90	34	2	1	687
1875.....	108	27	2	.....	75	28	1	.....	632
1876.....	102	38	5	.....	105	33	2	.....	802
1877.....	92	15	2	.....	79	18	4	1	588
1878.....	74	16	1	1	61	20	2	.....	588
1879.....	62	18	4	.....	65	35	4	.....	558
1880.....	83	17	6	1	86	29	2	1	577
1881.....	63	21	4	1	102	41	5	2	670
1882.....	67	10	4	.....	127	52	6	1	672
1883.....	92	28	6	1	119	43	6	2	711
1884.....	62	18	5	1	128	47	12	3	653
1885.....	65	12	3	1	114	30	7	2	640
1886.....	42	10	9	4	105	45	8	3	649
1887.....	38	6	8	3	142	49	10	9	668
1888.....	40	11	7	3	126	41	4	2	687
1889.....	27	9	7	1	100	30	11	3	638
1890.....	26	5	2	1	123	28	6	1	646
1891.....	21	2	2	.....	102	55	7	4	614
1892.....	27	6	4	.....	107	39	2	3	624
1893.....	28	1	3	.....	113	44	3	5	569
1894.....	13	9	2	.....	66	36	10	3	599
1895.....	8	3	3	2	80	41	8	2	541
1896.....	17	8	2	1	123	58	11	8	692
1897.....	16	11	1	1	173	116	9	3	916
1898.....	14	7	.....	1	157	92	8	3	983
1899.....	7	4	.....	.....	117	65	3	4	905
1900.....	8	4	1	1	94	35	6	9	1073
1901.....	9	5	2	.....	87	56	.....	1	1021
1902.....	16	3	1	.....	88	40	1	2	860
1903.....	11	3	4	.....	58	41	2	1	644
1904.....	19	3	.....	.....	70	50	4	2	758
Total.....	4895	1052	208	62	8386	2618	370	133	38930

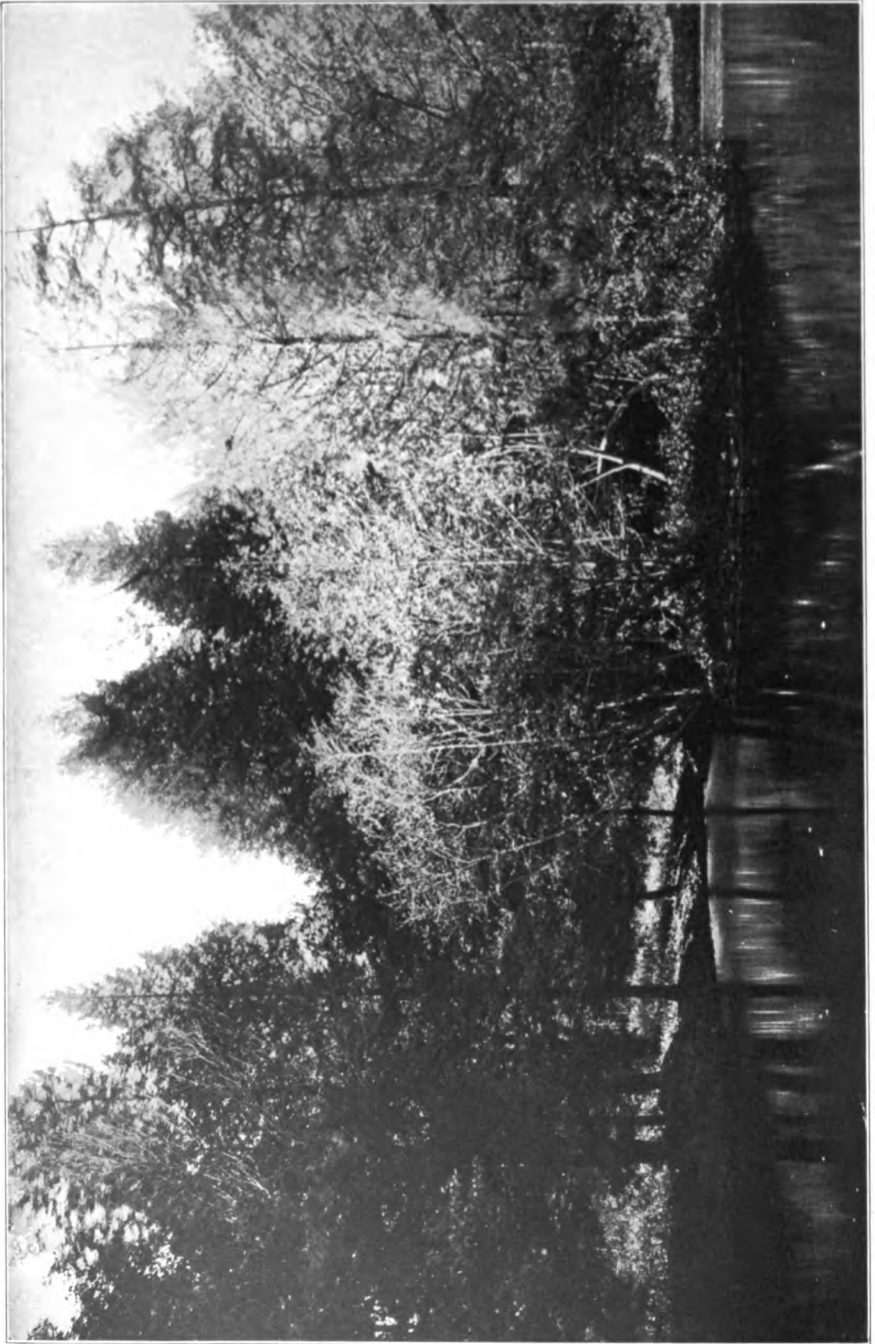
No. (1), 18456; No. (2), 2750; No. (3), 6217; No. (4), 11507.—Total, 38930.

TABLE 6—WHETHER PARENTS ARE LIVING.

YEAR.	Both Parents Living.	Father only Living.	Mother only Living.	Both Parents Dead.	Unknown.	TOTALS.
1883	230	122	164	106	1	623
1884	323	210	238	185	94	1,050
1885	275	114	195	129	14	727
1886	374	124	241	152	11	902
1887	316	114	185	117	9	741
1888	342	114	213	103	9	781
1889	366	112	251	84	20	863
1890	373	125	256	90	19	863
1891	387	106	228	70	9	800
1892	449	141	264	96	7	957
1893	557	180	331	88	4	1,160
1894	424	121	272	66	5	888
1895	367	124	228	91	2	812
1896	378	118	231	123	3	853
1897	400	151	294	77	..	922
1898	368	151	256	79	..	854
1899	381	144	227	74	..	826
1900	320	136	205	51	2	714
1901	253	95	169	45	10	572
1902	246	94	161	36	9	546
1903	232	101	205	41	2	581
1904	271	129	233	44	10	687
1905	240	133	205	39	15	632
1906	319	178	252	47	15	802
1907	262	121	213	33	19	658
1908	220	117	198	36	17	608
1909	189	135	186	38	10	558
1910	218	125	193	33	8	577
1911	290	144	202	31	13	670
1912	256	150	210	41	15	672
1913	310	150	215	25	11	711
1914	282	139	194	25	13	653
1915	240	153	198	40	9	640
1916	273	131	193	34	18	649
1917	267	166	176	51	8	668
1918	286	149	193	46	13	687
1919	282	116	174	54	12	638
1920	330	108	149	54	5	646
1921	313	117	147	30	7	614
1922	285	121	168	39	11	624
1923	289	114	157	25	4	589
1924	291	118	151	30	9	599
1925	246	115	151	28	1	541
1926	371	118	160	39	4	692
1927	541	128	202	44	1	916
1928	686	95	164	33	5	983
1929	691	100	171	37	7	906
1930	742	114	150	31	6	1,043
1931	648	122	211	24	15	1,020
1932	547	100	151	34	29	861
1933	379	114	114	24	28	655
1934	422	122	138	30	37	759
Totals	18,199	6,633	14,473	3,030	685	32,920

TABLE 7.—HABITS OF PARENTS.

YEAR.	Both Whose Parents were Temperate.	One or both whose parents were intem- perate.	Unknown.	Totals.
1853.....	236	331	56	623
1854.....	407	446	197	1,050
1855.....	397	295	35	727
1856.....	472	396	34	902
1857.....	396	324	21	741
1858.....	440	397	34	781
1859.....	470	356	37	863
1860.....	545	277	41	863
1861.....	593	232	5	800
1862.....	703	254	5	957
1863.....	913	231	16	1,160
1864.....	722	152	14	888
1865.....	673	78	61	812
1866.....	667	124	62	853
1867.....	800	122	..	922
1868.....	739	97	18	854
1869.....	647	161	18	826
1870.....	588	110	16	714
1871.....	475	79	18	572
1872.....	470	66	4	546
1873.....	505	70	6	581
1874.....	600	83	4	687
1875.....	574	55	3	632
1876.....	684	108	10	802
1877.....	545	35	8	588
1878.....	537	46	5	588
1879.....	510	35	13	558
1880.....	522	47	8	577
1881.....	609	47	14	670
1882.....	590	73	9	672
1883.....	625	70	16	711
1884.....	557	83	13	653
1885.....	573	58	9	640
1886.....	563	78	8	649
1887.....	617	72	9	698
1888.....	610	67	10	687
1889.....	593	39	6	638
1890.....	611	32	3	646
1891.....	592	21	1	614
1892.....	593	27	4	624
1893.....	546	20	3	569
1894.....	558	37	4	599
1895.....	495	45	1	541
1896.....	660	26	6	692
1897.....	877	37	2	916
1898.....	928	49	6	983
1899.....	863	35	7	905
1900.....	1025	37	11	1073
1901.....	947	55	18	1020
1902.....	787	33	41	861
1903.....	573	41	30	644
1904.....	668	44	46	758
Totals.....	31866	6043	1021	38930



LAKE AT THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE.

[illegible]

TABLE 8—(Continued).

NATIVITY OF CHILDREN—FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

YEARS.	Canada, etc.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	France.	Germany.	Hungary.	Turkey and Syria.	Russia.	Poland.	Norway.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Holland.	Switzerland.	Spain.	Africa.	Italy.	Australia.	St. Helena.	West Indies.	At Sea.	Japan.	Total foreign.	Unknown.		
1853	1	29	186	10	1	37											1	1						272	25		
1854	1	40	308	8	2	44											1	1						436	27		
1855	1	26	201	10	1	45											1	1						298	47		
1856	1	34	194	5	5	37																		290	44		
1857	11	43	190	4	3	37																		294	14		
1858	1	9	28	145	10	4	3	3																267	35		
1859	6	34	172	14	3	38																		263	14		
1860	9	46	132	12	3	41																		253	11		
1861	9	37	77	8	2	35																		184	8		
1862	6	32	74	11	4	37																		172	3		
1863	13	42	48	15	5	33																		171			
1864	9	20	26	6	2	27																		100			
1865	8	26	28	10	3	30																		110			
1866	10	32	28	5	4	15																		104	2		
1867	9	21	18	1	4	32																		92	1		
1868	6	15	18	2	4	25																		74	1		
1869	14	26	14	1	2	31																		101	1		
1870	5	27	11	2	2	28																		87			
1871	3	21	17	1	2	31																		86	1		
1872	4	27	20	2	3	24																		90			
1873	7	9	5	2	9	33																		82			
1874	9	22	13	7	5	29																		109			
1875	1	22	15	9	14	31																		106			
1876	3	31	13	8	7	49																		130			
1877	3	22	8	2	2	26																		63	2		
1878	2	23	4	1	2	15																		70	2		
1879	2	13	2		5	11																		45	4		
1880	3	9	2	2	3	9																		43			
1881	2	18	4	1	5	29																		113	2		
1882	4	17	2	2	5	38																		120			
1883	3	11	11	1	1	31																		135			
1884	2	14	2	4	3	34																		129			
1885	2	9	8	7	2	47																		177			
1886	1	7	1	1	3	1																		199			
1887	7	16	3	3	3	31																		229	1		
1888	4	23	3	5	5	51																		203			
1889	1	19	2	10	2	63																		223			
1890	4	16	4	5	2	60																		205	2		
1891	2	12	4	3	3	32																		201			
1892	6	19	4	3	3	41																		222	1		
1893	3	13	2	8	3	29																		197	1		
1894	3	20	6	2		40																		281			
1895	4	18	3	4	3	19																		21			
1896	1	8	4	4	5	25																		413			
1897	4	7	2	5	4	35																		427			
1898	3	24	3	7	3	23																		359	4		
1899	2	20	3			26																		359	4		
1900	1	19	1	2	2	18																		257	5		
1901	2	11	4	1	4	14																		18	81		
1902	4	9	1	5	2	16																		225	31		
1903	2	7	1	4	1	12																		134	59		
1904	4	15	1	1		9																		134	51		
	257	1109	2042	258	177	1646	112	126	2271	122	23	29	47	20	75	28	4	1600	16	5	63	31	29	212	2	9508	409

Native born, 29,013; Foreign, 9,508; Unknown, 409. Total, 38,930.

TABLE 9.

DISCHARGES INCLUDING INDENTURES, ESCAPES AND DEATHS.

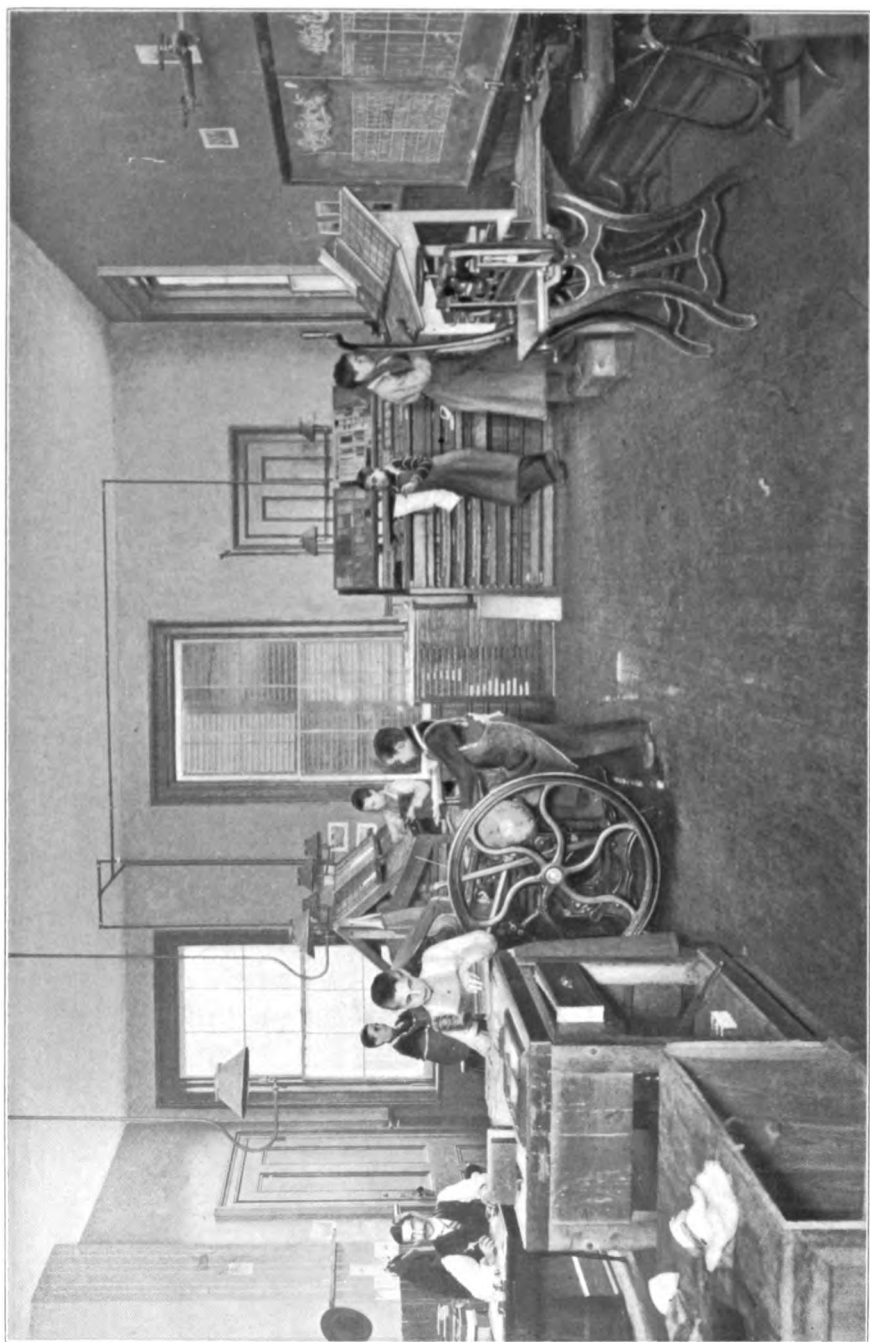
NAME	Restored by Magistrates to Parents, Guardians or Friends.					Expiration of Sentence.					Restored by the Committee to Parents, Guardians or Friends.					Returned by the Committee to Magistrates; also those transferred by Magistrates and the Committee to other Institutions.				
	White.		Colored.		Total	White.		Colored.		Total	White.		Colored.		Total	White.		Colored.		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1881	281	2			283						19				19	15				15
1882	4	55	6		497						44	18			62	40	4			44
1883		50	4		497						70	26			193	32	3			36
1884	5	96	1		402						95	34	2	1	132	11	3		1	15
1885	271	52	1		308						99	41			120	5	1			6
1886	219	9	3		281						130	35			174	14	1			15
1887	208	9	10		328						47	7	1	1	56	11	3			14
1888	241	86	2		298						170	50	4	3	227	21	10	1	2	34
1889	271	29	3		308						174	42	8	3	227	10	7	4		21
1890	27	84	2		442						213	41	7	1	262	42	12	12	5	71
1891	428	8	2		473						304	69	6	2	441	12	10	5	3	30
1892	188	12			170						434	81	11	2	528	5	3			8
1893	7	10			81						404	75	3	2	484	11	2			13
1894	20	7			97						480	53	4	2	539	9	3	2	1	15
1895	18	18			148						411	67	11	2	491	18	9			24
1896	14	11			115						438	94	10	10	552	6		1		10
1897	10	11			112						495	85	10	8	598	11	1			12
1898	6	3	2		55						418	92	7	4	518	9		1	1	11
1899	14	6	1		42						307	62	6	2	377					7
1900	48	8	1		51						369	42	12	6	429	3	3			7
1901	48	8	1		51						352	45	13	2	412	2		2	1	4
1902	48	8	1		51						330	78	8	8	430	6	2			8
1903	18	2			20						188	70	5	4	254	5	1			7
1904	18	1			19						302	78	13	2	405	4	2			6
1905	18	1			19						301	60	4	1	366	4	1	1		6
1906	17	1			18						343	60	10		422	4				7
1907	21	1			21						312	77	9	1	399	5	1	1		7
1908	18	1			19						372	68	12	3	452	4		1		5
1909	18	1			19						302	60	8	1	372					5
1910	7	1			8						363	84	21	5	473	8	2			10
1911	9	1			10						337	84	16	10	447	5				5
1912	18	3			19						373	98	17	3	491	3			1	4
1913	11	3			11						332	83	28	7	447	4				5
1914	12	3	2		14						301	79	26	9	415	7	1			8
1915	8	5	1		14						323	66	28	7	421	2				2
1916	12	4	1		17						326	66	48	12	449	3				3
1917	24	6	1		31						332	69	47	18	466	2				2
1918	18				18						360	87	36	17	493	7		1	1	9
1919	18				18						362	67	28	13	469	7	1	2	2	12
1920	18				18						317	74	41	14	446	8		2		10
1921					7						280	71	27	13	400	8	1	2		11
1922	11	2	1		14						306	71	21	11	409	4		3	1	8
1923	12	2	2		14						312	84	28	10	434	4	3	1	2	10
1924	24	1	1		26						433	73	27	10	543	2				3
1925	2	2	2		42	172		4		196	303	88	37	8	428	4	5	1		10
1926	54		3		57	203		9		212	348	130	23	9	518	1	2			3
1927	81				81	324	1	26		351	317	143	38	11	508	2	4		1	7
1928	22	1	9		230	347	1	18		365	266	126	22	10	449	7	1			8
1929	117	3	3		124	264	2	20		310	242	88	19	10	350	1	1	3	2	7
1930	66	3	3		72	271	18	1		290	318	82	26	9	427	10	4			16
1931	11		1		12	69		7		108	261	72	30	10	354	2	17			14
1932	18		1		58	81	3	5		89	281	33	84	18	398	18	18	5		41
Total	507	77	79	17	683	1828	7	30	1	1848	1870	331	847	36	2418	107	110	54	27	683

TABLE 9—(Concluded).

DISCHARGES INCLUDING INDENTURES, ESCAPES AND DEATHS.

YEARS.	Apprenticed.					Escaped.					Deaths.					Totals.
	White.		Colored		Total	White.		Colored		Total	White.		Colored		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.				
1853.....	97	3	.	.	100	33	.	.	.	33	1	.	.	.	1	421
1854.....	155	47	8	1	211	130	6	1	.	137	3	.	.	.	3	955
1855.....	220	98	4	2	324	68	3	1	.	72	10	.	.	.	10	934
1856.....	152	31	10	.	193	101	3	.	.	104	5	.	.	.	5	851
1857.....	77	40	2	2	121	122	5	1	.	128	2	.	.	.	2	685
1858.....	76	51	.	.	127	117	3	1	.	121	7	.	.	.	7	727
1859.....	115	59	4	2	180	18	.	.	.	19	6	.	.	.	6	613
1860.....	162	53	3	4	222	29	3	1	.	33	2	1	2	.	5	816
1861.....	199	63	12	1	275	14	1	.	.	15	4	.	.	.	4	847
1862.....	170	43	9	1	223	5	.	.	.	5	2	1	2	.	5	1008
1863.....	94	37	12	3	146	12	.	.	.	12	3	.	.	.	3	1105
1864.....	130	38	10	10	188	8	2	1	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	905
1865.....	141	48	5	15	209	4	2	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	795
1866.....	160	54	5	3	222	3	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	1	847
1867.....	136	46	1	2	185	5	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	1	854
1868.....	122	33	.	1	156	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	4	838
1869.....	120	30	18	1	169	3	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	2	866
1870.....	88	33	2	.	123	6	.	.	.	6	4	.	.	.	4	717
1871.....	55	20	6	4	85	3	.	.	.	3	2	.	1	.	3	517
1872.....	76	21	2	3	102	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	536
1873.....	77	29	2	5	113	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	2	585
1874.....	133	17	4	3	157	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	2	656
1875.....	124	28	2	.	154	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	2	648
1876.....	123	30	1	.	154	3	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	2	652
1877.....	86	1	.	.	87	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	2	576
1878.....	116	26	2	2	146	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	3	596
1879.....	106	26	.	1	133	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	565
1880.....	116	37	2	2	157	1	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	3	636
1881.....	98	13	4	2	117	1	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	503
1882.....	129	56	2	1	188	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	685
1883.....	144	45	2	1	192	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	4	658
1884.....	150	37	3	.	190	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	703
1885.....	116	28	3	1	148	1	.	1	.	2	2	1	3	.	6	619
1886.....	103	37	2	2	144	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	3	655
1887.....	112	29	7	2	150	4	.	.	.	4	3	3	1	.	7	598
1888.....	130	47	4	15	196	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	2	668
1889.....	125	51	11	13	200	1	.	.	2	3	1	.	1	1	3	702
1890.....	93	18	4	2	117	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	635
1891.....	95	25	6	3	129	2	.	.	.	2	1	2	2	.	5	567
1892.....	89	19	6	2	116	2	.	.	.	2	2	.	1	3	3	559
1893.....	80	34	4	4	122	5	.	.	2	7	.	.	.	.	1	148
1894.....	86	16	3	7	112	6	.	1	.	7	1	.	3	.	4	675
1895.....	74	20	5	4	103	9	.	.	.	9	2	1	2	.	6	633
1896.....	64	35	1	2	102	2	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	2	4	680
1897.....	79	18	3	5	105	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	821
1898.....	93	24	1	2	120	3	.	.	.	3	1	2	.	.	3	965
1899.....	86	50	1	4	141	3	.	.	.	3	2	2	1	1	4	1096
1900.....	59	19	7	4	89	7	.	3	.	10	.	1	1	1	3	1100
1901.....	64	48	1	5	118	4	.	1	.	5	1	.	.	.	2	928
1902.....	82	19	6	1	108	4	.	.	.	4	3	5	.	.	8	927
1903.....	25	13	2	5	45	11	2	1	.	14	1	.	.	.	1	584
1904.....	47	22	9	13	91	8	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	1	643
Totals.....	5649	1765	223	168	7805	772	30	14	4	820	98	30	24	5	158	37941

By magistrates, 6073; by expiration of sentence, 1945; by committee, 20457; transferred, 683; apprenticed, 7805; escaped, 820; deaths, 158; total, 37941; remaining in the institution December 31, 1904, 989; grand total, 38930.



CLASS IN PRINTING.

TABLE 10—PERCENTAGES OF ADMISSIONS.

Year	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Germany.	France.	Russia.	Poland.	Italy.	Turkey and Syria.	West Indies.
1870	4.56	1.61	28.66	5.94	.16	....	.32	.16	....	.32
1871	2.38	1.76	29.33	4.19	.19	....	.19	.57	....	.19
1872	3.55	1.38	27.65	6.19	.14	....	.14	.55	....	.14
1873	3.77	1.55	21.51	4.10	.89	....	....	.11	....	.33
1874	5.08	1.55	25.64	4.99	.40	....	....	.54	....	....
1875	3.59	1.28	22.02	4.87	.51	....	....	.13	....	....
1876	3.94	1.62	16.80	5.56	.35	....	....	.81	....	.12
1877	5.33	1.39	15.30	4.75	.35	....	....	.70	....	.23
1878	4.62	1.06	9.62	4.72	.25	....	....	1.59	....	.25
1879	3.34	1.15	7.73	3.87	.25	....	.10	.31	....	....
1880	3.62	1.26	4.14	2.84	.43	....	.34	.09	....	....
1881	2.25	1.68	2.93	3.04	.23	.11	.23	.11	.11	....
1882	3.20	1.23	3.45	3.69	.37	....	.12	.25	....	....
1883	3.73	.59	3.28	1.76	.47	....	.35	....	....	....
1884	2.27	.11	1.95	3.47	.43	.11	.11	.32	....	.11
1885	1.76	.23	2.11	2.93	.47	....	....	.32	....	....
1886	3.15	.12	1.69	3.75	.24	.12	....	.48	....	.24
1887	3.78	.28	1.68	3.92	.28	.14	.14	.28	....	....
1888	3.67	.17	2.97	5.42	.35	....	....	.70	....	.18
1889	4.94	.37	3.66	4.39	.55	....	.18	.73	....	....
1890	1.55	.34	.86	5.68	1.55	.34	.17	1.03	.17	....
1891	3.20	1.02	1.89	4.22	.73	....	.29	2.33	....	....
1892	3.48	1.42	2.37	4.91	2.21	....	.63	.60	....	....
1893	3.86	1.00	1.62	6.11	.87	....	.25	1.50	....	....
1894	3.74	.34	1.36	2.55	1.19	....	....	....	....	.34
1895	3.91	.17	.68	4.42	.34	.17	....	.34	....	....
1896	2.33	....	.36	1.97	.90	.35	....	.36	....	.36
1897	1.96	.35	.35	1.56	.52	....	.17	1.04	....	....
1898	2.69	.15	.59	4.33	.75	....	.59	1.64	....	.45
1899	2.53	.30	.30	5.65	.71	.45	.15	4.46	....	.30
1900	1.55	.14	1.55	4.36	.14	.56	.42	6.61	....	....
1901	2.13	.61	.31	5.21	.46	.15	.61	8.11	....	.15
1902	1.40	1.86	1.25	7.34	.31	.31	1.09	6.66	....	.16
1903	1.68	.46	.15	8.47	.15	1.54	.77	5.86	....	.15
1904	2.29	.43	.43	4.44	.43	.57	1.15	12.04	....	.72
1905	1.35	.73	.44	7.42	.73	3.06	.87	10.10	....	....
1906	2.95	1.45	.33	9.57	.29	2.19	1.16	7.12	.31	.29
1907	2.45	.77	.62	9.29	.31	2.17	.77	16.72	....	....
1908	1.95	.40	.65	5.21	.49	4.59	.49	15.12	....	....
1909	3.66	.48	.64	6.47	.48	5.45	.64	9.04	1.01	....
1910	2.28	1.41	.35	5.10	.53	5.98	.88	12.75	2.64	.15
1911	3.34	.33	1.00	6.68	....	8.51	1.17	9.51	2.84	.17
1912	3.13	.74	.55	3.51	.55	11.83	.74	9.24	.74	.74
1913	1.16	.98	.59	3.61	.72	9.97	.29	10.31	2.02	.43
1914	1.41	.55	.21	1.82	.44	12.44	.22	21.22	2.02	....
1915	2.44	.71	.31	2.14	.11	18.80	.41	16.60	1.32	.41
1916	2.21	....	.33	2.87	.11	18.78	.22	9.28	1.88	....
1917	1.77	.18	.09	1.67	.15	20.78	.37	3.65	.65	.65
1918	1.75	.00	.39	1.37	.39	16.47	.19	1.47	.27	.29
1919	1.50	.96	.11	1.85	.23	16.40	....	1.68	.11	.49
1920	1.66	.62	.15	1.86	.15	10.87	.15	....	....	.15
1921	1.66	.13	.13	1.19	....	10.95	....	.13	....	....

Appendix A.

It is deemed appropriate to incorporate into the 1904 year book, the report of the childrens' section of the State Conference of Charities and Correction, prepared by Mr. Mornay Williams, Chairman of the Committee in charge of that section at the Syracuse meeting in November.

The name of this Committee is in itself an attestation of the fact that society as a whole has come to recognize, in no small degree, its responsibility for the welfare of children. The very categories under which the children are grouped are sufficient to show that, in the minds of men and women who are interested in the welfare of the race, parenthood is not a sufficient guarantee of proper nurture and proper restraint for all of the children in the community. Each one of the terms, "dependent," "neglected," "delinquent" and "defective," implies, in a greater or less degree, not only that the children to whom the term is applied are unfit, but that the parents are, according to circumstances, either unable or unwilling to give to the unfit child that care to which it is entitled. Of course the conception that society as a whole is responsible for the care of childhood, is not a *new* conception; it is not even, necessarily, a Christian conception: long before the Christian era the Spartan law-giver had recognized that the State must concern itself with the up-bringing of youthful citizens. But that is a late conception, and may perhaps be truthfully said to be an entirely Christian conception, which recognizes that the chief responsibility of the community is not toward the child who is happily dowered with home and friends, with health and intellect, with good physique, and with untainted though untrained morals, but that the primary responsibility is toward the child who is deficient in intellect, neglected in care, dependent upon others than its immediate relatives for food and shelter, or physically handicapped in the race for life.

And even as we separate these classes, one from the other, differentiating between the physically and the morally unfit, we must recognize that the sense of the responsibility of society

toward childhood has been a matter of development. Hospitals for the physically unfit, young and old, are no new thing. Very early in the Christian centuries private charity awoke to the necessity of ministration to the enfeebled and the sick, and gradually this ministration to the sick and enfeebled, young and old, extended beyond the limits of private benevolence, and the state or municipality began to recognize its duty toward the physically unfit. The recognition of any similar duty, either on the part of private individuals or society as a whole toward the morally unfit is a matter of far more recent date. The recognition of such a duty may be said to date from the life of John Howard (1726 to 1790); the felicitous words of Edmund Burke in describing that life are not rhetorical exaggerations, but statements of the literal truth: "It was a voyage of discovery; a circumnavigation of charity." Large continents of social responsibility and social service were brought to light practically by Howard's life and labors, and yet, so slow was the recognition even in England of the duty of society toward the criminal, though that criminal were but a boy, that far into the Nineteenth Century the most barbarous practices prevailed. The author of "Old Bailey Experience," a most interesting work published anonymously in England in 1833, makes the following statement: "Nothing can be more absurd than the practice of passing sentence of death on boys under fourteen years of age for petty offences. I have known five in one session in this awful situation; one for stealing a comb almost valueless, two for a child's six-penny story book, another for a man's stock, and the fifth for pawning his mother's shawl. In four of these cases the boys put their hands through a broken pane of glass in a shop-window, and stole the articles for which they were sentenced to death, and subsequently transported for life." The gulf between such a state of affairs as that of which we catch a glimpse in this paragraph, and the present feeling of all educated persons toward the problem of juvenile delinquency is vast indeed; and it is perhaps not surprising that, as only about seventy years have passed, the science of dealing with juvenile offenders should be still far from exact. The present incoherency of effort and achievement is due not merely to the comparatively recent development of the science, but also to the conflict between the individual and the State. Not only is there

the philosophic difference between the individualist and socialist to be overcome, but in the immense territory between the two extremes of opinion the interests to be considered are manifold, and at first sight conflicting. Historically the care of dependent, neglected, delinquent and defective children has fallen primarily upon individuals. Individual initiative it is, in every instance, which has inspired effort on behalf of any special class of needy children, and individuals have contributed most largely to the endowment of charitable institutions both in time and money, and just for that reason the whole force of *vis inertia* is enlisted on behalf of private benevolence in a State like the State of New York.

Moreover, in most cases, private benevolence has worked along religious, if not denominational, lines, and the fact that the American people have so clearly and radically separated between Church and State makes the problem of the State care for the needy child one almost inextricably involved with questions of religious education. On the other hand, the growing burdens of taxation, and the necessary and proper limitations to be placed on the expenditure of public funds creates an increasing demand in some quarters for the maintenance of State institutions, under separate control, in which all classes of children needing special treatment should be placed.

In discussing, therefore, the question of the care of any class of children, one of the first subjects of discussion will be necessarily, the question as to whether State care or private care should be afforded; secondly, whether, if private care is to be given, the support of children needing special care should devolve in whole or in part upon the State, and if so, what the limitation of State supervision should be. Parallel with this discussion, and yet not entirely part of it, is the further question as to whether (particularly in the case of dependent children) such care as is given should be given in a private family and not in an institution, whether under State or private control; if some form of institution is to be employed, what the size and character of such an institution should be, as well as its method of control, or if the method of placing out directly in families is to be pursued, what is to be the system of supervision adopted? To enter largely into each one of these questions would take too much space in this report, though some of them will be treated in detail in the papers



CLASS IN SHOE-MAKING.

which are to follow, but a few observations as to the effect of the religious question on State control, and also as to lines of demarcation between the classes of children who are to be objects of care, other than parental, may appropriately be made here.

The adoption of the new Constitution in the State of New York in the year 1894 has led to one or two quite important changes in the administration of charities. Not only has the State Board of Charities been given a very large and influential place in the regulation of all charitable work in the State, but the question of religious teaching has been directly imported into the Constitution. By Section 4 of Article IX of the Constitution, it is provided that, "Neither the State nor any subdivision thereof, shall use its property or credit or any public money, or authorize or permit either to be used, directly or indirectly, in aid or maintenance, other than for examination or inspection, of any school or institution of learning wholly or in part under the control or direction of any religious denomination, or in which any denominational tenets or doctrine is taught." By Sections 9 and 14 of Article VIII further restrictions were placed on expenditures of money, but certain exceptions were made in behalf of juvenile delinquents and others. These sections raised the question at once as to whether State moneys could be applied to the education of children in institutions, under the special control of special denominations, and the matter received judicial decision in the case of *Sargent vs. the Board of Education of the City of Rochester* (177 N. Y. 318), which was decided in the Court of Appeals, on the 29th day of January last. The question in that case arose over the payment of the salaries of certain Sisters of Charity employed as teachers in St. Mary's Asylum for orphan boys.

The Asylum in question was regularly incorporated and under the control of a religious denomination; the teachers, who were, as stated, Sisters of Charity, had been employed by the Board of Education for many years, as secular teachers in the institution. The secular education of the orphans was the same as that furnished to children of like age in any school in the city, with the same course of studies, the same text books, and the same system of examinations and hours of study. No denominational tenet was taught, or religious instruction imparted in the asylum during the hours of school, but religious instruction

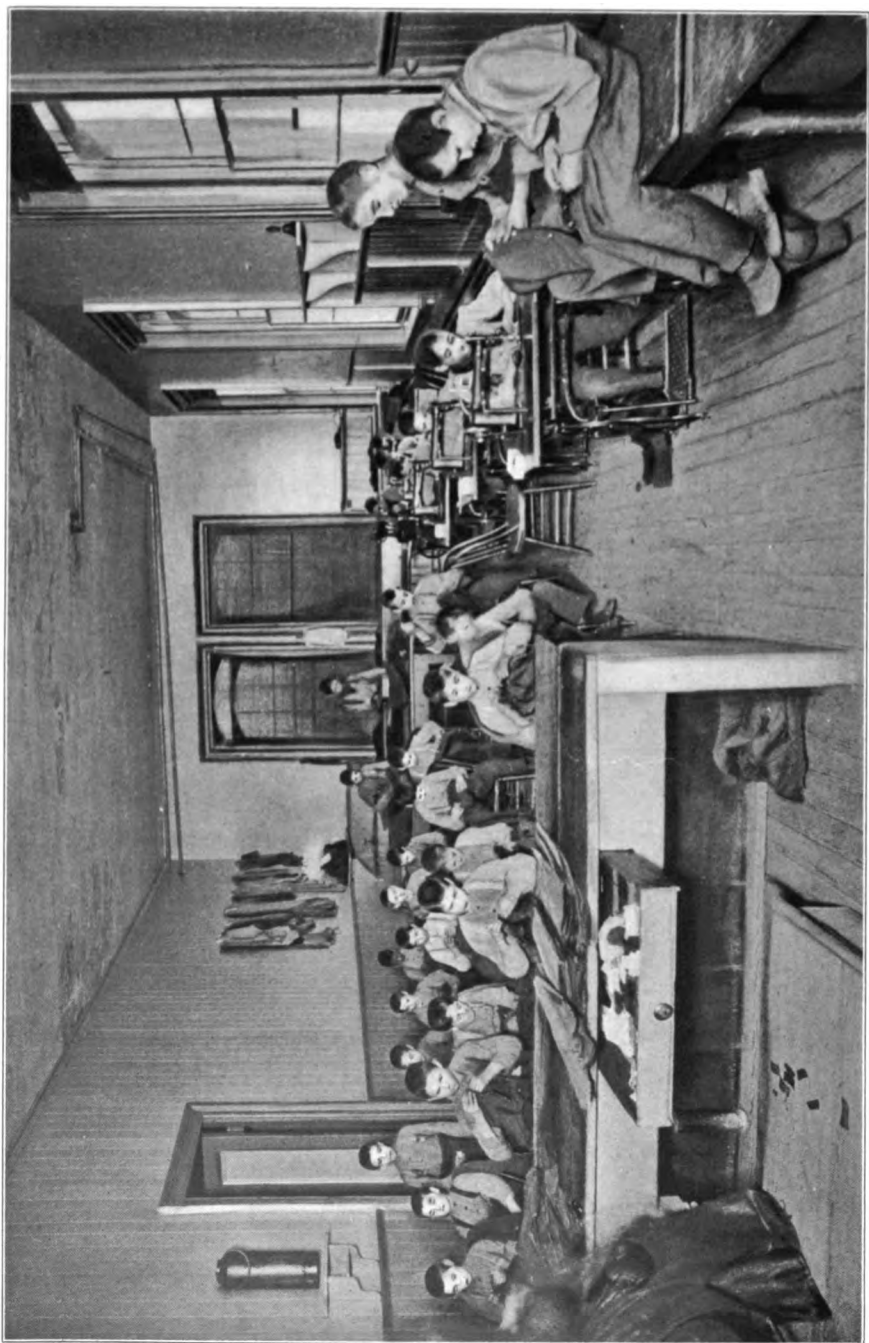
was given at seven o'clock in the evening. The teachers were paid out of money raised by direct taxation on city property, and not out of the common school fund of the city, and the inmates were included in the enumeration of children of the city as a basis for raising money for secular education. Under this state of facts, the court held that the sections of the Constitution and the various laws passed thereunder did not prevent the payment of the salaries, and that the Orphan Asylum was not a school or institution of learning within the meaning of Section 4 of Article IX of the Constitution, and that that section was to be read in connection with Section 14 of Article VIII of the Constitution. This interpretation of the Constitution seems to make it apparent that if religious instruction is to be given at all to dependent and wayward children, it must be given in institutions thus controlled. The State institution cannot undertake special religious instruction according to the tenets of any particular denomination, and it would seem to follow that if State institutions are to be substituted for institutions under private control, the children in them must be deprived of any special religious instruction. Now, while in the common schools it is right and proper that religious instruction should not be imparted, because such instruction can be given by parents at home, the case is quite different where the children are removed from parental influence, good or bad, and are constant inmates of an institution. Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant alike would agree in believing that for such children, particularly when they were wayward or criminal, the advantages of religious training of some sort are incalculable; and this is recognized to-day in the statutes of the State, it being the explanation of the provision of the law which requires children to be placed "in such an asylum or other institution as shall then be controlled by persons of the same religious faith as the parents of such child" (Chapter 438 of 1884, Section 2), and similar provisions in other laws. In the discussion, therefore, of State institutions as against institutions under private control, this phase of the subject should never be overlooked.

Another matter needing very careful study is the line of demarcation to be drawn between dependent and delinquent children. In the eye of the law those children only are to be regarded as delinquent who have been found guilty of an infraction of law,

that is to say, a charge of some sort must be made against a child; that charge must have been passed upon by a court and sustained, before the child is to be legally classed as a delinquent; but as regards method of treatment, a child not accused of any crime at all, but committed to an institution as a dependent or for no proper guardianship, may be for all practical purposes quite as much a delinquent child as one legally branded as such, and therefore become a demoralizing influence upon other children and itself a proper subject for reformatory work. Nay, more, the really difficult subject for reformatory treatment is not the child who has been guilty of a single offence, venial or heinous, but the child who by reason of neglect and lack of any proper training has reverted to the nomadic type; has thrown off all regard for law, all respect for authority, all desire for work of any sort, physical or mental, and is not only content to live the precarious life of the street, but prefers that life. Now, as the law stands to-day there is no certain and proper way of classifying children in an institution. There are certain institutions, of course, which receive only what are called "dependent" children. There are other institutions which receive not only children who are charged with offences, but children who are committed under the penal code, for associating with improper persons, under the technical charge of "no proper guardianship." These children may or may not be delinquent children, but the tendency of the official is to treat them as dependent children, and there are still other institutions which receive technical dependents and technical delinquents, and as to this latter class of institution, it is quite customary to-day to criticize the managers of the institution and the judges for permitting a contaminating influence to be exercised upon good children (dependents) by bad children (delinquents). As a matter of fact, the line between good and bad, between contaminating and contaminated does not run at all on the legal distinction between dependent and delinquent. A boy who is convicted of the violation of a city ordinance by playing ball in the street and breaking windows is a legal delinquent who may be, though technically guilty of the charge, in no proper sense a delinquent, while the child who was committed solely on the ground of no proper guardianship, but who has been accustomed to associate with drunken and immoral persons, whose mind has become thoroughly polluted, whose vocabulary is largely composed of the

thieves' argot, and who is already past-master in the lower grades of vice and crime, is not legally a delinquent at all, but is actually a fountain head of immorality and evil for all of his companions. What then is needed is a new classification in the administration of institutions for children, based upon observed character, not on any preliminary charge; and the reformatory training needed is the training which should be proportionate, in duration and in character of instruction, to the character of a child, not at all to any supposed penalty based on the commission of a misdemeanor or a crime. Reformatory work, if it is to justify its name at all, has no punitive element in it. It addresses itself to aiding in the reformation of its subject and not to punishing him as an offender. If more time than the ordinary sentence is required to accomplish reformation in a given case, that time ought to be allowed. If the age and character of the child is such as to make trade teaching beneficial, time should be given for trade teaching. Above all the school itself should be a school, not a prison. The boy or girl who is sent to such an institution should be taught in every possible way to regard the institution as a home, not as a jail, and its officers as his friends, not his jailers. Even the adoption of the indeterminate sentence does not solve the question, for, as pointed out, the child who needs reformatory care may not be a delinquent, *i. e.*, an offender, at all. What is needed is a preliminary place of detention for the determination of the needs of the child, who should become the subject of careful observation. This house of detention should be a moral quarantine, and the children who are fit to pass directly from it—either to their own homes or to new homes—should be speedily passed on. The children who are not fit for homes should be made subjects of reformatory care in suitable institutions, in which there should be an attempt to classify on the lines of moral progress.

There is no reason why promotion should not be made on moral lines, as well as on mental ones. If a boy can be promoted from one school grade to another as he advances in study, there would seem to be no good reason why the same boy should not be promoted into a better environment of companionship as he advances in character and deportment, and hence arises the demand for the cottage-home school.



CLASS IN TAILORING.

Appendix B.

LETTERS FROM WARDS AND GUARDIANS.

From Mary R. Mariano, aged 17, who went west in 1899 :

" My father made a wise move when he took us to the Asylum. I was getting worse every day with the evils of city life. It is hard to be separated from parents and brothers and sisters, but my foster parents are good, intelligent people. I take a great interest in school work, in all that is useful and good and especially music. My ambition is to get an education in music and at college. I have learned to sew and can make all of my own clothes. I will be entitled to leave here the 12th of June and it is a great responsibility, for I feel about the age of twelve or fourteen. There is a great deal of temptation for a motherless girl. My sister, in her last letter, said there was so much evil in New York City and I wrote her that the world was wide and she did not necessarily have to live among the low class."

Ames, Iowa.

From Mary Schulze (Slavik), aged 13, who went west in 1899 :

" I think I have a better home than any girl around here, and would not exchange with any of them. I was 13 years old in June and mamma gave me a nice, gold ring. We had a nice Thanksgiving dinner at home, and in the evening I popped corn. We always have a big Christmas tree, and Santa Claus always fills it for us children, but this year he has one more to put presents on the tree for, because we have a sweet little girl who is three months old. Pauline and I think she is the only baby on earth. I go to school every day and mamma teaches me at home. We live two miles and a quarter from the school, so papa bought me a little pony, and I have some chickens of my own. I have some pigeons, too, and a nice lot of warm clothes for winter. I am well, strong and happy as a lark."

Mustange, Oklahoma.

From a boy in the State Reformatory at Pontiac, Illinois :

" I am most thankful I have the privilege of answering the annual letter of the Asylum. It is not just the reading of these letters I like, but the happy thoughts they present to my mind. I am old enough to realize the bright and gloomy side of this life. I came to Illinois in the year 1893 and lived happy during the seven years I was bound out, compared to what

I do now. I had a home, and a better home nobody can find if they travel from now until the judgment day, but thoughts will enter a youth's mind which seems to overpower his knowledge, and lead him astray, as they have done me. They seem to think there is a better place somewhere, and enter on a voyage which soon ends in trouble. I am one of the voyagers, and I know of several others who have ended their voyages as I have, in a prison, reform school, jail or some such place, and they are bound to land in such a place, if they leave home, and so I should advise every boy who has a home to stay there, and not to think because their guardians give them advice which does not suit their pleasures, think they are being abused. I am sure there are no parents or foster parents who would tell their children to precipitate themselves into trouble, but I do say that they will tell them right from wrong, and if they do not listen to their elder's sound advice, they are surely making fools of themselves. I am glad to hear that the Asylum's exhibit won a gold medal at the St. Louis Exhibition. I hope I will have the pleasure of seeing the Asylum soon, as I come to find out in later years it was a splendid home and will never regret that I was there. I close hoping to receive an annual report soon, as I enjoy passing the evenings in reading of an old home of mine."

From Mrs. Frank E. Cushing, formerly Elizabeth Dickinson, aged 17, who went west in 1901 :

"I was married the 7th of September, 1904 ; have a beautiful home and my husband has no bad habits. He is a member of the Baptist Church and Rev. John Rumsey, who married us, has been out to see us several times."

"Mr. and Mrs. Carl gave me a very nice wedding outfit and a quiet wedding. I will always say the Asylum has done justly by me, for I was put in a Christian home. I thought Mrs. Carl was too strict, but it was all for the best. She taught me to cook and do housework. I wish every boy and girl could be placed in as good a home."

Vinton, Iowa.

From George W. Murphy, aged 16, who went west in 1899 :

"The other day a horse was given to me and I traded it off for a gold watch. I also got a trunk and some other things. We have two fish ponds with lots of fish in them, and a team of horses named Flory and Dollie. Our cows are nice and we have a big black dog named Shep that plays ball with me. I have been here five years. We have 40 acres of timber with hickory nuts and walnuts. Have 12 acres in corn, and a calf that runs after me all the time. Well, winter is on hand now. I hope you are Republicans. I am and I fight for Roosevelt, but can't vote."

Gilman, Ill.

From Bertha Albrecht, aged 16, who went west in 1896 :

"I thank you a thousand times for getting me a good home. I will be 16 January 25th ; have passed compound interest and am in cube root.

I can bake good bread and pies and cook vegetables and meat. We go to church and Sunday school; went to camp meeting in August, and to the fair three days. Our minister visited us and we went to a surprise party the other night. Mamma got me a silk skirt and one all wool trimmed with silk ribbon. Last summer they got me a blue costume and a \$6 hat trimmed with green velvet and a green veil to match. When I am 18 I will get \$50 and more good clothes."

Gilman, Ill.

From Anna O'Brien Devine, aged 16, who went west in 1899:

"There is a very dear friend of mine in Bloomingdale, who was in the Asylum 16 or 18 years ago, and she is proud that the Asylum won a gold medal at the St. Louis Fair. She is always telling me to be loyal to the Asylum, and think of the good work it is doing. I am very happy, but at times my Irish temper gets roused and then I am discontented for a few minutes. Mrs. Devine went to Chicago for a week to see a specialist and took me with her. She thinks we will go again."

"When Anna Henning had been with her guardians fifteen years, they gave her a beautiful gold watch and chain."

Bloomington, Ill.

From Arthur Wendler, aged 15, who went west in 1901:

"I wish I could be with the boys and girls for a short time when they go up to the new institution. I am well contented in my home here. My papa says I am making progress in farming and handling horses. I have a horse of my own and a saddle; go horseback riding on Sunday and sometimes hitch to the buggy."

"I started to school to-day and will have a steady four months pull till spring. My teacher's name is Cecil Berry and my foster father is a director. I am in the fifth reader, big geography, physiology and grammar and am going to do some hard studying this winter."

Independence, Iowa.

From Carrie Wendler, aged 13, who went west in 1901:

"I am getting along nicely and am well satisfied. I go to school, Sunday school and church. The subject of the church lecture Sunday evening is Pilgrim's Progress. We have an organ, 17 canary birds and a parrot. The parrot talks, sings and whistles. I have a good home and they are good to me."

Independence, Iowa.

Mrs. S. Hentz, writing of Ella Abrams, aged 11, who went west in 1900, says:

"She is well and happy, and entered upon her school duties Nov. 21st for the winter term, and expects to make a perfect record in attendance and punctuality, as she did in the previous term. We purchased an organ for her, and she has taken 24 lessons. She likes music and can play quite a little. She is getting along nicely at school, where she is a general favorite."

Independence, Iowa.

From Joseph Caputa, aged 13, who went west in 1902 :

"I have a good home and appreciate it. The people I live with are very kind to me and I am getting along nicely. My brother Tony and I have lots of fun. I have made some traps for rabbits and can make them better than Tony can. The country is the place for the boys. I can husk 50 bushels of corn and milk two cows in a day.

Ransom, Ill.

From Harry Thomas McCormick, aged 9, who went west in 1902 :

"I am well and doing well and the folks are good to me. I go to school every day. They have given me a colt and I call her Lillie. Papa is husking corn every day and next year I hope I will be big enough to help him."

Aurora, Ill.

From John J. Allen Bird, aged 15, who went west in 1899 :

"I would like to write often, but am busy when out of school. I am with good parents, go to the Presbyterian Sunday School and read good books. We have a large library in our school and one of the books has the lives of the Presidents. I have read it four times. I am now 5 ft. 4 in. tall and weigh 110 pounds. I hope when I get to be a bigger man I can visit the new school at Dobbs Ferry."

Marengo, Iowa.

From Charlotte Steffen, aged 15, who went west in 1903 :

"I like my home very much and the people are good to me. I walk a mile and a quarter to school and a mile to church. I have been to Sunday school every Sunday since I've been here and my foster mother is my teacher."

Marshalltown, Iowa.

From Tillie Schlessel, aged 11, who went west in 1899 :

"This is Thanksgiving Day, and I send you a copy of the bill of fare. We had company to-day. It was a fine dinner. I go to school every day, and I am in the fifth grade. My parents are kind, and I have good clothes."

Winthrop, Iowa.

From Walter Eckhoff Stark, aged 11, who went west in 1904 :

"I am getting along very well. We had a nice Thanksgiving, and I will get a drum Christmas. In the spring, Harry and Walter are going to get a pony. I have a new overcoat, and know ten songs."

Muscatine, Iowa.

From David Fischler, aged 16, who went west in 1900 :

"I was at the St. Louis Fair four days, and it was one of the finest ever held. When I got home we had to sow wheat and cut corn, and after that I went back to St. Louis for two days. I have been here four years, and like my home. I go to school, and am in the highest class. I can do any kind of farm work, and have a great deal of sport in hunting wild game. I am glad to know that the Asylum is to move, and I wish it good luck."

Moro, Ill.



GIRLS' CLASS ROOMS.

From Lizzie Zucker, aged 17, who went west in 1897 :

" I am always glad to get a letter from the Asylum, because it is so full of kind advice, and makes me feel like doing what is right. My sister and brother came to see me in June, and we went to St. Louis to the World's Fair together. My sister Anna was of age last January, and I will be of age next February. No matter how old I am, I shall never forget what the Asylum has done for me. I have gone to Sunday School regularly, although I have to walk a mile and a half. I have learned to do all kinds of housework, and think I am capable of taking care of a house all alone if necessary."

Bethalto, Ill.

From Willie Perrine Akers, aged 12, who went west in 1899 :

My new parents are very good to me and I like them. I have a rifle and a Shetland pony, which they gave me on my birthday. I go to school every day. My teacher's name is Miss K. Gordan. My father and I went to the World's Fair this fall. We are having a telephone put in our house."

Iowa City.

From Fred Richards, aged 25, who went west in 1887 :

" I can not help thinking how nice the boys and girls will have it when they get in their new buildings. I wish that all the boys and girls who leave the Asylum could get a good home on the farm, for I think it is the best place for boys. I hope the boys and girls will all grow up to be good men and women. I thank the Asylum for all the good that I see they are doing and hope that the boys and girls will do all they can to please the Asylum."

Gridley, Ill.

From Lillian Vogeler :

" I have a happy home. My foster parents belong to the Methodist Church, and I go to Sunday School, church, and to school every day. My foster parents haven't any children of their own, and have a farm and a store. Bertha lives with a doctor a mile away from here."

Bethalto, Ill.

From William Best, aged 15, who went west in 1899 :

" I am in good health, and going to school. I study reading, arithmetic, geography, and spelling. I went to the World's Fair, and it was fine. I own a bicycle."

Walshville, Ill.

From Arthur E. Vance, aged 17, who went west in 1897 :

" I am working for Charles Bakehouse, and like it very much. I receive \$120 a year and all my expenses, except clothes. I have been going to church once a month, but will take more interest in it hereafter. I have not been sick since I left the Asylum, and have never formed the habit of drinking. I would like to have an annual report."

Sigourney, Iowa.

From Amelia Biastoff, aged 15, who went west in 1903 :

"I will take the advice in the letter from the Asylum, because I know it is for the best. I have found out that it is not a bad thing to belong to the Juvenile. I would love to visit the chapel on Christmas day, for the institution was like "home, sweet home" to me. I do not see how you can move away from it. To-morrow I have a big ironing to do. I baked a good nut cake Saturday, and could keep house for anybody. I have learned to do all kinds of house-work. We had our first snow on December 1st. I am very fond of reading your letters, because you are such a good typewriter."

George Beekman, aged 27, who went west in 1888, writes that he was placed at Earlville, Ill., and later moved to Zearing, Iowa, to live with John Norton. He is now station agent at Fernald, Iowa, on the D. M. I. & N. Railroad. He is married, and reports that he is doing nicely.

Buckley, Ill.

From Bernard Nowack, aged 15, who went west in 1899 :

"I was very glad to get your letter, as it was of much interest to me. I am very thankful for what the Juvenile Asylum has done for me, for if it had not sent me out west I would be roaming the streets of New York now, maybe stealing and smoking cigarettes; but now I am making a man of myself and learning how to farm. We planted about one hundred acres of corn this year and we have about two hundred head of hogs, thirty head of cattle and thirty horses. I go to school during the fall and winter and like it. I am as far as stocks and bonds in my arithmetic and have been through the United States history and am now studying physical geography."

Malcolm, Iowa.

From Mrs. Mary Dial:

"I was in the home of Mr. Butler, near Forsythe, until I became 18 years old. I am now married to Henry Dial and we live in a nice big house near Maroa. We have 80 head of cattle on the place and 40 young calves. I will always say that I had a nice home at Mr. Butler's and as long as I live it will be my home. Mr. Butler gave me \$50 on my 18th birthday and I put it in bank. It has grown to \$70. I was taught to do all kinds of housework well and to know right from wrong."

Maroa, Ill.

From Joseph Lyon, aged 15, who went west in 1898 :

Mrs. L. J. Donaldson writes under date of Nov. 10th, 1904, as follows : "Joseph Lyon is in a splendid home. He was a very delicate boy, but has grown stronger and is a good worker. He is a good boy and ambitious. He has a banjo, guitar, zither and drum— in fact, is a whole band. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers give him some land every year to work for himself. He has over \$50 in bank now and Mr. Rogers, who has only words of praise for him, predicts that he will have \$350 when he is 18."

Mt. Pleasant, Ill.

Appendix C.

DONATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1904.

Alfred E. Marling, Esq.	\$250.00
Willard Parker Butler, Esq.	250.00
Edmund Dwight, Esq.	250.00
Leonard E. Opdycke, Esq.	250.00
"A Friend," through Howard Townsend, Esq.	75.00
Mornay Williams, Esq.	54.68
Mrs. Lydia Booth,	50.00
Fulton McMahon, Esq.	5.00
J. Henry Watson, Esq.	10.00
Rev. Reese F. Alsop, D.D.	5.00
Mrs. John B. Morgan	5.00
Hugh Auchincloss, Esq.	15.00
Miss Peterson	5.00
Mrs. R. C. Brewster	5.00
Mrs. W. L. Harkness	50.00
Harvey E. Fisk, Esq.	300.00
Robert S. Brewster, Esq.	25.00
Isaac N. Seligman, Esq.	10.00
"A Friend,"	5.00
Messrs. Church E. Gates & Co.	5.00
Messrs. Schieffelin & Co.	10.00
John Wanamaker, Esq.	10.00
Messrs. R. C. Williams & Co.	10.00
Messrs. John S. Sills & Sons	10.00
Messrs. Higgins & Seiter	15.00
Messrs. R. H. Macy & Co.	25.00
Messrs. Evans, Almirall & Co.	100.00
E. E. Spencer & Co.	25.00
Consolidated Gas Co.	25.00
Adams Dry Goods Co.	6.00
Seeman Bros.	25.00
Gude Bros.	10.00
Vienna Pressed Yeast Co.	10.00
Howard Townsend, Esq.	Oak book cases
Evert Jansen Wendell, Esq.	Two steamer chairs for hospital
Ralph A. Bookman, Esq.	Five dozen girls' hats
Mrs. C. A. Runk,	Four dozen books for boys' library
Mrs. C. C. Worthington,	Clothing
Miss Beatrice Carpenter,	One box of oranges
Barnum's Circus,	250 tickets
Military Tournament,	400 tickets
The Misses Master's School	52 towels
John Wanamaker, Esq.	Shepherd Boy and Group of Sheep, in plaster
Evert Jansen Wendell, Esq.,	115 tickets to Berkeley Lyceum
Ethical Culture School, (nominal charge)	300 desks

Appendix D.

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

FIRST DECADE—1853 TO 1862 INCLUSIVE.

	Received from City for Invest- ment purposes	From City and State for Schools and Main- tenance	From Legacies, Donations, Interests, etc.	From Boarders	From sale of Property	Expended for Main- tenance	Invested in Land and Buildings
1853..	\$ 50,000	\$	\$ 51,478.15	\$	\$	\$ 20,393.02	\$ 15,413.79
1854..	.....	5,497.79	4,000.57	232.63	.....	22,699.74	16,997.68
1855..	.....	34,204.14	13,402.55	.....	.....	31,875.24	57,970.66
1856..	20,000	24,284.02	13,959.34	.....	1,500	31,935.71	30,823.92
1857..	.....	24,646.51	1,651.87	.....	.....	30,555.95	8,105.74
1858..	20,000	31,497.79	17,663.88	.....	2,000	48,119.05	26,825.11
1859..	.....	41,342.12	6,054.92	.....	.....	50,654.41	12,783.86
1860..	.....	44,010.94	15,343	.....	.....	53,581.85	3,000.00
1861..	10,000	46,810.28	5,986.50	.....	.....	55,814.55	7,330.00
1862..	10,000	47,725.10	7,662.61	.....	.....	53,467.32	9,993.79
	\$110,000.	\$300,018.66	\$137,203.36	\$232.63	\$3,500	\$399,096.84	\$189,234.55

SECOND DECADE—1863 TO 1872 INCLUSIVE.

1863..	\$	\$ 49,880.98	\$ 11,920.75	\$ .....	.....	\$60,474.87	\$ 837.67
1864..	.....	55,888.64	32,841.69	.....	.....	75,661.83	.....
1865..	.....	55,911.92	32,467.98	2,863.50	.....	75,503.11	.....
1866..	.....	67,316.10	11,785.65	275.86	.....	82,874.00	.....
1867..	20,000	70,790.08	22,223.90	531.50	.....	82,422.49	13,229.75
1868..	20,000	73,807.89	9,992.81	2,243.46	.....	88,542.25	4,827.38
1869..	10,000	74,177.90	13,248.03	2,060.42	.....	81,595.68	3,077.98
1870..	.....	75,724.63	40,603.58	799.85	.....	86,384.41	23,077.98
1871..	.....	52,065.24	14,554.26	667.43	.....	87,929.33	32,610.39
1872..	.....	105,154.08	10,527.48	1,037.55	.....	90,349.74	18,635.95
	\$50,000.	\$680,726.46	\$200,166.14	\$10,479.52		\$811,737.72	\$96,297.10

THIRD DECADE—1873 TO 1882, INCLUSIVE.

1873..	.....	\$ 77,732.63	\$16,332.51	\$ 428.00	.....	\$ 94,534.35	\$ 51.70
1874..	.....	79,064.03	21,003.36	394.00	.....	89,402.92	.....
1875..	.....	73,743.60	6,211.83	410.20	35,830.00	85,000.32	.....
1876..	.....	94,321.60	12,328.29	77.00	.....	94,907.22	.....
1877..	.....	85,795.80	3,562.65	.....	.....	95,595.72	.....
1878..	.....	95,146.92	17,195.00	.....	.....	91,377.71	.....
1879..	.....	95,384.85	4,425.67	.....	.....	87,678.65	.....
1880..	.....	98,831.57	4,494.08	.....	.....	91,119.86	29,787.26
1881..	.....	95,787.97	5,813.16	.....	7,235.01	108,411.65	34,429.11
1882..	.....	105,057.20	8,502.78	.....	.....	105,182.17	11,129.16
		\$900,866.17	\$99,869.33	\$1,309.20	\$43,065.01	\$942,620.57	\$75,397.23

NOTE. In 1877, Asylum paid City assessment of \$13,672.91.

FOURTH DECADE—1883 TO 1892 INCLUSIVE.

	Received from City and State for Education, and Maintenance	From Donations, Legacies, Interests, etc.	From Boarders	From Sale of Property.	Expended for Maintenance	Assessments	Invested in Lands and Buildings
1883	\$ 113,013.21	\$ 16,744.41	.....	.....	\$ 107,711.04	.....	\$ 7,967.81
1884	109,882.62	17,399.63	1,180.00	.....	108,381.33	.....	4,032.82
1885	107,816.68	12,244.03	1,262.25	.....	109,000.91	.....	.....
1886	105,037.40	9,448.21	401.78	.....	112,222.02	.....	33,112.12
1887	109,828.28	30,638.30	660.25	.....	117,531.14	.....	23,608.58
1888	117,201.13	20,935.06	1,590.30	.....	120,846.23	.....	2,055.71
1889	120,491.84	8,182.91	410.00	149,585.00	123,301.42	.....	88,000.00
1890	118,492.33	7,176.92	300.00	.....	122,323.14	.....	43,501.60
1891	120,866.07	6,903.37	1,162.50	2,588.25	127,214.03	.....	49,473.49
1892	121,807.78	4,222.33	999.76	.....	129,680.90	.....	.....
	\$1,140,968.04	\$133,375.20	\$8,152.81	\$152,173.25	\$1,176,182.16		\$212,781.83

FIFTH DECADE—1893 TO 1902 INCLUSIVE.

1893	\$ 122,347.07	\$ 61,054.70	\$ 939.00	.....	\$ 124,727.91	.....	.....
1894	128,540.49	18,000.86	1,243.48	.....	129,779.90	.....	.....
1895	126,534.30	21,472.06	1,772.15	.....	135,054.79	.....	.....
1896	92,771.54	8,748.06	1,008.59	.....	141,984.54	.....	.....
1897	142,512.90	4,881.67	1,093.79	18,174.46	126,371.80	36,878.00	.....
1898	146,531.82	7,025.74	2,113.21	22,046.28	132,263.27	29,417.64	.....
1899	114,282.83	7,544.83	2,126.28	81,002.50	120,168.32	37,078.04	.....
1900	7,272.62	13,761.82	2,026.78	.....	108,949.58	8,018.82	.....
1901	117,862.21	7,108.88	3,028.88	81,081.80	109,801.27	4,886.78	128,342.19
1902	89,814.78	8,037.37	3,039.88	30,941.00	110,159.43	4,896.20	18,392.73
	\$1,109,724.27	\$160,526.76	\$21,860.89	\$204,145.71	\$1,239,202.88	\$120,846.47	\$140,704.92

RECEIPTS.

Total from City for Investment purposes.....	\$160,000.00	
Total from City for Maintenance.....	4,132,950.59	\$4,292,950.59
Total from Donations, Legacies, Interests, etc.....	731,140.85	
Total from Boarders.....	42,335.15	
Total from Sale of Property.....	402,888.97	\$1,176,050.97
Total.....		\$5,498,080.56

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cost of Real Estate, buildings and permanent repairs.....	699,022.90	
City assessments for streets and sewers.....	131,509.88	
Expended for Maintenance.....	4,958,710.24	\$6,402,382.52
Unexpended balance.....		\$5,708.04

NOTE 1. Total expenditure for maintenance and assessments \$4,733,552.22, of which the city paid \$4,132,950.59. Shortage for fifty years is \$571,389.93 or an average, annually, of \$11,427.80.

NOTE 2. The balance of \$5,708.04 is represented by the Fanshaw Library fund of \$11,690.19 and bank deposits of \$54,818.88.

NOTE 3. Total investment in buildings and lands is \$699,022.90, less sales of \$1,288,300 leaving net investment, \$226,132.93. The Asylum owns—

Lot on 27th Street, costing (in 1880).....	\$52,000.00	
House of Reception on lot, costing.....	100,700.00	
Chicago property, costing.....		118,727.88
Chauncey property, costing, (including competition, taxes, buildings, etc.).....		7,887.80
		14,771.22
Total, exclusive Main Asylum.....		\$28,778.12

NOTE 4. Net investment in real estate, etc., \$226,132.93, less cost of property at Chauncey, Chicago and on 27th Street \$28,778.12, leaves charge of \$197,354.81 against the Main Asylum for lands and buildings.

Appendix C.

LIST OF DIRECTORS — FROM THE ORGANIZATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

DIRECTORS	TERM OF SERVICE.	
Adams, John T.....	Elected in 1855	Died in - 1881
Adams, Charles D.....	" 1872	" 1889
Agnew, Andrew G.....	" 1886	Resigned in 1900
Allen, Horatio.....	" 1851	" 1855
Astor, John Jacob, Jr.....	" 1856	" 1859
Baker, Josiah W.....	Elected in 1872	" 1882
Barrow, James T.....	" 1890	
Bigelow, Richard.....	" 1854	Died in - 1863
Bishop, Nathan.....	" 1865	Resigned in 1867
Bonney, Benjamin W.....	" 1867	Died in - 1868
Bradish, Luther.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1854
Brown, Stewart.....	" "	" 1852
Brown, James.....	Elected in 1852	" 1853
Brown, William Harman.....	" 1886	Resigned in 1894
Bryan, John A.....	Elected in 1858	Resigned in 1868
Bulkley, Charles A.....	Elected in 1857	Died in - 1886
Butler, Benjamin F., Sr.....	Original Corporator	" 1858
Butler, Benjamin F. Jr.....	" 1858	" 1884
Butler, Willard Parker.....	" 1900	
Byers, John.....	" 1879	Died in - 1888
Carter, Peter.....	" 1874	Resigned in 1895
Chapin, Henry D., M. D....	" 1896	
Collins, Joseph B.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1867
Cooper, Peter.....	" "	" 1883
Coates, Joseph H.....	Elected in 1865	Died in - 1888
Collins, George C.....	" 1865	Resigned in 1866
Crolius, Clarkson.....	" 1851	Died in - 1887
Curtis, Cyrus.....	" 1852	Resigned in 1852
Davenport, John.....	" 1853	" 1854
Dana, Richard P.....	" 1866	" 1882
Denny, Thomas, Sr.....	" 1852	Died in - 1874
Denny, Thomas, Jr.....	" 1870	Resigned in 1879
Devoe, Frederick W.....	" 1889	" 1903
Dorman, Richard A.....	" 1891	" 1902
Dowd, William.....	" 1881	" 1895
Duer, John.....	Original Corporator	" 1857
Dwight, Edmund Sr.....	Elected in 1853	" 1893
Dwight, Theodore W.....	" 1863	" 1874
Dwight, Edmund.....	" 1893	

DIRECTORS.

TERM OF SERVICE.

Edmond, John W.	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1853
Ely, Charles.	Elected in 1852	" 1853
Field, Frank Harvey	" 1903	
Garth, Horace E.	" 1886	" 1900
Gallaway, Robert M.	" 1892	" 1894
Geissenhainer, Fred'k W. Jr.	" 1865	" 1879
Graham, John A.	" 1865	" 1867
Green, Andrew H.	" 1879	Died in - 1903
Gregory, Henry E.	" 1895	
Gilbert, Albert.	Original Corporator	" 1858
Gilman, William C., Sr.	Elected in 1851	Died in - 1863
Gilman, William C., Jr.	Elected in 1864	Resigned in 1877
Gibson, Isaac.	Original Corporator	" 1858
Goodrich, Samuel C., 2d.	" 1859	" 1865
Gould, E. R. L.	Elected in 1904	
Havens, Rensselaer N.	Original Corporator	Died in - 1876
Hartley, Robert M.	Elected in 1853	Resigned in 1868
Hartley, Joseph W.	" 1895	
Hawk, William S.	" 1895	Term exp'd Jan. '96
Hadden, Alexander, M. D.	" 1896	Resigned in 1901
Hadden, Alexander M.	" 1902	
Herring, Silas C.	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1855
Hills, Henry F.	Elected in 1875	" 1879
Hopper, Isaac T.	Original Corporator	Died in - 1852
Holden, Daniel J.	Elected in 1879	Resigned in 1895
Humphrey, Henry M.	" 1889	Resigned in 1899
Hurry, Randolph.	" 1895	
Jenner, Solomon.	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1861
Joy, Joseph F.	Elected in 1861	Died in - 1891
Johnson, John E.	" 1868	Resigned in 1874
Kennedy, David S.	Original Corporator	" 1852
Kelly, James.	" "	" 1853
Kingsley, Ezra M.	Elected in 1861	" 1894
Kingslev, William M.	" 1894	" 1895
King, William V.	" 1882	" 1885
Lambert, William.	" 1893	" 1894
Lockwood, Roe.	" 1856	" 1858
Lowery, John.	" 1858	" 1861
Lovell, Leander N.	" 1872	" 1879
Lockwood, Joseph B.	" 1882	Died in - 1893
Marling, Alfred E.	" 1892	
Minturn, Robert B.	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1853
Müller, Walter T.	Elected in 1897	" 1899
Morrison, James M.	" 1897	" 1899
Moulton, Franklin W.	" 1896	" 1901
Newbold, Clayton.	" 1856	" 1865
O'Connor, Charles.	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1856
Opdycke, Leonard E.	Elected in 1901	Resigned in 1914

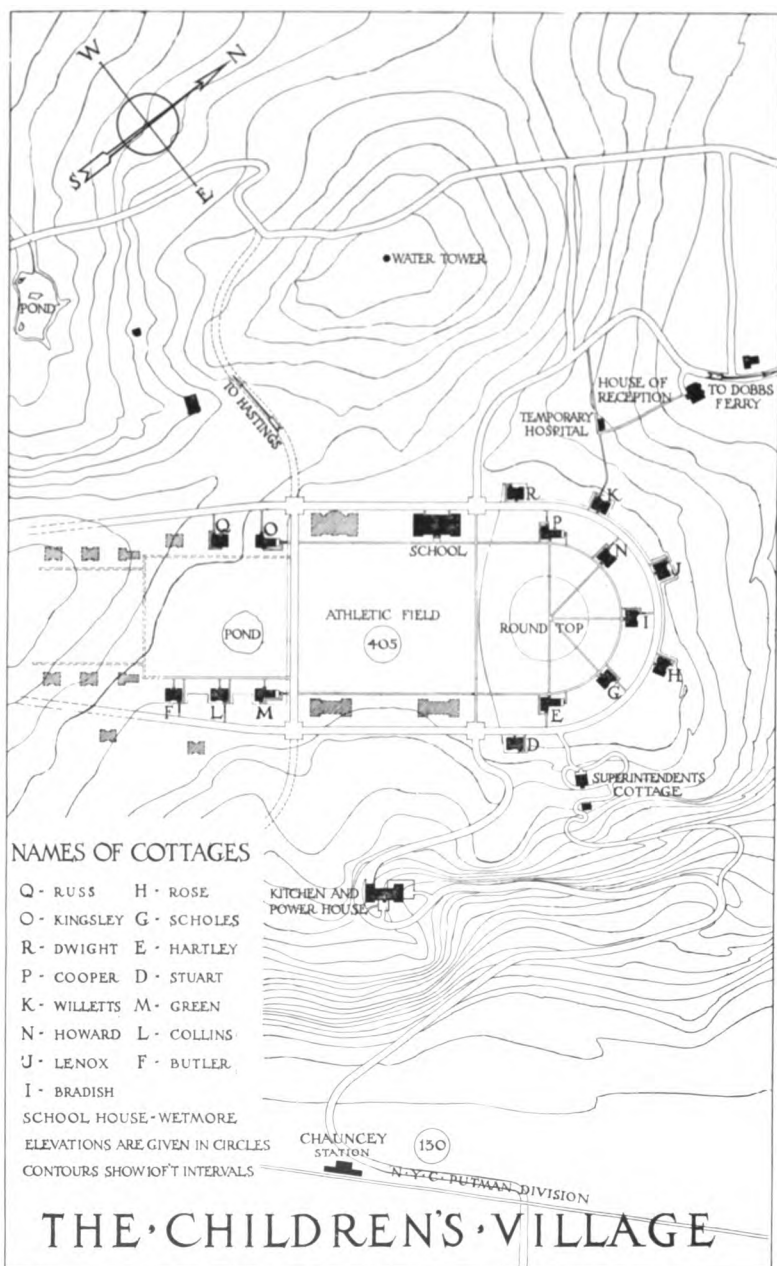
DIRECTORS.	TERM OF SERVICE.	
Partridge, Charles.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1885
Parkin, William W.....	Elected in 1854	Resigned in 1857
Peck, Charles C.....	" 1876	" 1894
Plummer, John F.....	" 1888	" 1890
Quincy, John W.....	" 1858	Died in - 1883
Redfield, James S.....	" 1853	Resigned in 1854
Robb, J. Hampden.....	" 1889	" 1892
Russ, John D., M. D.....	Original Corporator	" 1853
Schwab, Gustav H.....	Elected in 1887	" 1900
Sherman, Benjamin B.....	" 1879	Died in - 1885
Sherman, William Watts.....	" 1900	Resigned in 1902
Slade, John M.....	" 1877	" 1888
Slade, Francis Louis.....	" 1903	
Smith, Orison B.....	" 1894	" 1902
Speer, Robert E.....	" 1902	
Strong, William K.....	" 1855	Resigned in 1856
Strong, Theron G.....	" 1885	" 1901
Stokes, Anson P.....	" 1869	" 1872
Stokes, J. G. Phelps.....	" 1902	
Stratton, Robert.....	Original Corporator	" 1852
Sutton, George D.....	Elected in 1868	" 1872
Sweetzer, Joseph A.....	" 1874	Died in - 1874
Talmadge, Henry.....	" 1872	Resigned in 1903
Taylor, William B.....	" 1883	Died in - 1899
Tillou, Francis R.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1865
Tift, Henry N.....	Elected in 1891	
Townsend, Howard.....	" 1898	
Trow, John F.....	" 1868	" 1886
Truax, John G., M. D.....	" 1896	" 1898
Van Schaick, Myndert.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1852
Van Wagenen, William F.....	Elected in 1861	" 1865
Vermilye, Jacob D.....	" 1881	Died in - 1892
Verplanck, Wm. E.....	" 1901	
Ward, Lebbeus B.....	" 1852	Resigned in 1865
Ward, John Seely, Jr.....	" 1894	
Wetmore, Apollos R.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1881
Wemple, Christopher Y.....	" "	Resigned in 1859
Wendell, Evert Jansen.....	Elected in 1900	
Wheelock, William E., M. D.....	" 1883	" 1892
Williams, Leighton.....	" 1883	Resigned in 1887
Williams, Mornay.....	" 1887	
Winston, Frederick S.....	Original Corporator	" 1855
Wolcott, Frederick H.....	Elected in 1852	" 1856
Worth, J. L.....	" 1853	" 1856
Wood, Oliver E.....	" 1857	Died in - 1883
Woodhouse, Lorenzo G.....	" 1889	Resigned in 1900

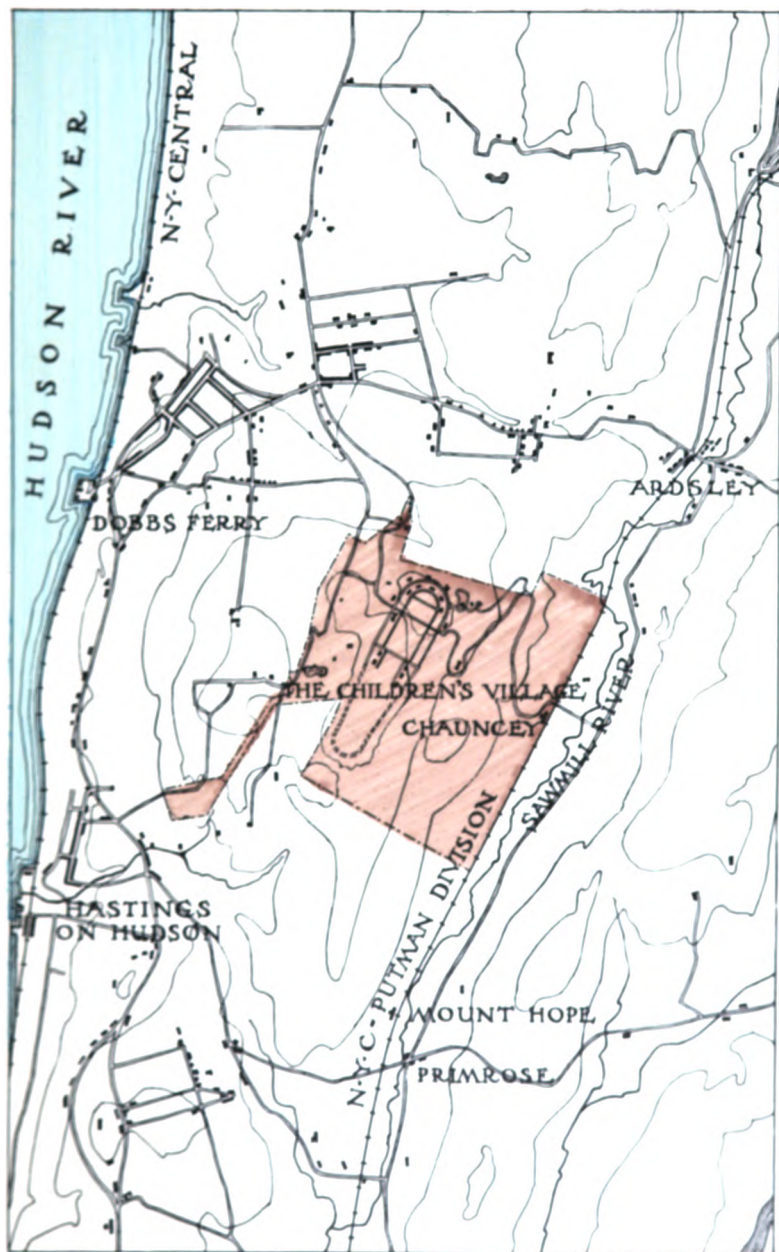


NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM

FIFTY FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 1905.



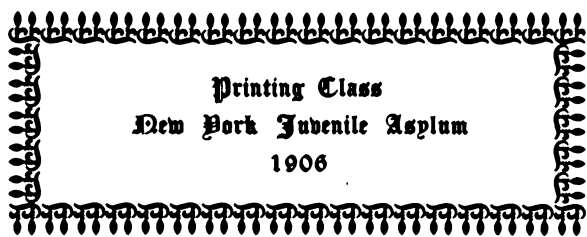




**Fifty-fourth Annual Report
of the New York Juvenile
Asylum to the Legislature of
the State and to the Board of
Aldermen of the City of New
York for the Year 1905**

NEW YORK:

1906



Printing Class
New York Juvenile Asylum
1906

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Officers and Directors
OF THE
NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM

FOR THE YEAR 1906.

PRESIDENT,

MORNAY WILLIAMS.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT,

ALFRED E. MARLING.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN SEELY WARD, JR.

SECRETARY,

HENRY N. TIFFT.

TREASURER,

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER.

DIRECTORS.

WHOSE TERMS OF OFFICE EXPIRE RESPECTIVELY

January, 1907.

**JAMES T. BARROW,
HENRY D. CHAPIN, M.D.,
WILLARD PARKER BUTLER,
FRANK HARVEY FIELD,
E. R. L. GOULD,
JAMES S. CUSHMAN.**

January, 1908.

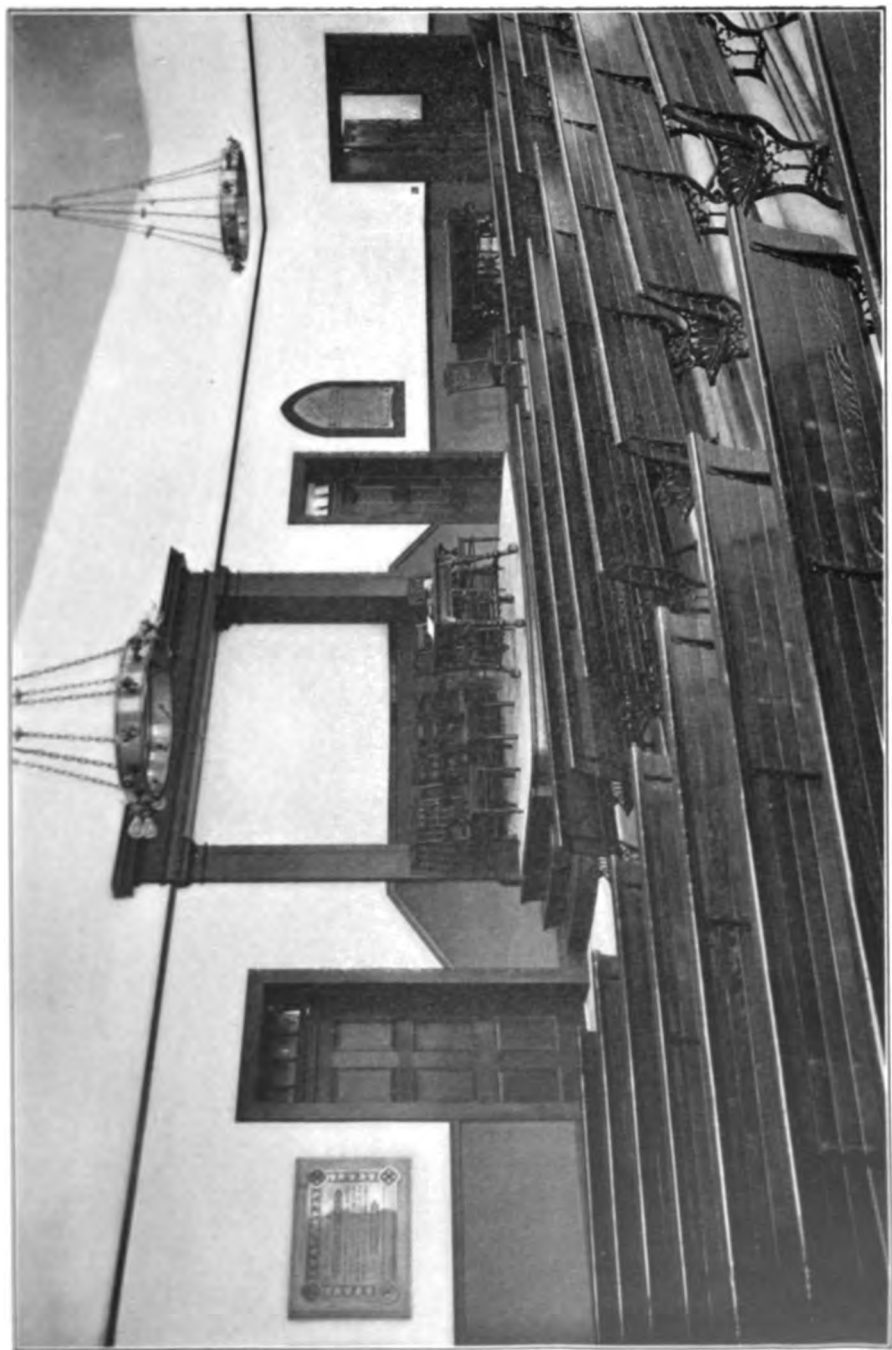
**MORNAY WILLIAMS,
EDMUND DWIGHT,
JOHN SEELY WARD, JR.,
WM. E. VERPLANCK,
ALEXANDER M. HADDEN,
ROBERT E. SPEER,
WILBUR C. FISK.**

January, 1909.

**HENRY N. TIFFT,
ALFRED E. MARLING,
HENRY E. GREGORY,
RANDOLPH HURRY,
FRANCIS LOUIS SLADE,
THOMAS EWING, JR.,
WILLIAM W. SMITH,
GUY VAN AMRINGE.**

DIRECTORS EX-OFFICIO.

**HON. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Mayor of the City of New York.
HON. JOHN F. AHEARN, President of the Borough of Manhattan.
HON. PATRICK F. MCGOWAN, President of the Board of Aldermen.
HON. ROBERT W. HEBBERD, Commissioner of Public Charities.
HON. FRANCIS J. LANTRY, Commissioner of Correction.**



THE AUDITORIUM.

STANDING COMMITTEES

FOR THE YEAR 1906.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER, Chairman.

H. R. L. GOULD.

WILLIAM W. SMITH.

COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND DEVELOPMENT.

MORNAY WILLIAMS, Chairman.

JAMES T. BARROW.

THOMAS EWING, JR.

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER.

ALFRED E. MARLING.

EDMUND DWIGHT.

JOHN SEELY WARD, JR.

COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES.

WILLIAM E. VERPLANCK, Chairman.

HENRY E. GREGORY.

FRANCIS LOUIS SLADR.

JAMES T. BARROW.

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS, INDENTURES AND DISCHARGES.

HENRY E. GREGORY, Chairman.

HENRY D. CHAPIN, M. D.

RANDOLPH HURRY.

FRANK HARVEY FIELD.

ROBERT E. SPEER.

ALEXANDER M. HADDEN.

WILLIAM E. VERPLANCK.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

EDMUND DWIGHT, Chairman.

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER, of Committee on Finance.

JAMES T. BARROW, of Committee on Buildings and Development.

WILLIAM E. VERPLANCK, of Committee on Supplies.

HENRY E. GREGORY, of Com. on Admissions, Indentures and Discharges.

MORNAY WILLIAMS.

RANDOLPH HURRY.

Honorary Members.

AGNEW, ANDREW G.	MOULTON, FRANKLIN W.
DENNY, THOMAS	OPDYCKE, LEONARD E.
DEVOE, FREDERICK W.	PLUMMER, JOHN F.
GALLAWAY, ROBERT M.	ROBB, J. HAMPDEN
GARTH, HORACE E.	SCHWAB, GUSTAV H.
GEISSENHAINER, F. W. JR.	SHERMAN, WILLIAM WATTS
HADDEN, ALEXANDER, M. D.	SMITH, ORISON B.
HILLS, HENRY F.	STOKES, ANSON P.
HUMPHREY, HENRY M.	STOKES, J. G. PHELPS
JOHNSON, JOHN E.	STRONG, THERON G.
KING, WILLIAM V.	TALMADGE, HENRY
KINGSLEY, WILLIAM M.	TOWNSEND, HOWARD
LAMBERT, WILLIAM	WHEELOCK, WILLIAM E.
LOVELL, LEANDER N.	WILLIAMS, LEIGHTON
MILLER, WALTER T.	WENDELL, EVERT JANSEN



POWER HOUSE AND KITCHEN, THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE.

Official Staff

SUPERINTENDENT.

CHARLES D. HILLES.

The Children's Village

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

GUY MORGAN.

PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOLS.

MISS MARY F. DOWLING.

VISITOR.

MISS HELEN M. HALL.

CLERKS

MISS DOROTHY PAPENHAUSEN,

EDWARD W. MCCLURE.

MUSIC TEACHER.

MISS NELLIE M. CHASE.

TEACHERS.

MISS MARGARET MCINTOSH,

MISS FANNIE M. BATCHELDER,

MISS JANET D. BURNS,

MISS IDA J. KIRLEY,

MISS MARY L. GARTLAND,

MISS N. L. MANN.

KINDERGARTENERS

MISS MARY W. WALES,

MISS ANNA H. WALES.

MISS ELIZA DICK, Matron Scholes Cottage.

MISS EDNA FERDON, Matron Dwight Cottage.

MISS ADA HALSEY, Matron Howard Cottage.

MRS. E. F. COLVIN, Matron Russ Cottage.

MISS JENNIE S. BENTON, Matron Collins Cottage.

MISS HENRIETTA EDWARDS, Matron Butler Cottage.

MRS. R. T. WEBER, Matron House of Reception.

MRS. HENRY J. COOPER, Matron Bradish Cottage.

MISS CORNELIA B. WEST, Matron Willetts Cottage.

MRS. JOSEPH BLACK, Matron Cooper Cottage.

MRS. GEORGE SHEFFOLD, Matron Hartley Cottage.

MRS. C. O. HOSLER, Matron Kingsley Cottage.

MISS K. O. BLEEKMAN, Matron Stuart Cottage.

MRS. E. L. POLLARD, Matron Rose Cottage.

MRS. BELLE S. ILES, Matron Lenox Cottage.

MRS. E. M. VAN BRUNT, Relief Matron.

MISS S. M. JOHNSON, Relief Matron.

MRS. A. J. LYLE, Matron Green Cottage

EDWARD F. COLVIN, Master Russ Cottage and gardener.

ROBERT T. WEBBER, Master House of Reception.

MORGAN MORGAN, Acting Master Hartley Cottage and relief work.

A. J. LYLE, Master Green Cottage and tinner.

JOSEPH BLACK, Master Cooper Cottage and storekeeper.

CHARLES O. HOSLER, Master Kingsley Cottage and general duties.

MISS SOPHIA SOMERS, Tailoress.

MISS FRANC ALVORD, Seamstress.

E. L. POLLARD, Electrician.

GEORGE W. KERR, Printing Class.

DOUGLAS FORBES, Relief Officer.

JAMES B. TAYLOR, Relief Officer.

HENRY J. COUPER, Gardener.

H. H. MARSHALL, Teamster.

C. E. BATCHELLER, Disciplinarian.

ARTHUR E. HOOPER, Plumber.

BURT J. MOFFITT, Baker and Bandmaster.

ANDREW C. JOHNSON, Chief Engineer.

OTTO CREDNER, Assist. Engineer.

MRS. DORA HIGGINS, Cook.

MRS. MARY LYNCH, Laundress.

MISS JEAN C. FERGUSON, Hospital Matron.

ROBERT DENNISTON, M. D., Physician.

J. P. COLE, D. D. S., Dentist.



Field Secretary's Office—1123 Broadway.

MISS MINNA DALY, Clerk.



House of Reception—106 West 27th Street.

JOHN W. STEVENS, Clerk.

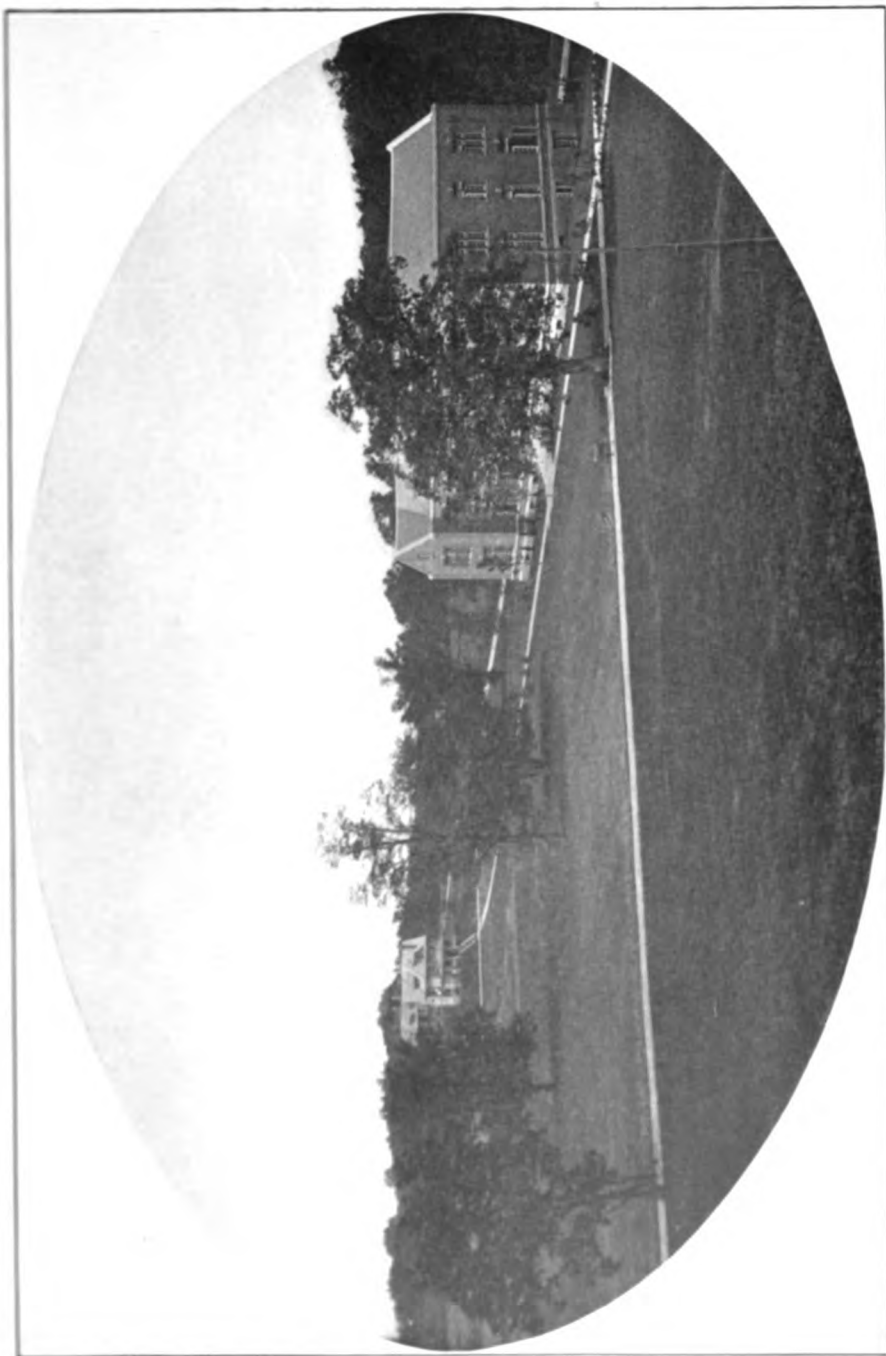


Western Agency—79 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

ILLINOIS CHILDREN'S HOME AND AID SOCIETY,

DR. HASTINGS H. HART, Superintendent.

MISS EDITH G. WARD, Assistant.



WETMORE HALL, KINGSLEY AND RUSS COTTAGES IN THE DISTANCE.

Fifty-fourth Annual Report.

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF
NEW YORK, AND THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF
ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK :

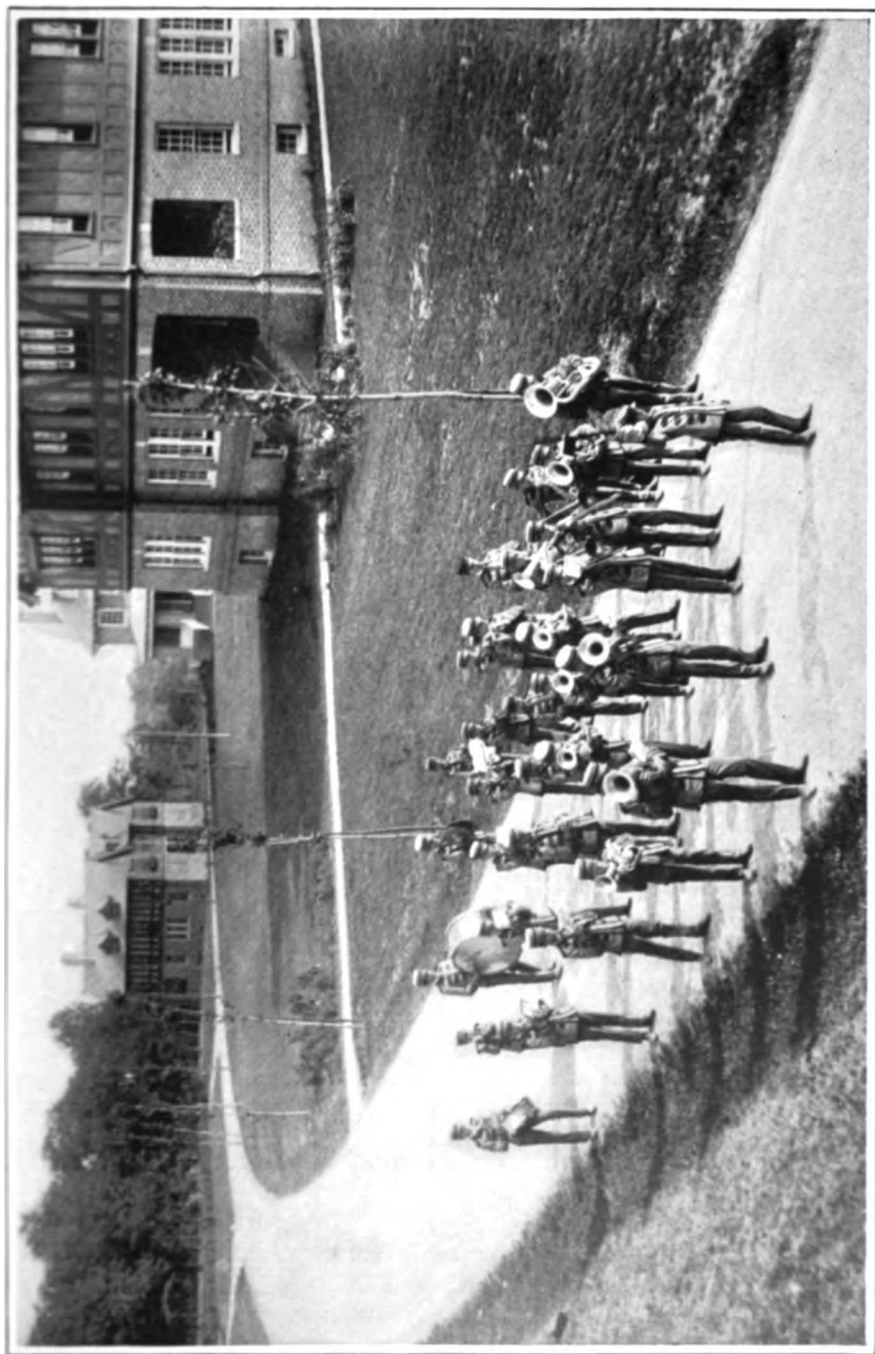
The Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum, pursuant to the act under which they were incorporated, herewith submit their report for the year 1905, being their fifty-fourth annual report.

The year is memorable in the history of the Asylum as marking the completion of one stage of its progress and the opening of a new era. The reports of previous years have outlined something of the nature and magnitude of the change, but until the change itself took place—a change not merely of location but of system—it was not possible even for those engaged in it to realize its extent and the difference in the character of the work involved. When the last report of this Asylum was presented the main buildings were located on the upper end of Manhattan Island, where its work had been carried on for a period of fifty years. It was conducted on the congregate system, all of its wards being housed beneath one roof and sleeping in large dormitories, accommodating as many as one hundred in a single room. It had three playgrounds, originally of small compass and much circumscribed by the cutting of avenues and streets. It had a population of 997 children on the first day of January, 1905, of whom 223 were girls. During the year the old site has been abandoned and the ground and buildings sold. The Asylum is now located at a point on the ridge dividing the Hudson River valley from the valley of the Nepperhan—the nearest station on the Hudson River Railroad being Dobbs Ferry, and that on the Putnam adjoining the Asylum grounds being Chauncey. The tract of land occupied

by the Asylum covers some 288 acres. Instead of one building to accommodate nearly one thousand children, there are fifteen cottages and a reception house, accommodating about 315 children. Except in the case of children under six years of age, the institution is not caring for girls, having been forced to abandon that portion of its work until more funds are received for the building of a separate group of cottages for girls. Under the present grouping at the Children's Village (as the new home of the Asylum is called) there are not more than twenty children in any cottage. Each little group of children is a complete family in itself, with a housemother, and in the case of some cottages, a housefather, and with the family life of a single home. In no case are there more than ten children sleeping in one dormitory, and in the case of the honor cottages (four in number) each boy has a room of his own. The report of the Superintendent gives a full statement of details and it would be idle to repeat them here, but it may be proper to quote, as showing the magnitude of the work, what was said by an inspector of the State Board of Charities (Mr. H. M. Lechtrecker) after a thorough inspection made by him in September last, extending over four days :

"Improvements indeed have been made, not only by removal to a most ideal location on high and healthful grounds with every surrounding advantage of refinement, but a complete departure in system of housing as well. The old plans of the congregate school have been abandoned and a very advanced step taken to meet fully the very necessary considerations of classification of family. The property consists of some 290 acres. The Asylum authorities have completed successfully a stupendous undertaking, the magnitude of which can only be realized by one familiar with both the old and the new work. In facing the needs of the future and endeavoring to meet them, the managers have placed the Asylum in the first rank of institutions for reclamation of youth, and in so doing have encouraged similar improvement in other institutions."

In addition to this statement from the official inspector of the State Board of Charities of this State, it may be of interest to note that the management of the institution have received inquiries and requests for copies of their plans from many States in the United States. From France and Germany requests have come for photographs of the buildings and grounds, and in these countries, as well as in the papers of almost



THE BAND ON PARADE.

every State and Territory of the Union, accounts of the work of the Asylum and the methods by which it is now carried on have been largely printed and distributed. The actual change in location was made in the month of May, 1905, when the children who were to become inmates of the new institution were gradually removed from Washington Heights (the old home) to the new home at the Children's Village. The change was carried on and the reduction in numbers, necessitated by new conditions, perfected without the discharge of any child until provision had been made for it, either in a new home or among its own friends, and with but few exceptions, transfers were not made to other institutions. Under the new plan, a more strict compliance with the letter of the statutes regarding the reception of children of like faith with the managers of the institution was thought advisable, and the Directors, without any desire on their own part to limit the beneficent effect of the work they were endeavoring to do to any sect or to the members of any religious body, felt constrained to comply with the law, to which they, as well as other citizens of the State, were subject. As a Hebrew Protectory was already in process of construction and a Catholic Protectory in existence, they felt less hesitant to take this position than they would otherwise have done.

The question of religious training in an institution controlled by a private board and receiving some maintenance from public funds, either of city or state, is one of such moment that the Directors deem it not improper at this time to make some statement in regard to it. It is a matter of common knowledge that the City of New York maintains most of the children needing care (either because of destitution or because of the necessity for reformatory discipline), in institutions maintained by private boards, and that it contributes to such institutions moneys to be used for the purpose of maintenance only, at the rate of \$1.04 per capita per annum for destitute children, and at the rate of \$1.10 per capita per annum for reformatory cases. It is needless to say that these amounts do not represent the actual expenditure for maintenance in any institution (unless the number of children is very large and the institution is conducted strictly upon the congregate plan), but the question has been asked why the city should not undertake the entire conduct of its own institutions, not merely under the oversight but under the control of

city or state officials. The answer is twofold : First : because the plan of making contributions to institutions already existing is a more economical plan for the city, and Second : because it is if proper supervision be given, a more efficient plan. As to the economy, there can be no doubt. The child who is a charge upon the city at the per capita rates mentioned is maintained at less expense to the city treasury than are the children of the average wage earner earning less than one thousand dollars per annum to their parents and at a less expense than the city incurs for any of those for whom it does care in institutions controlled by city officials. But, after all, the question of cost, though it is one which bulks very largely in the thought of our countrymen, is not the vital matter in any state or municipal problem. Economy in the use of money is as necessary in municipal and state finances as it is in personal matters, but the moral and physical welfare of human beings, whether viewed collectively or individually, can never be adequately measured in terms of the dollar.

The object of any expenditure for the care of children is so to train such children that they grow up into good men and women, worthy citizens of the country, state and municipality. To that end, it is necessary that they should be trained on all sides of their nature : trained in body, trained in mind and trained in spirit. No small portion of the training must be religious training, and yet, religious training is a thing that the state, as a state, cannot undertake. That there should be training not only in ethics, but in religion, is the desire of the people as a whole, and has been recognized by the legislators. It is the foundation of the provision, to be found in various statutes of the State of New York, that children must be committed to institutions controlled by persons of a like faith with their parents. Now this principle which has hitherto been recognized in this state, necessitates the continuance of institutions under private management. The state itself cannot undertake to maintain different institutions in which religious tenets are taught, for that would be to violate the very principles of the constitution. Nor, on the other hand, can it afford to have its young citizens left entirely untrained, nor to trust to such sporadic instruction as may be given in state institutions without being a part of the regular curriculum. This is particularly true with regard to the

class of children needing disciplinary training. Experience has proved that the chief element in the reformation of character is an appeal to the religious instincts of the child or man. The character that has been dwarfed or warped, either by bad habits or bad companionships, can be most easily approached and a change effected through such an appeal to the religious nature, and it is here that the private institutions, whether Jewish, Catholic or Protestant, have found their widest sphere of usefulness.

In the case of this institution, sectarian training is not given, but distinct religious instruction is given at stated times and the endeavor is made to make each cottage home one where Christian influence should be constantly and consciously felt.

But the state must see that its moneys received by such institutions are expended only for the maintenance of the wards, not for the exploitation of the institution, and, therefore, not even for permanent improvements. Moneys for such improvements should be raised outside, and, where so raised, the city or state is saved from the cost of the plant, that is, the dwellings, school houses, workshops, and equipment generally, together with the land on which the buildings stand, a cost which in the case of the City of New York amounts to many millions of dollars. The fullest opportunity should be given to the state or city officials to inspect and supervise institutions, for the purpose of seeing that children are properly cared for, and that the moneys received for maintenance are expended only for maintenance. Further than this, it is more than doubtful whether city or state interference is either economically or educationally desirable.

Almost next in importance to the religious training, in its moral influence upon children, is the atmosphere of the home. If any single cause could be assigned to account for juvenile delinquency, the one which would probably be found to be the most far-reaching would be the lack of proper homes. It is because the street boy of the great city has never had the advantages of home restraints and home refinements, that he becomes a delinquent, and, as such, comes within the corrective discipline of the law. Of course, there are cases of boys with good homes and good influences who go wrong, but these will be found to be but a very small percentage of the number of children who, while children, become offenders, and as such, are placed in the

care of institutions, or are brought before the courts. In most instances, it is not because the boy is at heart a bad boy that he is a technical offender ; it is generally because he has not been taught better, and the training that he has received has been a training in the forces that go to break up society, rather than in those that go to unite and improve it. Hence, there is great need, before he is placed in a normal home, that he be fitted to understand the meaning of a home and to enjoy the privileges of a home. This a congregate institution cannot do. It can teach obedience ; it can teach industry ; it can even begin to teach the rudiments of a trade ; but it cannot teach the meaning of a home, because it cannot possess the atmosphere of a home. The cottage institution can do all that the congregate institution does and more ; but for that very reason, it is a work demanding a larger outlay for maintenance and also a larger outlay for equipment, or permanent improvement. It is because the Directors of the Asylum have become so firmly convinced of the truth of these considerations that they have incurred the increased expense of the change which they have made, in the very large outlay from the funds of the institution for construction, amounting to considerably more than \$800,000, and that they have also, while receiving no increased allowance for maintenance, undertaken to carry on the new work. For that very reason, also, they have been obliged to curtail the number of children to be received.

The Directors regret to report that during the current year they have lost the services of several of their associates. Mr. Joseph W. Hartley, elected a Director in 1895, died on the 28th day of December, after a service on the Board of a little over ten years. The loss suffered by his associates in the departure of his gentle spirit has been recorded by them in the resolutions hereto annexed. In addition to the loss of Mr. Hartley, Messrs. Stokes, Townsend and Wendell, during the year, presented their resignations as members of the Board, which were accepted with regret.

The work of the Asylum, varied in character as it has been by the change in conditions, has been carried on with substantially the same force as before, and it has been one of the sources of congratulation to all friends of the work that for the most part those who proved themselves worthy and efficient helpers in the congregate system have been able to take up the new work, with



ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION AWARD.

its changed conditions, and carry it on with zeal and efficiency. That this has been done so uniformly is due, perhaps, in largest measure to the guiding hand and wise and kindly direction of the Superintendent, Mr. Charles D. Hilles, to whom the Directors desire to give credit, not only for the planning of the work, but the carrying it out. In this connection, too, the Directors desire to express their cordial appreciation of the work done by Messrs. York & Sawyer, the architects, to whose skill and genius in the execution of the building plans so much of the beauty of the Village is due, and of the excellent work of Mr. Charles W. Leavitt, Jr., who co-operated with them in the landscape work. The lines on which the Village is planned, as well as the grouping of the buildings, are best explained in Mr. Hilles' own report ; but to him and to all those who have labored with him, the Directors desire to express their sincere thanks, while recognizing that he and all his associates are the instruments of that Divine Providence, which has watched over the institution in the years of its past history, has prospered its transplanting, and as they firmly believe, will bless its future activities. It is in recognition of this Divine Providence that the Directors have caused to be inscribed on the tablet in Wetmore Hall at the Children's Village the motto, inscribed under somewhat similar conditions over the new Old South Church at Boston, "*Qui Transtulit Sustinet.*"

MORNAY WILLIAMS	}	<i>Committee on Report.</i>
<i>President</i>		
E. R. L. GOULD		
HENRY D. CHAPIN		

December 31, 1905.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1905

[illegible]

Mowbray's Accounts Trust Funds Disbursements, 1908 Balance Dec. 31, 1908, Central Trust Co.		118.46 217.44 \$ 335.90
Graduates' Building Fund Balance Dec. 31, 1908, Central Trust Co.		51.26
Fanshew Fund Income Balance Dec. 31, 1908, Central Trust Co.		\$ 49.68

MINISTRY

Balances January 1, 1905.		
Central Trust Company	\$ 11,043 86	
Central Trust Co., Children's Fund	354 53	
Central Trust Co., Graduates' Bldg. Fund	51 72	
Mechanics' National Bank, Trusts	13,341 46	
Mechanics' National Bank, Supt.	1,202 00	
Petty Cash at Asylum	600 00	
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	13,743 39	
Total	45,335 96	
Disbursements, 1905:		
Current Account		\$ 90,094 13
Capital Account		859,760 15
Children's Funds		115 56
Total		\$ 900,859 84
Balance—December 31, 1905:		
Central Trust Company	2,261 51	
Central Trust Co., Children's Fund	53 26	
Central Trust Co., Graduates' Bldg. Fund	237 44	
Mechanics' National Bank, Trusts	3,374 15	
Mechanics' National Bank, Supt.	1,302 00	
Petty Cash at Asylum	600 00	
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	59,791 23	
Total	\$ 67,259 43	
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Total	\$ 67,259 43	

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER, Treasurer.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Treasurer's and Superintendent's books, bank books and vouchers of the foregoing account of the New York Juvenile Asylum for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1885, and declare the same to be correct in all respects.

TOWNSEND & DIX, Certified Public Accountants.
NEW YORK, January 2, 1906.

Minute on the Death of Mr. Hartley.

(Adopted by the Board of Directors, February 6th, 1906.)

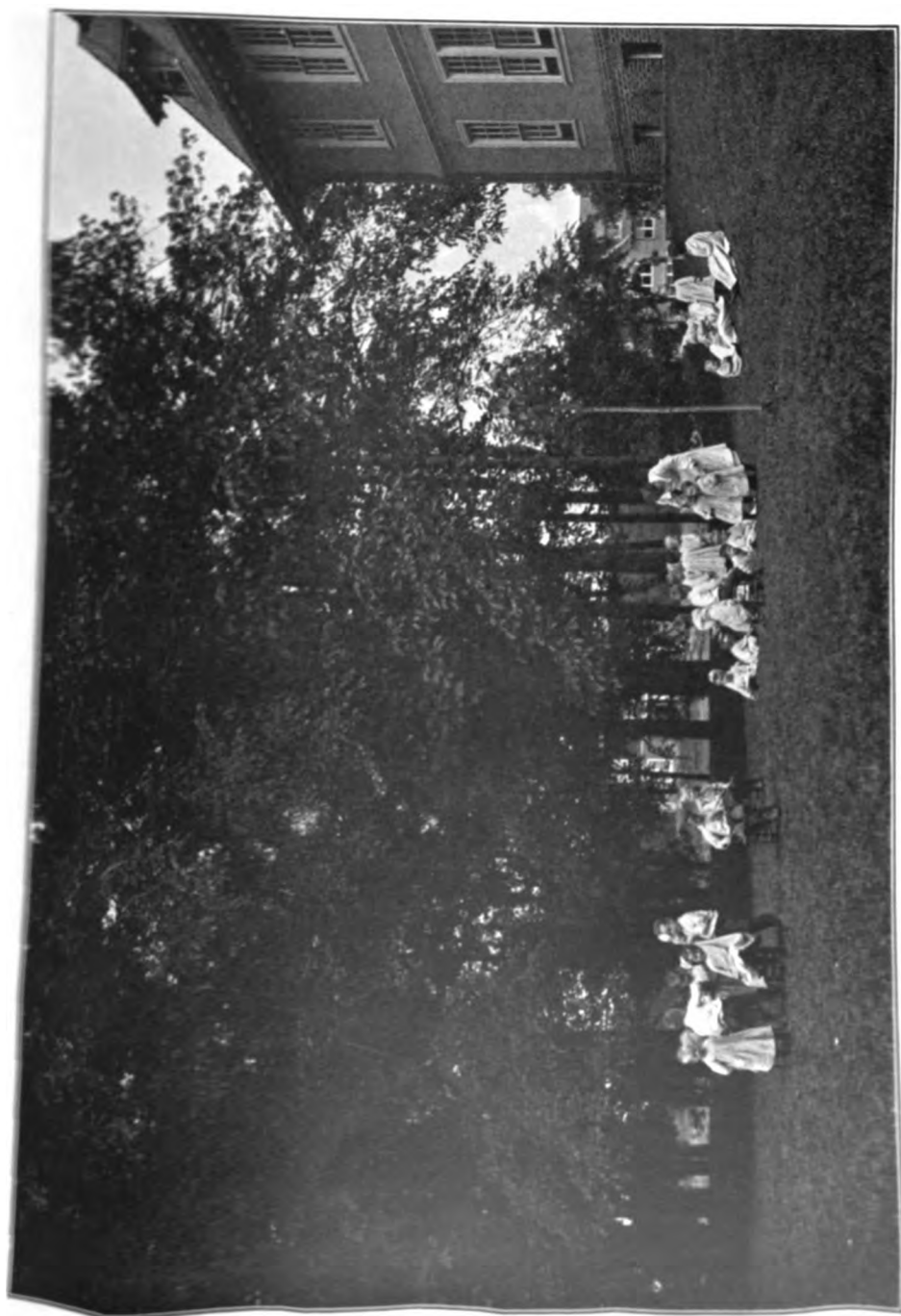
WHEREAS, The Board of Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum has learned with sorrow of the death of Joseph W. Hartley, the son of the late Robert M. Hartley, deceased, one of the incorporators of the Asylum, and in an especial manner identified with its inception, and who was himself for upwards of ten years a member of said Board, and who died at his residence in the City of New York on the 28th day of December, 1905, in the 77th year of his age ; therefore it is

Resolved, That by the death of Mr. Hartley, the New York Juvenile Asylum has been deprived of one of its most loyal friends.

Resolved, That by reason of the death of Mr. Hartley, this Board has lost a sympathetic and valued member, one ever ready to assist in its deliberations, to counsel it with his wisdom, and to aid it with his personal services, and who, because of his relation to the founders and his early recollection of its history held it in peculiar and sincere regard, and that it is with profound regret that this Board pays this tribute to the memory of one, who commanded, while living, the esteem and respect of all with whom he was associated.

Resolved, That the members of this Board tender their condolences to the family of their deceased associate, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to them as evidence of their appreciation of his memory.

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER	}	<i>Committee on Minute.</i>
HENRY N. TIFFT		
JAMES T. BARROW		



THE BABIES OF COLLINS COTTAGE.

Superintendent's Report.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM:

I have the honor to submit the following report for the Year 1905:

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Remaining January 1st, 1905:	Boys	Girls	Total
In Asylum.....	711	203	914
In House of Reception	63	20	83
Total.....	774	223	997
Received in 1905	248	17	265
Total	1022	240	1262
Discharged in 1905	687	215	902
Remaining December 31st	335	25	360
In the Asylum December 31st.....	310 Boys	23 Girls	333
In House of Reception	25 " "	2 " "	27
	335	25	360
Disposition			
Discharged to friends		498	
Sent west		69	
Transferred to other institutions.....		120	
Discharged by Supt. of Schools		57	
Discharged by Dept. of Charities		53	
Expiration of sentences.....		45	
Placed in homes near New York.....		35	
Out without leave in 1904 and dropped from the roll in 1905.....		8	
Returned to court		8	
Discharged by magistrate.....		3	
Discharged on writs of habeas corpus		2	
Died		1	
			902
Largest population at one time.....		997	
Smallest population at one time.....		292	
Total number since opening.....		39,195	

Native born, 1905.....	229	
Foreign born :		
England.....	1	
Ireland.....	1	
Scotland.....	2	
Germany.....	7	
Russia.....	7	
Poland.....	1	
Denmark.....	1	
Sweden.....	3	
Switzerland.....	1	
Italy.....	1	
Unknown.....	11	36
		<hr/> 265
Number re-committed		27
Daily average attendance in Asylum		447
Daily average attendance in House of Reception		17
Total number cared for in 1905.....		1,262

THE LAST DAYS ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

In some respects, the fifty-fourth year of the Asylum's life was the most memorable in its history. The population was only three less than one thousand on New Year's Day and declined, in five months, by dint of aggressive investigations and the indefatigable industry of the A. I. & D. Committee, to less than three hundred; the great home on Washington Heights was abandoned; the staff was reduced, readjusted and then recruited; the two grand divisions of children were subdivided again and again, producing sixteen carefully classified groups; the routine was revolutionized; and life was begun amid new surroundings and under conditions that obtain, not in a barrack institution, but in a boarding school of the segregate type.

Owing to unexpected and possibly unavoidable delays in completing the cottages, the exodus was not begun until May 19th: it was completed May 30th. The children of the nursery and kindergarten were the first to be removed and they were assigned, respectively, to Collins and Butler Cottages. Other groups of twenty children each crossed High Bridge merrily, went by special cars to Chauncey and ascended from the station in the Saw Mill river valley to their respective homes on the plateau.

Earlier in the year there were some events of interest. On the morning of February 18th, John Hanlin, aged two and a half years, died in the Asylum hospital, where he had been ill several

days with croup, which ran into pneumonia and was complicated by a weak heart.

Washington's birthday was appropriately observed in Wetmore Hall by the rendition of an instructive program of recitations and music.

On Friday morning, February 24th, fire was discovered in the basement of the bakery. The local alarm was sounded, in response to which all the residents of the Asylum promptly assembled in the yards. The auxiliary station alarm brought a company of the city fire department. In the meantime the boys' fire brigade had the flames under complete control. The local fire chief praised the boys in highest terms for their pluck, calmness and well directed energy, as a result of which a serious situation was averted, and the State Board of Charities made their gallant conduct on this occasion the subject of a commendatory resolution.

The elimination of seven hundred children in four months, pursuing a policy determined by the Board of Directors, without injustice to the children or to society, required patience, industry, courage and intelligence of no mean order. The Committee had the benefit of the services and sound advice of the well-trained staff of the United Hebrew Charities, upon whose recommendations about three hundred children were returned to their homes, or transferred to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum or to the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society. In other cases, where children were eligible to discharge, but their parents were unwilling or unworthy, transfers were made to the Colored Orphan Asylum, the Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, the State Training School, Five Points House of Industry, Brace Farm School, Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum and Catholic Home Bureau. Sixty-nine were placed in homes in Iowa and Illinois through the Western Agency of the Asylum. It was a pleasure to have the cheerful co-operation of all these kindred societies.

On the afternoon of Sunday, April 16th, a formal farewell service was substituted for the customary exercises in Wetmore Hall. The impressive addresses of the day, subsequently collected in a pamphlet, were delivered by the Rev. Dr. J. C. K. Milligan, the Rev. Dr. Leighton Williams, Henry Elsworth Gregory, Esq., and Robert E. Speer, Esq. President Williams presided. After this service, the work of thinning the Asylum's ranks was prosecuted vigorously.

THE WESTERN AGENCY.

The Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, of Chicago, acting as the agent of the Asylum, has continued the important work of securing excellent homes in the middle west for those children who require permanent guardianship and a complete change of location ; of placing and supervising the children in their adopted homes ; and of protecting their interests at the time of replacement or of the maturity of the indenture.

At the beginning of the year, 382 children, distributed through seven states, remained as western wards. Four companies were transferred in the spring of 1905, as follows :

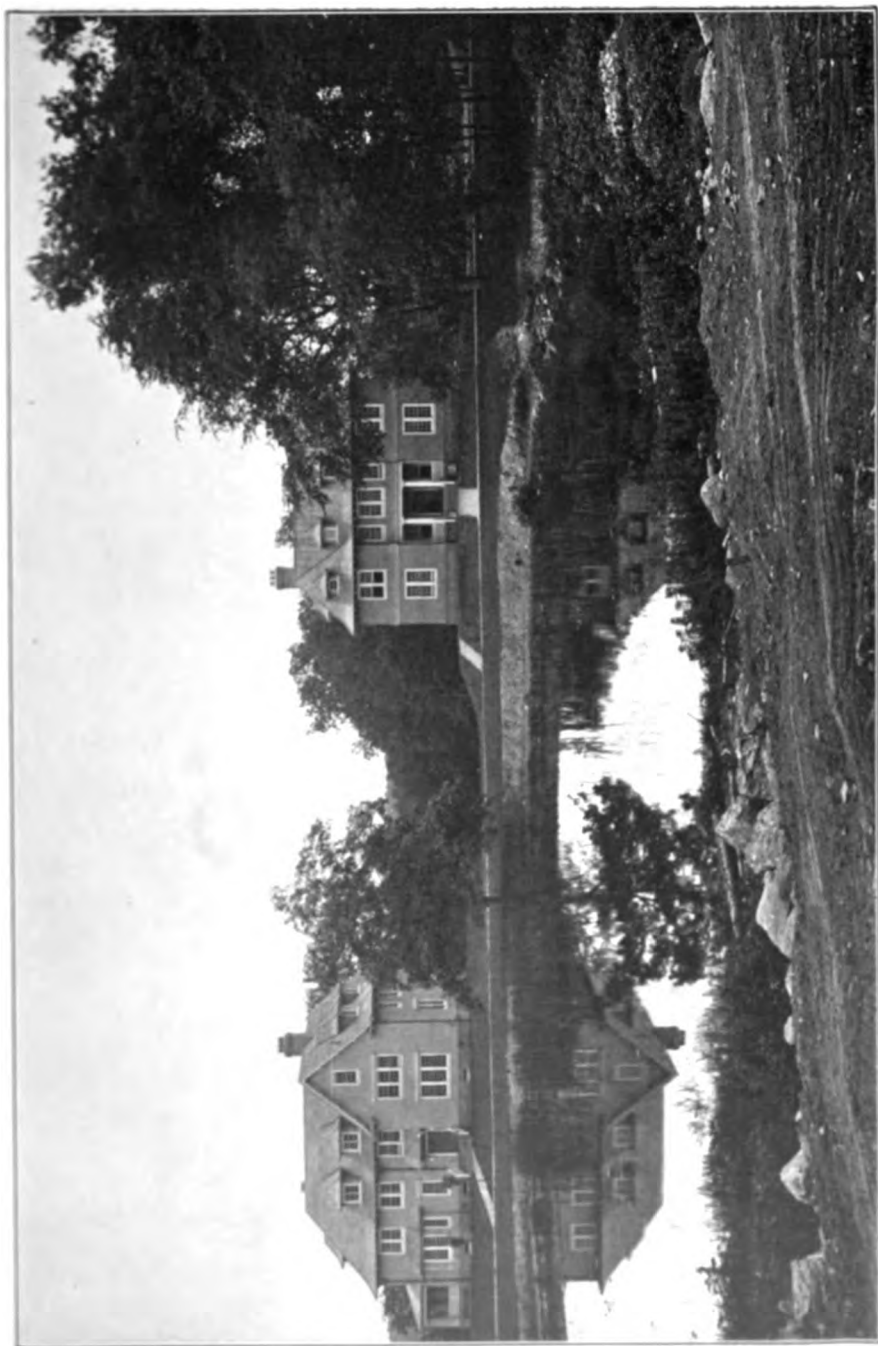
March 17th, 17 children with Mrs. Falconer and Mr. McClure as escorts ; March 30th, 17 children in the company of Dr. Hart ; April 17th, 25 children in charge of Mrs. Donaldson ; May 22d, 10 children, accompanied by Mrs. Falconer ; Total, 69.

Dr. Hart's report for the year, published as a part of this report, tells of the care with which these youthful emigrants were placed in selected homes, of the degree of success in adapting the homes to the children, of the number dropped from the rolls by reason of age limit, desertion and death, and of numerous observations, full of interest to those who believe that the complete physical and moral transformation of deserted city children, admittedly of vital importance, is best secured by the practice of transplanting them in distant fields, rich in the elements that produce sturdy manhood.

The work of western investigation and inspection for the Asylum is entrusted to several members of a superior staff, who have been under the direction of Mrs. Martha P. Falconer, the assistant superintendent. At the close of the year, Mrs. Falconer retired to become the head of the Girl's Department of the House of Refuge in Philadelphia and was succeeded by Miss Edith G. Ward. Mrs. Falconer had exceptional qualifications for the difficult position she filled—she was sympathetic, wise, patient, aggressive and conscientious. It has been a comfort to know that the western work has been in such safe, strong hands.

THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE.

In adopting the cottage-home type of institution, with residences of limited capacity, it was decided to so dispose these buildings with relation to the school house and athletic field as to



GREEN COTTAGE, THE SHEEP POND, COLLINS COTTAGE.

give the group an intimate village character. The main axis extends south through the old observation tower on Round Top, to a hill of greater elevation, almost half a mile distant. In the completed scheme, the chapel will crown this hill to the south, and the administration building will supersede the observation tower. Between these proposed principal buildings lie the athletic field, which is nearing completion, and the village green. The school house stands in the north-west corner of the athletic field and an exact duplicate, in dimensions and architecture, will eventually be erected on an eligible site in the south-west corner of the field. It is planned to erect industrial buildings to flank the field on the east and these will balance the school houses. Provision has also been made for a gymnasium east of the proposed industrial buildings, on the east and west axis. All these buildings, with the exception of one school house, are in the future.

The extensive grading required to make the expansive athletic field and to symmetrically mould Round Top has been done, and wide, durable roads outline the athletic field, skirt Round Top to the north, and run away to Dobbs Ferry and Chauncey. Ten cottages and the residence of the Superintendent have been erected on the tract lying north of the great field and five cottages on the tract to the south. The former residence of George Palliser, Esq., was remodeled for use as the House of Reception, two rooms in it having been reserved for the meetings of the Board of Directors. Another building on the property purchased of the Palliser estate serves acceptably for use as the hospital.

One of the most substantial and important buildings in the Village is the general power house, at the eastern end of the east and west axis. It is seventy feet below the plateau, in a graceful bend in the main road to Chauncey. The heat, electric light and power are generated there, and the laundry, bakery, store-room and general kitchen are located in it. The system of heating is forced circulation of hot water. Independent lines supply the lavatories with hot water. Two direct-connected electric generators have been installed, one having a capacity of 30 kilo-watts and the other of 100 kilo-watts. The voltage is 220 and the wires have been run in underground conduits. The public service utilities include, also, a trunk sewer that connects with the Dobbs Ferry sewer to the Hudson River, an independent telephone service and local water works. Water is pur-

chased of the Consolidated Company, and is delivered to a tower, whose supports rest on the foundation of the old Chauncey mansion. It has a capacity of 50,000 gallons. The base of the tower is fifty feet above the ground. This altitude gives adequate pressure for gravity distribution to the cottages and fire hydrants. In addition to this pressure, a fire pump has been provided that affords direct, auxiliary pressure. The hydrants, with 2½ inch openings, are identical in pattern with those in use in Dobbs Ferry, making possible an exchange of courtesies in case emergencies should arise in the Children's Village or in the Village of Dobbs Ferry.

The gardener's residence on the Chauncey land and a similar residence on the Palliser land are occupied by the engineer and teamster, respectively ; the building used as the foreman's office during the construction period has been moved to the site of the permanent hospital for use, if necessary, as an isolation hospital ; the commodious Chauncey barn has been put in repair and use ; and the following small buildings have been provided : a conservatory, vegetable house, coal storage bin with capacity of 600 tons, ice house with capacity of 250 tons, sheep fold, sheep barn and a piggery.

The steam laundry, general kitchen and bakery have modern appliances and are regarded as models. The food is delivered in an experimental wagon that has not proven entirely satisfactory. It was intended for temporary use, and a practical car, embodying the results of our experience, is being designed to meet the peculiar requirements of the situation. The grounds have been graded, roads built, houses located and public service systems designed with a view to an early enlargement of the village and to very considerable progressive development.

The first floor of the school house is divided into eight class rooms that are perfect in their appointments. Every room is flooded with light that falls over the left shoulder. The hot water heating has been supplemented, in this building, by the fan system of heating and ventilation. The black-boards are of slate and individual seats of approved pattern are used. Six of these rooms are regularly occupied in the school work ; one is temporarily a storage room ; and one is used for the administrative offices. The auditorium, on the second floor, has a seating capacity of 500. The library is on this floor, also, and school

rooms that will not be in demand until the Village is enlarged, are occupied, meanwhile, by the band and the classes in printing, sewing and tailoring.

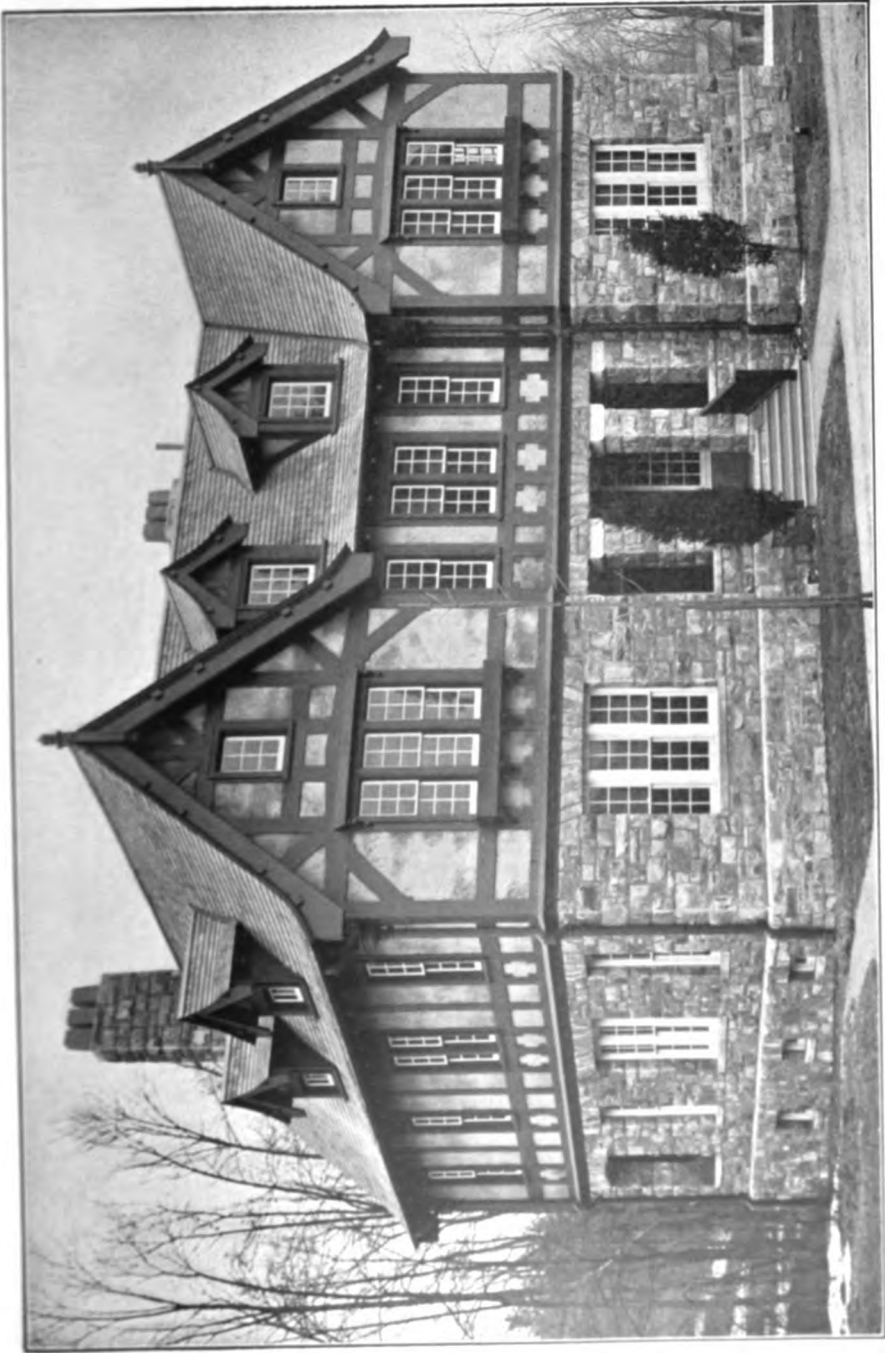
The school house has been designated Wetmore Hall, from the fact that the auditorium in the institution recently abandoned bore the name of the philanthropist who was one of the Asylum's incorporators and benefactors, and who served as President of the Board for twenty-seven years. Kingsley Cottage was so designated in honor of Ezra M. Kingsley, Esq., a director for thirty-three years and President of the Board thirteen years; Dwight Cottage in honor of Edmund Dwight, Esq., a director for forty years; Green Cottage in honor of Andrew H. Green, Esq., a director for twenty-five years; and the following in honor of those founders who were most active in the work of establishing the Asylum: Hartley after Robert M. Hartley, Esq., Bradish, after Luther Bradish, Esq., Russ after John D. Russ, M.D., Cooper after Peter Cooper, Esq., Butler, after Benjamin F. Butler, Esq., and Collins after Joseph B. Collins, Esq. The six remaining cottages bear the names of six of the large benefactors, as follows: Stuart after Mary Stuart, Rose after John Rose, Esq., Lenox after James Lenox, Esq., Howard after J. P. Howard, Esq., Scholes after John B. Scholes, Esq., and Willetts after Samuel Willetts, Esq.

The cottages are of two types: four have individual rooms for the children and all the others have dormitories. The single-room cottages are honor cottages. The independence, privacy and sense of ownership that come with the possession of one's own room are strong incentives to better citizenship with many boys who are approaching the age of adolescence. Promotions are made from the dormitory cottages to the honor cottages and are based on exemplary conduct. In each of four single-room cottages, the basement is divided into a fuel room and a room for recreation in inclement weather. The first floor has a spacious sitting room, with an open fire-place, matron's sewing room, dining room and butler's pantry. A serving table is in the butler's pantry. The food when delivered, is prepared for serving in this room. A bed room and bath room for the master and matron, a large general lavatory, two locker rooms and seven bed rooms for boys occupy the second floor. There are fourteen bed rooms on the third floor, one of which is occupied by a member of the staff.

The dormitory type of cottage has received substantially the same treatment in the basement and on the first floor, except that the arrangement and dimensions of the rooms differ slightly. The second floor plan is a model of simplicity and could not well be more practical in design. The center is devoted to the staircase and hall, the bed room and bath room for the matron and a compact and convenient lavatory for the boys. The lavatory separates two disrobing rooms, each room directly communicating with a dormitory for ten boys. The ceilings of the dormitories are high and are pierced by small dormer windows, which provide ventilation without producing a direct, dangerous draft. Individual lockers are in the disrobing rooms. A boy has control of his locker and stores away trinkets and small personal effects—marbles, pebbles, jackstones, balls, books, letters, nuts and superannuated bird's nests—that are relatively more valuable than jewels and precious stones.

All dining rooms and sitting rooms have open fire-places that are being very generally used at this season. Pianos have been placed in seven cottages and organs in three ; it is hoped all cottages will have pianos in a few years. Magazines, games, newspapers and books are supplied and the conditions more nearly approach those in a plain, wholesome home than in an institution fundamentally at fault, as almost all congregate schools are. The atmosphere is that of the home and the boy takes active part in the domestic duties. Boys make their beds, repair their clothing and assist very generally with the matron's work.

Having never more than twenty children, the matron becomes thoroughly well acquainted with her charges and feels a keen interest in their welfare and advancement. What is too frequently lacking in schools of wholesale proportions is constant guidance and sympathy and friendliness. If a matron has an intense and intelligent interest in her work, is a congenial companion and a wise director of play instincts, she wields an incalculably large influence over her young subjects. It is impossible to inventory influences, but the common homely joys of life are more important for neglected street boys than manual training or other secondary activities that are so ardently advocated. Such boys have not known a home and need to have a part in the common comforts and common duties by which the common life is bettered.



DWIGHT COTTAGE, THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE.

They are in the years of physical growth and readjustment, when one stage of early existence is being telescoped into another. These are vulnerable years. With neglected children, shipwrecks are common in the nascent period. Forms of occupation and means of control and training are important subjects, but of late we have been making fetishes of certain developmental disciplines.

The best moral tonic is a compound of pure air, plain food, sound sleep, frequent baths, music, work, some schooling, and the companionship of a perennially cheerful person of practical piety.

If the real cause of commitment has resulted from the working out of inherited tendencies, removal to the country may not prove a panacea, for one cannot so easily escape from the handicap of birth. If the cause has resulted from some abnormality or from the fact that growth was not equilibrated, specialized treatment may be much more necessary than the simple life. But if tainted air, impure food, city distractions, crowded tenements or improper guardianship were the predisposing causes, favoring conditions in the environment should eliminate these causes of physical and moral arrest and reversion.

The parents and friends visit their children in the several homes. Thus they come to know the exact conditions under which the children live, and they are contented—usually enthusiastic—and in the judgment of those in a position to form a reliable opinion, are themselves improved and elevated. The contentment of parents and the change in the character of the population are reflected in the relation the number of children visited monthly bears to the whole population. In January, when the enrollment exceeded 900, and the school was easily accessible by surface cars, the number visited was 306, or thirty-four per cent. In October, November and December, when the average population was 315, the average number of visitors was 188, or 61 per cent.—and this despite the distance of the school from the city and the increased cost of transportation in consequence of the relative inaccessibility.

The effect on the children of sunshine, country air and activity is very marked. If the extraordinary results of the past seven months could be prolonged indefinitely, the record would be almost incredible. In seven months, during which the average

number of children actually in the school was 315, there were only twelve children in the hospital and three of these were cases inherited from the Asylum at 176th Street. All of these cases terminated happily. There was not a death. The Asylum has always enjoyed an exceptional health record. Of four score institutions in greater New York there was only one whose mortality record was better. During the last five years of the Asylum's residence on Washington Heights—and conditions were normal in that period—the average daily population was 877; the average number of hospital cases, annually, was 412.6. The average number of deaths per year was 2.4. Therefore, in every group of 315 children in the former home, in the last five years, there were 148.7 under hospital treatment annually or 87 under treatment in seven months. In the Children's Village, in a like group, there were 12 under treatment in seven months, so that the health has been seven times as good as it was in a favored city institution.

For the purpose of comparing prediction with experience, the following extract from the last annual report of the Superintendent may be pardoned :

"There are those who look with incredulity upon the experiment of an institution without a high wall. They think that at this point theory and practice will not blend. It is probable that during the early months the boys will indulge their taste for freedom. Even so, history will only be repeating itself. When the Asylum was organized, it was with a view to the removal of children from the close confinement and degrading tutelage of the prisons. The first years on Washington Heights were memorable for the large numbers who deserted. At the time of the publication of the report for 1854, one hundred and thirty-seven were reported as having escaped. In 1857 it was said that one in every six had escaped. The founders were paying the penalty of pioneers, yet they did not return to the system whose ideality was zero—the system that could not distinguish, in its treatment, between mischievous youngsters and vicious adults. Where a movement goes forward by leaps and bounds, some time must be spent in making adjustments."

There were twenty-four attempts at escape during the first three months in the Children's Village and seventeen during the succeeding three months: in December there was not an attempt. Three of those who sought liberty in this unconventional manner were not returned; all others were; so that one in every hundred on our rolls to-day is at large. In 1853, follow-

ing a like period of removal and readjustment, thirty-three in a population of 623 were at large at the end of the year and in 1854, 130 in a population of 1050 had escaped irrecoverably. Hence the necessity for a forbidding wall to mark the boundary line of the property is no more apparent to-day than it was a year ago.

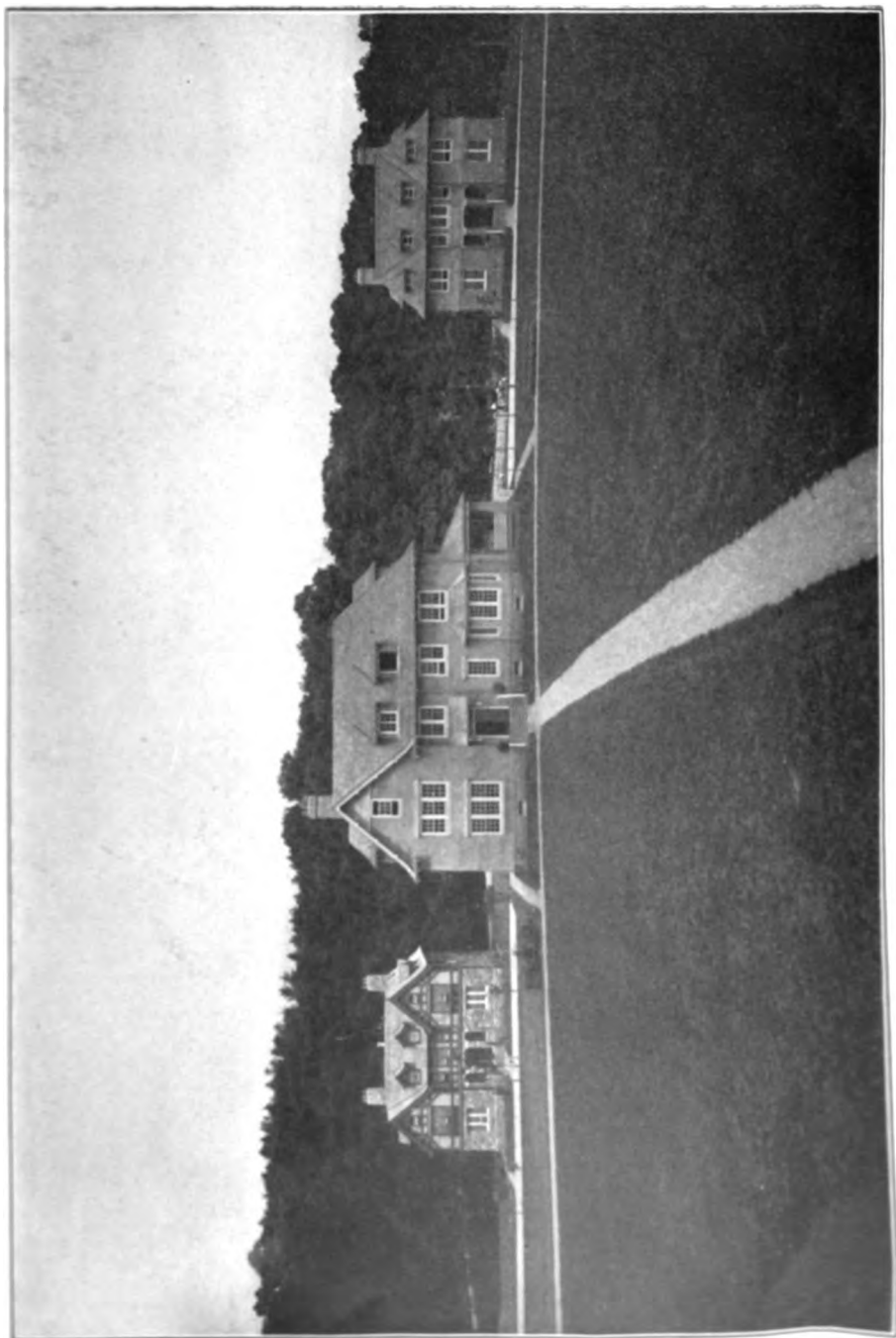
The report of the Visitor contains some interesting paragraphs. For several months Miss Hall was assisted by Miss Ferdon and together they visited fifteen hundred homes. Employment was secured for many graduates of the Asylum, the sick were placed in touch with district dispensaries and nurses and many families were introduced into clubs, classes and kindergartens that are connected with churches and settlements. A significant contrast is reported in the condition of homes at the time the children are removed to the Asylum and the time that application is made for their discharge from the Asylum. In forty cases, the last state was worse than the first, by reason of death (in 13 cases), of sickness (in 12 cases) and of the loss of work (in 15 cases). In 214 cases the improvement was imperceptible; but in 148 cases conditions were much better as the result of better health, more work, better pay or of parents being re-united. Of the children discharged from the Asylum in 1903, forty-five could not be found in 1905. This does not occasion surprise, for in a city of the magnitude of New York, the poorer classes are constantly changing location, and those who see them take flight cannot tell where they will alight. Of the children who were found, 153 are at work or in school, 40 are in institutions, one dead and 15 are unemployed. Of all who were found, 74 per cent. are doing satisfactorily.

Those who contend that private institutions receiving public aid should give way to purely public institutions base their opposition to existing conditions, in the main, on the supposed lack of general supervision. The following facts are made matters of record in this report, as having distinct bearing on a question now very much at issue. In 1905, members of the Board of Directors visited the Asylum on 176th Street 203 times and the Children's Village 86 times. This service was exclusive of the regular meetings in the city, of the Board, and the Executive, Finance, Supply and Development Committees, and of all monthly meetings of the A. I. & D. Committee that occurred after May. The

accounts have been examined every month by a certified accountant and by representatives of the Department of Charities and Comptroller. The State Board of Charities sent representatives in April, August and November, and an inspector on Sept. 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th. The schools were inspected by Prof. Lee of the Department of Education. Representatives of the City Fire Department, Chief Gillespie of the Dobbs Ferry department and agents of the Fire Underwriters have made numerous inspections; Inspector Simmons attended the lectures; and representatives of the Department of Health of the city and Board of Health of the Village have been vigilant. Unofficial, but by no means superficial inspections were made by hundreds of interested visitors, prominent among whom were Dr. Abegg of Berlin, Richard J. Faulkner, Esq., of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Maynard of London, Judge Fred E. Crane of Brooklyn, Mr. Franklin H. Nibecker of Philadelphia, T. W. McGregor of Detroit, Hon. A. J. Pillsbury of California, Mr. Leander N. Lovell of New Jersey, Hon. A. I. Vorys of Ohio, Prof. Binswanger of Austria, Mrs. Elizabeth V. H. Mansell of New Jersey, Mr. Anton Bertram, attorney general of the Bahamas, Mr. George Vaux of Philadelphia, Mr. Daniel S. Snedden of California, L. P. Vandell, President of the State School of Kentucky, President Spath of the New Jersey State School, Judge Robert J. Wilkin of Brooklyn, Mr. Christian Werner, secretary to the German Consulate, Rev. Mr. Hibbs of Kentucky and scores of men and women conspicuous in the New York field of charity. The Monday Club and School of Philanthropy came June 17th and July 15th, respectively, and visiting delegates to the State Conference of Charities and Corrections, including the President of the Conference, Dr. William Mabon, on November 17th.

Other red letter days of the year were the holidays, the day on which Rev. O. P. Gifford of Buffalo delivered a delightful talk on "Happiness," and the eleventh of July, when a magician came, through the thoughtfulness of Mr. Joseph W. Fettretch. The performance by the prestidigitator was so popular that Mr. Fettretch had it repeated on Thanksgiving Day. We have enjoyed a continuation of Wednesday night lectures, given under the auspices of the Board of Education. They were resumed in October.

The Sunday afternoon services have been conducted without



DWIGHT COTTAGE. COOPER COTTAGE, WILLETT'S COTTAGE

intermission. The clergy of the Hudson River valley has made this possible, although in a few cases it has been necessary to call on our good friends in Brooklyn and Manhattan.

The band has maintained its existence and its reputation in the new home. It has supplied the school with music on many occasions and participated in tournaments in the city, in May and December ; in the G. A. R. parade in the city May 30th ; in the Nyack fire parade ; in the parade in Dobbs Ferry July 4th ; and visited the Tribune Fresh Air Camp and Amity Baptist Church.

CONCLUSION.

There were many changes in the staff within the twelve-month under review. Prior to the removal, 35 persons retired from the work, to many of whom successors were not appointed. Since June 1st, there have been twenty changes, including Mr. Klein's departure in August, at which time he became superintendent of an important new Jewish school for delinquent children. Mr. Guy Morgan was for a time the acting assistant, and later received the appointment to the position.

Members of the staff who had passed a quarter of a century in the old Asylum--and there were several in this class--as well as those of somewhat shorter service, were "breaking home ties" when they reluctantly took their departure. There were many hardships for all incident to removal, and discouragements incident to becoming established. Then, too, there were exasperating lapses in the new service, at the start, that were to be expected until the bearings of the ponderous piece of machinery could be adjusted and the whole be made to run smoothly. Throughout this ordeal, the members of the staff and the children, almost without exception, bore the trials patiently and heroically. Their continued indulgence and sympathy and co-operation will make it possible to early and firmly establish the school's routine. To those who have labored faithfully and earnestly, the success of the new work--such as has been had--is almost wholly due.

Grateful acknowledgment is made to the Father whose rich blessings have been bestowed on the school from its inception.

CHARLES D. HILLES,

Superintendent

December 31, 1905.

Principal's Report.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN :

I hereby present a report of the school at the Children's Village, as it is now called, of the New York Juvenile Asylum for the year 1905.

In changing the location of the school, as well as the entire system, we were prepared for many changes. The early part of the present year was practically a time of preparation, that we might be able to adapt ourselves to new surroundings and different methods of work.

We had at the beginning of the present year nearly a thousand children in the Asylum. From that time till the first of June the numbers gradually diminished till only three hundred were left ; all that possibly could be cared for under the present system. The three hundred boys were placed in the six beautiful class rooms and kindergarten which had been prepared for them and classified as well as the new conditions would permit us.

We have all the grammar grades, except, perhaps, the seventh and eighth grades, and all the primary grades.

At the present time, the first class has 67 boys in two divisions doing sixth grammar work and using as text books, Montgomery's Elementary History, Dawe's Civic Reader, Tarbell's Complete Geography, Peck's Arithmetic, Hawthorne's Wonder Book and Sewell's Black Beauty for readers. Penmanship—Whitehouse Educational System, No. 6.

In second class, doing fifth grade work, there are 72 boys in two divisions, using the following text books : Carpenter's Geographical Readers (North America), Robinson Crusoe, Grandfather's Stories, by Johonnot ; Civics—How We are Governed, by Dawes ; Davis & Dean's Elementary Inductive Geography, Scudder's Short History of the United States. For spelling, selected words from lessons in the grade.

In third class, present number 46. Text books—Barnes' National Third Reader, Heart of Oak Books, No. 3 ; Davis &

Dean's Elementary Geography, Baird's Arithmetic, No. 4, and Whitehouse's Educational System of Penmanship, No. 4.

The fourth class has at this time 47 pupils. Text books—Robinson's Arithmetic, Around the World Geographical Third Reader, new century series. Leaves and Flowers or Plant Studies for young readers, by Mary A. Spear. Blaisdell's Physiology. Penmanship—Whitehouse's Educational System, No. 3. Spelling—Selected words from lessons in the grade.

At the present time there are 45 boys in the fifth class, using for text books—Baird's Arithmetic, second year; "Pets and Companions," a Second Reader, by Stickney; Graded Literature Readers, and The Child's Book of Health, by Blaisdell.

In the sixth class there are 36 children. They use Appleton's Elementary Reading Chart, the Beginner's Reader, by Florence Bass; Graded Literature Readers, first book, by Judson & Bender.

Last, but not least, comes the Kindergarten children, 25 at this time, 16 of them being boys.

We have just arranged the promotion list for the last quarter of the year 1905. We usually promote once in three months, although this is not a hard and fast rule. If it seems desirable or the good of the boy to advance him before the end of the term, we do so.

More than one-third of our boys have been promoted this week. Miss McIntosh has promoted eight boys from the sixth to the fifth class. Miss Kirley, fifteen from the fifth to the fourth. Miss Dowling, twenty-nine from the fourth to the third. Miss Batchelder, thirty-five from the third to the second, and Miss Gartland, twenty from the second to the first class.

The music teacher, Miss Chase, devotes much time to the music. She has a full chorus each Monday evening, also Friday afternoon and Saturday morning. She also instructs the classes separately, giving each a half hours' instruction during school hours, endeavoring to cultivate their voices so that they may know how to give pure tones when they sing.

The health of all, children, teachers and caretakers has been remarkably good during the entire summer, for which we feel devoutly thankful to our Heavenly Father, who is the giver of every good.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY F. DOWLING, *Principal.*

Report of Visitor.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW
YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN :

The number of calls made for the Asylum during the year 1905 has been one thousand six hundred and fifty-eight.

Calls in response to applications for admission	. . .	200
Calls in response to applications for discharge	. . .	513
Calls on families of children to be transferred	. . .	75
Calls upon families of candidates for the West	. . .	125
Calls upon persons given as references	. . .	300
Calls upon children discharged in 1903	. . .	254
Miscellaneous calls	. . . . .	191
		<hr/> 1658

Of these calls about one hundred and fifty were made by the United Hebrew Charities, who so kindly aided us at the time of the Institution's removal to Dobbs Ferry. Miss Ferdon also assisted for two months. Although a large number of children were transferred to other homes, it was not until after careful calls and inquiries were made to see whether or not it was necessary to prolong a child's stay in an institution at public expense.

The much smaller number of admissions has resulted in more time being given to each family and more friendly relations formed at the out-start.

The causes for commitment are similar to those of former years, with the exception of the destitution cases, which at present we do not receive.



A QUIET EVENING IN PETER COOPER COTTAGE.

STATISTICS OF THE FAMILIES OF CHILDREN ADMITTED.

Families in Private Houses....	7	30 yrs.	Life					
Families in Flats.....	40	50	75					
Families in Tenements.....	128	Number of rooms to one family:						
Families in Rear Tenements..	8	Rooms,	2	3	4	5	6	
Families with no homes.....	19		10	64	76	30	25	
Father working.....	125	Rent,	\$5	\$10	\$15	\$20		
Mother working.....	45		10	39	50	28		
Both parents working.....	23	Houses—Clean, in good repair	70					
Neither working.....	15	Houses—Clean, in poor repair	51					
Supported by women only...	30	Houses—Not clean, in good re-						
Both parents living.....	112	pair.....	54					
Both parents dead.....	10	Houses—Not clean in poor re-						
Father dead.....	39	pair.....	25					
Mother dead.....	35	<i>Apartments—Cleanliness:</i>						
Father sick.....	8	Good.....	75					
Mother sick.....	6	Fair.....	100					
Parents separated—with father	8	Bad.....	24					
Parents separated—with mother	9	<i>Light and Ventilation:</i>						
Step-father.....	11	Good.....	90					
Step-mother.....	8	Fair.....	86					
Length of time of Parents in U. S.:		Bad.....	34					
Less than 5 yrs. 10 yrs. 20 yrs.								
8 9 40								

Many families, both of children admitted and discharged, have been introduced to kindergartens, clubs and classes connected with churches and settlements.

The sick have been placed in touch with district nurses and children sent to dispensaries.

Employment has been secured for a few.

STATISTICS OF FAMILIES APPLYING FOR DISCHARGE OF CHILDREN.

These do not include the 150 calls made by the U. H. C.

Conditions unchanged.....	214	<i>Cause of Better Condition:</i>	
Conditions worse.....	40	More work.....	40
Conditions better.....	184	Better work.....	34
<i>Cause of Worse Condition</i>		Better health.....	25
Less work.....	15	Parents reunited.....	10
Sickness.....	12	Step father.....	12
Death.....	13	Step mother.....	10
		Children old enough to work.....	53
	40		184

The following are the statistics relating to children who were discharged to their friends in 1903, after at least a twelve months' stay in the institution.

Only children in the Borough of Manhattan have been visited, but next year it is hoped that visits will be made in every Borough to which a child has gone.

At school	78
At work	75
Not working	15
In institutions	40
Died	1
Not found	45
Total	254

Of children found, seventy-four per cent. are doing well.

The visitor has aided somewhat in the work of the Western Agency in looking over reports, answering inquiries from parents whose children are in the West and by writing some letters. She will be very glad to help more in this branch of the work. She has tried to keep in touch with the girls who have gone from the Asylum during the past two years and regrets she cannot say the same regarding the boys. The reason for this is, the much smaller number of girls than boys and so the greater opportunity for establishing the spirit of friendliness, without which no work is permanent.

May this work be done with the boys next year !

Many words of praise for the new institution are heard after each visiting day, and the Children's Village with its delightful surroundings and beautiful cottages cannot but be a strong influence for good, not only to the children inhabitants, but to the many parents who visit it.

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN M. HALL.

Reports of the Physicians.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., December 31, 1905.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN :

The following is the report of the physician of the Children's Village for the months of 1905, from June to December, both months inclusive :

Appendicitis.....	1	Measles.....	1
Conjunctivitis.....	1	Necrosis of jaw.....	1
Fracture of elbow.....	1	Pneumonia.....	1
Fracture of femur.....	1	Paraphimosis.....	1
Malarial Fever.....	1	Trachoma.....	1
Mal-nutrition.....	1	Tonsilitis.....	1
Total.....	12		

Of these, three appeared at the first examination of the children upon the removal from New York, viz., the pneumonia, trachoma and necrosis of the jaw, so we have had but nine hospital cases in the new home. During the months of August and November there were no patients in the hospital. Although practically daily visits are made by the physician in charge, much credit is due to the efficiency of the nurses, whose chief complaint has been, that there is little to do; to the hygienic condition of the buildings; and the abundance of fresh air and wholesome food. The general health of the Village has been remarkable.

Thanks are due to the officers for their assistance at all times, and to the nurses, for their faithfulness and vigilance.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT DENNISTON,

Physician.

Reports of the Physicians—Continued.

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TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN :

I have the honor to submit the following report for part of the year ending June 1st, 1905.

The whole number of cases treated in the hospital was one hundred and forty-four. Of these the most important cases of illness were as follows :

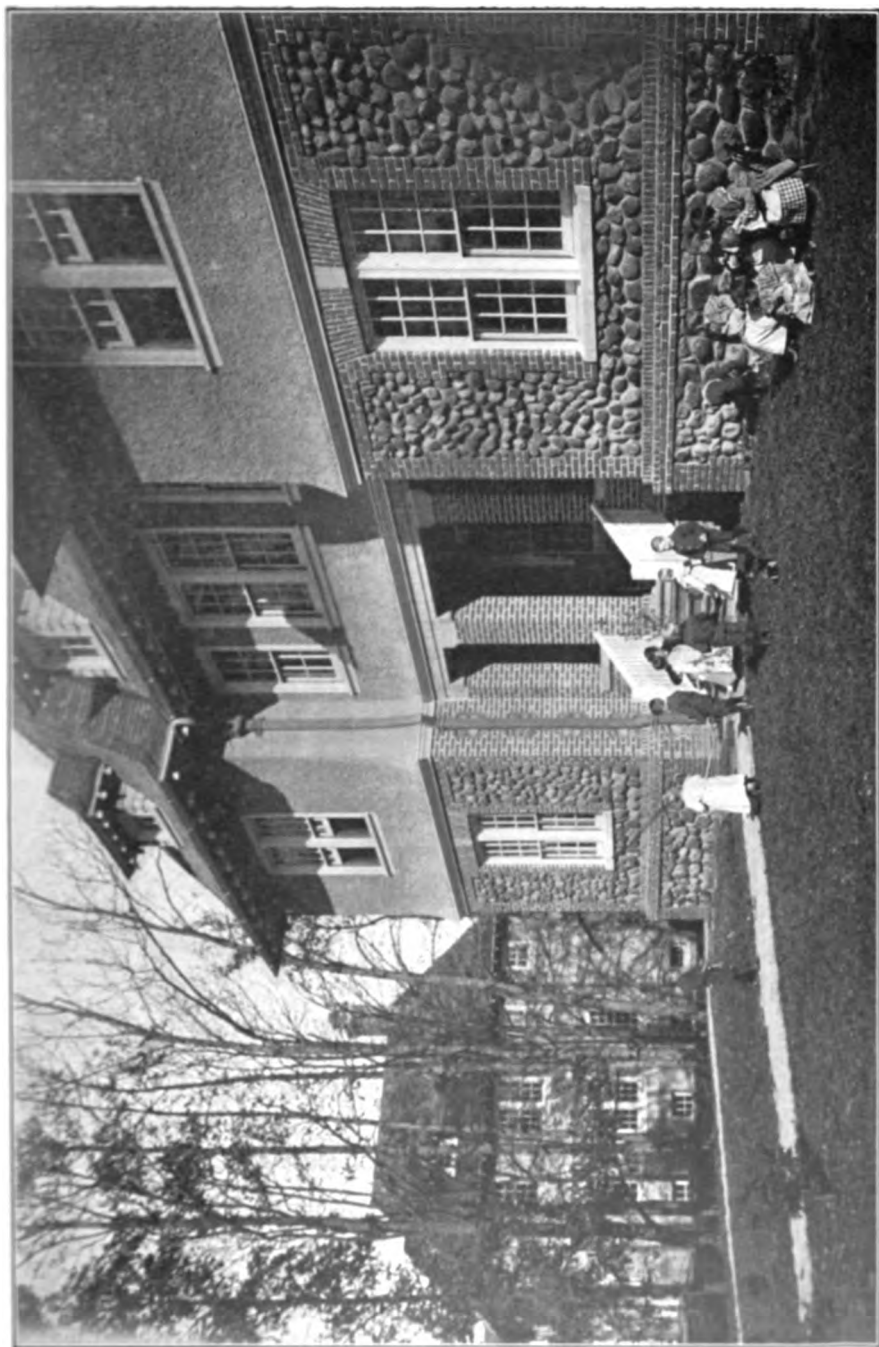
Appendicitis.....	1	Pneumonia.....	3
Contagious Eye Diseases.....	27	Ringworm.....	3
Heart Diseases.....	3	Rheumatism.....	5
Indigestion.....	38	Scarlet Fever.....	2
Tonsilitis.....	3		

There was a death of one child 2½ years old from pneumonia. Otherwise the general health of the inmates has been unusually good. My acknowledgements are due to the President, the Directors and the Superintendent for their cordial co-operation during the past. With best wishes for their success in their new home.

Respectfully,

ALFRED M. SPALDING,

Physician.



RUTLER COTTAGE.

Report of the Dentists.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK
JUVENILE ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN :

During the first six months of the past year the number of cases requiring dental treatment diminished somewhat, owing to the small number of children in the institution, compared with previous years.

The operations to June 1, 1905, were as follows :

Cement fillings	261
Temporary teeth extracted	79
Permanent teeth extracted	47

Respectfully,

THOMAS M. WEED, D. D. S.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK
JUVENILE ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN :

I herewith submit a brief report of the dental work from June 1st to December 31st, 1905 :

The teeth of 300 children have been examined, in which I have recommended 996 fillings and 396 extractions. This work is being done as rapidly as possible in connection with my regular practice.

The teeth of the children I found to be in an exceptionally poor condition. Out of the last 100 children examined, 94 were badly in need of dental work.

Respectfully,

J. PARLEY COLE, D. D. S.

Report of the Western Agency.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN :

I respectfully submit the report of the western agency. The western agency was assumed by the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society in October, 1903, and we assumed charge of the wards of the New York Juvenile Asylum in western homes, nearly all of them in the two states of Iowa and Illinois.

The number of wards in family homes, October 15, 1903, was 370.

Children were sent west from New York, as follows :

In 1904.....	58	
In 1905.....	<u>69</u>	
Total.....		127
Making the total number, in 27 months.....		497
Of these 497, there have been dropped from the roll.....		118

As follows :

	In 1904	In 1905	Totals
Past 18 years of age.....	38	57	95
Returned to New York.....	6	10	16
Ran away (whereabouts unknown)....	..	2	2
Sent to State Reformatory.....	..	1	1
Died.....	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
	46	72	118

Leaving still under guardianship, in family homes..... 379

These children are distributed as follows :

In Illinois	180
In Iowa	167
In Missouri.....	19
In Wisconsin.....	5
In Minnesota.....	3
In Arizona.....	1
In Indiana.....	1
In Nebraska.....	1
In Oklahoma.....	1
In Texas.....	1
Total	379

During the year 1905 our visitors made 342 visits to wards of the New York Juvenile Asylum, with the following results :

Good reports.....	237
Fair reports.....	58
Poor reports.....	47
Whole number of visits.....	342

PLACEMENTS AND REPLACEMENTS.

The placing out work of the past year has been as follows :

Placed in families for the first time (including one from 1904 list)	70
Replaced in new homes	83
Replaced a second time.....	19
Replaced a third time.....	3
Total number of placements and replacements in 1905.....	175

The work of visitation, placement and replacement, has been carried on mainly through our efficient agent, Mrs. Laura J. Donaldson, who has traveled thousands of miles, driving across the country to visit farms and has come into personal touch with the most of the children.

Besides Mrs. Donaldson we have utilized sixteen other agents in cases where promptness was needed or where the child could be more economically reached. The extensive correspondence has been carried on chiefly by Mrs. Martha P. Falconer, our assistant superintendent.

These statistical figures given above present only the dry bones of the work. They can give no idea of the night journeys,

the drives in winter's cold or in summer's dust and heat. They cannot present the anxious thought and the difficult endeavor to secure the best welfare of the children.

Restless and homesick children have been encouraged and exhorted. Wayward girls have been watched over, sheltered and befriended, lazy, indifferent boys have been stimulated and inspired, discouraged foster parents have been advised and upheld. Stingy farmers have been forced to do justice to boys on indenture and thrifty housewives have been deprived of girls whom they sought to use as unpaid drudges.

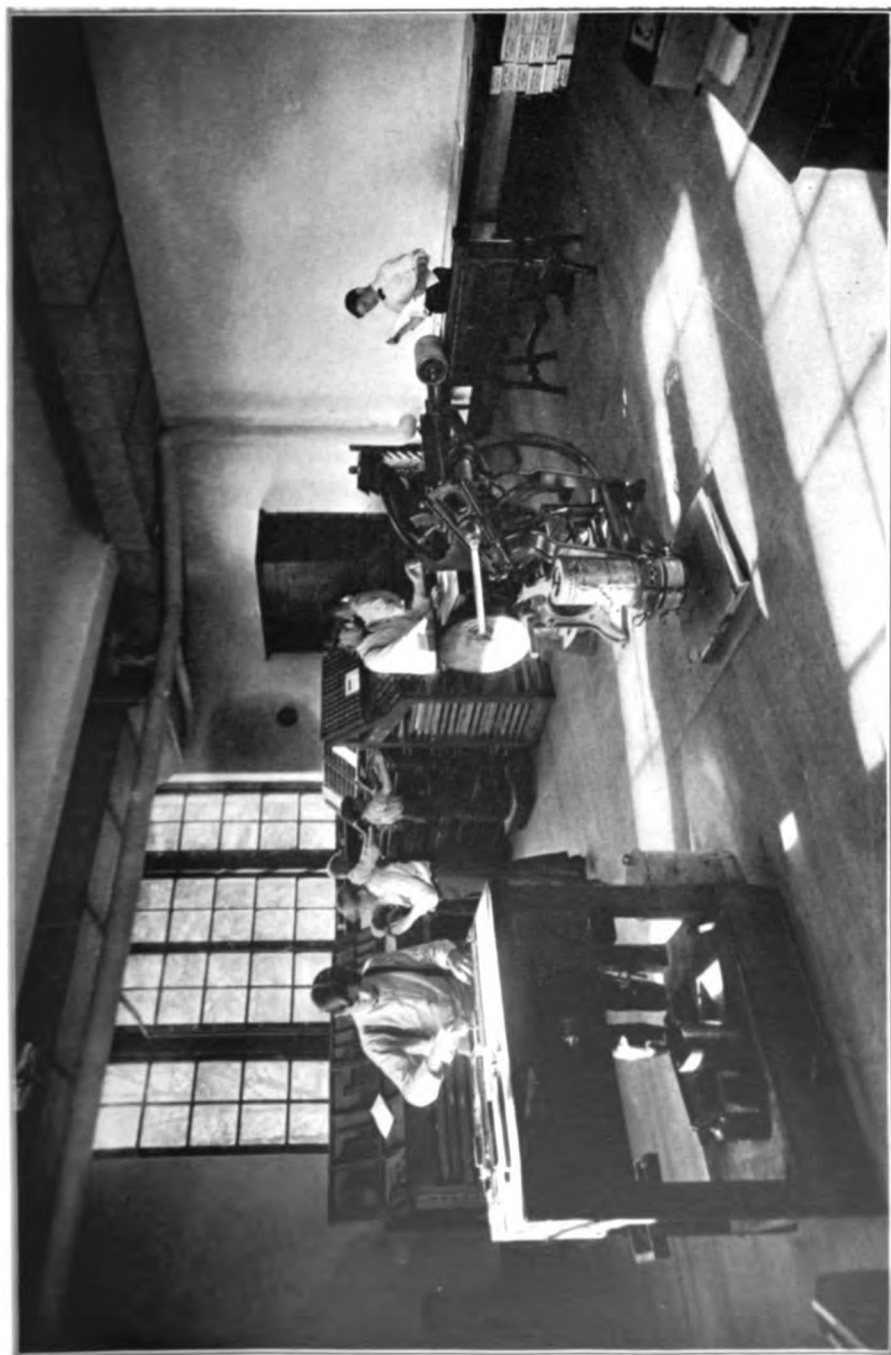
On the whole we have been encouraged by the disposition shown on both sides. Many foster parents display a genuine altruism and a readiness to bear with troublesome and unruly children for the sake of the good which they can do. The children have averaged full as well as the children of the community at large. Some have proven incorrigible, but only two out of 497, so far as we know are to be found in any public reformatory institution and only four or five have had to be sent back to New York as incorrigible. A few boys have run away from their foster homes and are supposed to have found their way back to New York. Several have been reclaimed and sent back to family or friends.

We received many encouraging letters from the older children and their foster parents. Of the 95 children who have passed the age of 18 years, the most are self-supporting. Several are married and quite a number have accumulated bank accounts, ranging from \$5 to \$150.

Your western agents are endeavoring to discharge the trust committed to them in the same spirit of fidelity and humanity, which inspires the directors and officers of the New York Juvenile Asylum.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HASTINGS H. HART,
Western Agent.



THE PRINTING OFFICE.

ABSTRACT OF THE TABLES IN THE APPENDIX.

YEAR.	Total number commit'd	Number of recom- mitments	Total number disch'g'd	Number of escapes.	Number of deaths.	Total No d'ring the year.	No. at the end of the year.
1853.....	623	8	421	33	1	623	202
1854.....	1050	85	954	137	3	1252	298
1855.....	727	101	935	72	10	1025	90
1856.....	902	114	851	104	5	992	141
1857.....	741	124	685	128	2	882	197
1858.....	781	104	727	121	7	978	251
1859.....	863	136	613	19	6	1114	501
1860.....	863	59	816	35	5	1364	548
1861.....	800	47	847	15	4	1348	501
1862.....	957	109	1008	5	5	1458	450
1863.....	1160	234	1105	12	3	1610	505
1864.....	888	139	905	11	..	1398	488
1865.....	812	98	795	6	..	1300	505
1866.....	853	119	847	3	1	1358	511
1867.....	922	152	854	5	1	1433	579
1868.....	854	136	838	1	4	1433	595
1869.....	826	152	866	3	2	1421	555
1870.....	714	143	717	6	4	1269	552
1871.....	572	112	517	3	3	1124	607
1872.....	546	91	536	..	1	1153	617
1873.....	581	53	585	1	2	1198	613
1874.....	687	93	656	1	2	1300	644
1875.....	632	76	648	1	2	1276	628
1876.....	802	95	652	3	2	1430	778
1877.....	588	59	576	1	2	1366	790
1878.....	588	67	596	1	3	1378	782
1879.....	499	59	562	..	3	1340	775
1880.....	577	72	636	1	3	1352	716
1881.....	670	68	593	1	..	1386	883
1882.....	672	54	685	4	..	1555	870
1883.....	711	57	654	..	4	1581	923
1884.....	653	65	703	..	..	1576	873
1885.....	640	70	611	2	6	1513	894
1886.....	649	78	655	1	3	1543	888
1887.....	668	65	598	4	7	1586	988
1888.....	687	59	698	1	2	1675	1007
1889.....	638	61	702	1	3	1645	943
1890.....	646	72	635	1	1	1589	954
1891.....	614	70	597	2	5	1598	1001
1892.....	624	71	593	2	3	1625	1030
1893.....	569	58	548	7	1	1599	1051
1894.....	599	56	617	7	4	1650	1033
1895.....	541	47	633	9	6	1574	941
1896.....	662	46	680	2	4	1633	953
1897.....	916	67	821	1	1	1899	1048
1898.....	983	81	959	3	3	2031	1066
1899.....	905	112	1069	3	4	1971	875
1900.....	1073	124	1160	10	3	1948	788
1901.....	1020	167	920	6	2	1808	820
1902.....	861	134	927	5	2	1741	814
1903.....	644	79	594	14	1	1488	874
1904.....	758	56	642	8	1	1646	929
1905.....	295	27	902	..	1	1292	300

TABLE 1—COMMITMENTS.

THESE EMBRACE ALL ADMISSIONS INTO THE INSTITUTION, WHETHER UNDER COMMITMENTS FROM THE MAGISTRATES, SURRENDERS BY PARENTS OR OTHERWISE.

RECAPITULATION.

First commitments.....	3489
Second ".....	4196
Third ".....	510
Fourth ".....	
Total.....	39195

YEAR	NEW COMMITMENTS.					SECOND COMMITMENTS.					THIRD AND FOURTH COMMITMENTS.					Grand Totals
	White		Colored		Totals	White		Colored		Totals	White		Colored		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
1853.....	593	12	10	..	615	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	623
1854.....	774	156	30	5	965	81	1	..	..	84	1	..	..	..	1	1050
1855.....	473	128	19	6	626	81	13	1	..	95	6	..	..	..	6	727
1856.....	605	154	20	9	788	99	12	..	..	111	3	..	..	..	3	902
1857.....	494	102	20	1	617	102	18	3	1	124	..	..	..	..	..	741
1858.....	501	154	19	3	677	85	17	2	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	781
1859.....	535	163	23	6	727	117	13	6	..	136	..	..	..	..	..	863
1860.....	626	144	24	10	804	40	6	2	4	52	7	..	..	..	7	863
1861.....	583	132	29	9	753	29	10	3	1	43	4	..	..	..	4	800
1862.....	676	141	28	3	848	79	12	5	1	97	11	1	..	..	12	975
1863.....	746	149	19	12	926	161	22	5	..	188	42	4	..	..	46	1160
1864.....	600	134	9	6	749	107	11	4	1	123	16	..	..	..	16	888
1865.....	567	121	18	8	714	82	6	2	2	92	6	..	..	..	6	812
1866.....	599	126	14	5	734	94	9	1	1	105	12	2	..	..	14	853
1867.....	627	129	9	5	770	120	15	2	..	137	14	1	..	..	15	922
1868.....	556	135	17	10	718	110	13	3	..	126	9	1	..	..	10	854
1869.....	540	111	14	9	674	113	15	2	1	131	20	1	..	..	21	826
1870.....	439	108	17	7	571	101	15	7	1	124	17	1	1	..	19	714
1871.....	379	62	12	7	460	70	18	2	1	88	23	1	..	..	24	546
1872.....	375	61	11	8	455	66	7	1	1	75	15	1	..	..	16	572
1873.....	408	77	12	7	504	56	6	3	2	67	9	1	..	..	10	581
1874.....	468	111	11	4	594	63	8	2	1	74	17	1	..	1	19	687
1875.....	456	91	6	2	555	55	8	3	..	66	11	..	..	..	11	632
1876.....	562	129	14	2	707	71	14	2	1	88	7	..	..	..	7	802
1877.....	438	73	13	5	529	45	9	..	..	54	5	..	..	..	5	588
1878.....	402	105	13	1	521	52	4	1	..	57	10	..	..	..	10	588
1879.....	390	90	14	5	499	48	4	3	..	55	4	..	..	..	4	558
1880.....	391	94	15	5	505	58	4	..	..	62	10	..	..	..	10	577
1881.....	458	115	22	7	602	50	6	3	..	59	9	..	..	..	9	670
1882.....	464	123	23	8	618	45	8	1	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	672
1883.....	487	135	24	8	654	43	5	5	..	53	4	..	..	..	4	711
1884.....	436	117	28	7	588	51	11	1	1	64	..	1	..	..	1	653
1885.....	429	100	30	11	570	53	6	3	..	62	7	1	..	..	8	640
1886.....	400	105	43	23	571	51	15	6	2	74	4	..	..	..	4	649
1887.....	441	119	44	29	633	47	7	8	1	63	2	..	..	..	2	698
1888.....	448	126	38	16	628	40	7	5	4	56	3	..	..	..	3	687
1889.....	405	103	51	18	577	47	2	9	1	59	1	1	..	..	2	638
1890.....	427	90	34	23	574	51	1	6	5	63	8	1	..	..	9	649
1891.....	399	110	24	21	544	45	7	8	5	63	7	..	..	..	7	614
1892.....	410	93	37	13	553	49	6	8	..	63	6	..	1	1	8	624
1893.....	399	85	26	11	511	41	7	4	2	54	3	1	..	..	4	956
1894.....	403	95	30	12	543	39	6	4	..	49	3	..	3	1	7	599
1895.....	365	90	29	10	494	31	6	5	..	42	2	3	..	..	5	541
1896.....	466	127	34	19	646	36	4	1	1	42	4	..	..	..	4	692
1897.....	600	197	40	12	849	46	5	6	..	57	9	..	1	..	10	916
1898.....	701	187	34	10	992	64	6	4	1	74	6	1	..	..	7	983
1899.....	621	112	44	16	793	77	8	9	2	96	13	..	2	1	16	905
1900.....	782	94	57	16	949	86	7	8	3	104	19	..	1	..	20	107
1901.....	653	123	62	15	853	120	8	6	2	136	29	..	2	..	31	102
1902.....	594	90	29	14	727	92	6	8	1	107	24	..	2	1	27	861
1903.....	423	94	38	10	565	53	2	8	6	69	8	..	1	1	10	644
1904.....	507	144	31	20	702	29	3	8	3	43	12	..	..	..	13	758
1905.....	222	14	2	..	238	21	..	1	2	24	2	..	..	1	3	265
Total.....	26713	5953	1314	509	34489	3500	435	200	61	4196	464	23	15	8	510	39195

Males, 32206; females, 6989 — Total 39195.

TABLE 2 MANNER OF COMMITMENT.

YEARS.	CLASS 1.—COMMITTED BY A MAGISTRATE.				CLASS 2.—COMMITTED BY MAGISTRATE AT THE REQUEST OF PARENTS OR FRIENDS.				CLASS 3.—COMMITTED BY A MAGISTRATE AT THEIR OWN REQUEST.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1883	435	9	9	.....	65	1	.....	.....	28	1	.....	.....
1884	667	107	21	2	101	29	4	2	19	3	5	.....
1885	386	92	10	2	89	27	6	3	34	8	2	.....
1886	409	86	12	5	130	33	4	2	54	12	3	.....
1887	394	59	15	1	104	29	5	1	48	11	3	.....
1888	508	140	20	2	60	21	.....	1	11	9	1	.....
1889	394	114	13	2	184	32	9	3	36	13	3	.....
1890	420	104	11	3	180	33	11	9	32	5	.....	1
1891	270	68	7	2	268	48	16	9	11	3	1	.....
1892	275	63	13	1	403	67	18	2	31	7	1	.....
1893	313	40	7	.....	490	95	6	10	21	10	8	.....
1894	162	25	2	.....	279	44	5	2	2	1	.....	.....
1895	162	25	2	.....	269	36	8	3	3	2	.....	.....
1896	173	35	6	3	282	40	6	1	8	2	.....	.....
1897	208	22	6	4	414	62	6	5	4	1	.....	.....
1898	141	19	.....	.....	287	50	3	3	9	.....	.....	.....
1899	90	12	3	1	286	35	3	3	16	1	1	.....
1900	39	4	2	.....	187	32	7	2	9	2	.....	.....
1901	15	4	1	.....	161	19	4	2	12	2	.....	.....
1902	18	5	2	.....	177	23	7	7	3	2	1	.....
1903	36	4	1	.....	163	31	6	5	4	.....	.....	.....
1904	54	12	1	.....	162	44	6	2	9	.....	.....	.....
1905	51	16	1	.....	168	29	2	.....	6	1	.....	.....
1906	37	4	1	.....	115	41	4	1	4	2	.....	.....
1907	87	22	1	.....	109	15	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
1908	60	15	3	.....	105	29	3	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
1909	51	11	4	1	61	15	3	1	4	1	.....	.....
1910	39	6	5	.....	69	15	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
1911	43	10	4	.....	88	11	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1912	67	15	7	1	90	22	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1913	51	18	2	1	68	21	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1914	88	19	3	2	113	38	3	3	4	.....	.....	.....
1915	96	33	4	4	90	17	11	4	5	.....	.....	.....
1916	77	34	4	1	130	35	23	4	4	.....	.....	.....
1917	84	41	7	12	103	40	13	8	2	.....	.....	.....
1918	69	36	7	12	143	58	11	9	1	.....	.....	.....
1919	102	39	6	4	141	35	21	9	1	.....	.....	.....
1920	80	29	8	4	123	29	9	13	1	.....	.....	.....
1921	75	15	10	4	130	24	11	10	1	1	.....	.....
1922	62	12	6	2	119	43	20	6	1	.....	.....	.....
1923	11	11	8	2	131	29	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....
1924	60	6	5	3	199	31	13	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1925	74	18	8	.....	119	29	15	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1926	60	21	5	1	87	17	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....
1927	131	8	6	.....	80	18	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1928	234	3	8	1	129	37	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1929	377	12	15	2	80	19	16	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
1930	447	16	27	2	126	29	17	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1931	500	28	32	4	173	41	13	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
1932	500	49	38	3	181	40	13	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
1933	412	49	29	6	152	31	13	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
1934	272	49	22	8	188	34	13	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
1935	199	111	20	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1936	115	34	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	10,221	1,784	472	12	8,561	1,311	4	2	411	110	31	1

TABLE 2—MANNER OF COMMITMENT—Concluded.

YEARS.	CLASS 4.—SURRENDERED TO COMMITTEE BY PARENTS OR FRIENDS.				CLASS 5.—SURRENDERED THEMSELVES FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS.				CLASS 6.—RECEIVED THEMSELVES FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS.				Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853.....	67		1		6	1							623
1854.....	60	15		1	6	2			5	1			1,050
1855.....	43	12	1	1	1	1			7	1	1		727
1856.....	88	26	1	2	22	8			4	1			902
1857.....	80	21											741
1858.....	7										1		781
1859.....	38	17	1	1			3						863
1860.....	39	8	2	2	2						1		863
1861.....	68	20	4	1	3								800
1862.....	53	10		1	3	3	1		1	4			957
1863.....	123	30	3	2					2				1,160
1864.....	284	64	5	6	1	2			3				888
1865.....	203	64	6	4	3				4				812
1866.....	160	63	3	1	4	1			3				853
1867.....	193	61	4		3	1			6	1	1		922
1868.....	315	87	14	6					4				854
1869.....	329	82	9	7					3	3	1		826
1870.....	313	80	18	4	1				3			1	714
1871.....	275	48	7	6		2			7	2			572
1872.....	258	39	2	2					3	1			546
1873.....	251	42	6	3					2	1			581
1874.....	288	62	4	3					5	1			687
1875.....	295	64	3	1					17	2			632
1876.....	422	74	9	2			1		11	6			802
1877.....	313	51	6	2					1	3			588
1878.....	299	65	6						5	1			588
1879.....	333	65	8	3		2			7	5			558
1880.....	319	69	9	5					3	4			577
1881.....	380	88	15	6	2				8	4			670
1882.....	362	84	16	5	1				9	7	1		672
1883.....	400	95	18	6					9	2			711
1884.....	362	55	22	1	1				11	3			653
1885.....	305	50	18	6					9	6			640
1886.....	227	42	19	9	1				9	2			649
1887.....	307	48	30	10					9	2	2		668
1888.....	249	34	21	7					5	2	2		687
1889.....	216	30	28	5					3	2	4		638
1890.....	287	48	19	11							1	1	646
1891.....	249	80	14	14							1		614
1892.....	214	45	16	5					3		2		624
1893.....	239	67	15	9					2			1	569
1894.....	203	55	16	7					2			1	599
1895.....	168	49	14	4									541
1896.....	279	103	24	17	1				2	4			692
1897.....	341	181	29	9									916
1898.....	279	113	15	5					4	1	3	1	983
1899.....	176	82	10	13					3	3	2		905
1900.....	129	46	15	9					19	1		1	1073
1901.....	106	36	17	6					23	2	2		1020
1902.....	36	7	5	2					49		3	1	861
1903.....	26	12	5	3	1				34	1	6	2	644
1904.....	7	2	2		2				72		4	3	758
1905.....	6		1	2					9				265
Total.....	11082	2708	536	237	66	21	4	1	399	81	39	12	39195

First Class, 12695; Second Class, 10721; Third Class, 593; Fourth Class, 14563;
Fifth Class, 92; Sixth Class, 531. Total, 39195.



"A HUSKING BEE."

TABLE 3—AGES WHEN COMMITTED.

Year.	EIGHT YEARS AND UNDER.				NINE YEARS.				TEN YEARS.				ELEVEN YEARS.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1884	74	1			51	4	1		96	3	2		110	3	1	
1885	97	39	6	1	77	19	2		149	21	7	2	123	20	2	
1886	72	29	2	1	53	19	1		103	24	3		86	19	4	1
1887	74	33	3		49	16			78	17	1	1	104	20	3	3
1888	23	13			46	12	1		62	12	1	1	70	15	7	
1889	37	18			38	15	1		42	9	3		66	20	1	
1890	82	46	3	1	53	28	3	1	85	16	4		80	17	2	
1891	85	42	3	3	57	19	2	1	93	19	4	2	95	15	2	2
1892	111	33	6	4	65	18	11	3	79	17	3	1	89	12	3	2
1893	106	60	5		75	19	1		147	21	4		104	15	4	1
1894	150	37	4	2	90	28	1	2	176	20	1	4	140	19	4	1
1895	129	43	1		87	11	3		96	15			117	15	1	
1896	134	29	2	1	78	14	2		107	17	1	2	83	14	4	2
1897	117	41	1		65	21		1	83	17	3		102	16	2	1
1898	118	47	1		88	7	2		100	15	2		107	13	2	
1899	134	47	1		79	12	4	2	84	12	1	1	83	19	6	2
1900	132	39	4	1	77	13	1		87	16	2	2	97	11	2	
1901	100	29	6	1	63	19	3		87	17	1	1	74	15	4	
1902	73	15	1		61	6	1		80	12	1	1	79	12	5	1
1903	76	23	2		61	8	1	2	62	4	4		65	8	2	2
1904	80	25	2		48	7	1		81	10	1	4	84	8	1	
1905	87	35			67	12	2		74	21	2	1	68	13	2	1
1906	60	37			65	13	1		69	11	1	1	68	10		
1907	117	51	2		84	22	2		104	12	2		114	17	4	1
1908	78	19	3		61	9	1		73	11	1	1	81	14	1	2
1909	68	27	1		52	19	1		59	21			77	12	1	
1910	74	37	4		57	10	4		75	19	2		71	12		1
1911	87	39	1		55	12	5	1	77	12	5	2	77	17	1	2
1912	41	3	1		78	17	4	1	74	15	4	1	82	19	5	
1913	109	35	7		74	25	3	1	88	19	2	2	78	13	6	
1914	113	45	6	2	75	22	2		88	26	4		78	17	4	3
1915	41	5	2		74	26	5		91	9	6	1	77	17	4	
1916	105	27	7	2	71	19	3		75	10	6	1	74	14	4	3
1917	72	74	5	4	68	14	10	1	77	21	3	4	87	1	6	5
1918	95	29	9	5	79	19	5	3	76	22	10	3	72	19	6	6
1919	89	37	8	2	72	15	6	1	78	12	7	3	69	19	4	3
1920	78	26	8	5	67	12	7	2	72	17	8	1	71	8	7	4
1921	77	19	6		48	15	5	3	87	12	10	1	81	11	5	2
1922	71	28	1	4	17	17		6	87	16	6		87	1		
1923	75	29	1	3	16	9	5		68	16	8	6	69	14	4	3
1924	75	28	5	5	47	11	2		68	17	6	1	74	10	6	5
1925	71	8	5	1	46	12	5	1	62	10	6	1	83	1	7	2
1926	84	44	9	8	53	25	3	3	74	18	5	2	74	15	4	2
1927	117	29	6	2	79	15	6	4	59	7	2	2	81	17	8	1
1928	127	8	17	3	69	19	3	1	80	21	6	2	82	14	4	1
1929	77	54	4	1	57	26	1	3	71	12	2	2	77	11	5	2
1930	86	79	3	8	53	10	3	3	97	8	7	2	7	1		
1931	86	63			47	10	3		67	1	8	1	102	12	6	2
1932	68	49	0	2	58	8	5	1	77	9	1	2	81	7	5	1
1933	66	40	7	2	5	8	1	1	8	5	4		67	11	3	2
1934	82	3	3	2	29	16	2		4	12			67	17	7	1
1935	28				1				18							
1936	107	12	6	8	5	10	15	11	107	26	18	6	14	1		

TABLE 3—AGES WHEN COMMITTED—Concluded.

YEARS.	TWELVE YEARS.				THIRTEEN YEARS.				FOURTEEN YEARS AND OVER.				Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853.....	110		2		104	1	2		66		1		623
1854.....	189	25	4	1	120	21	7	1	103	12	2		1,050
1855.....	91	23	5	1	88	16	2	1	67	11	3	2	727
1856.....	126	28	8	1	120	24	2	2	108	27	3	2	902
1857.....	79	9	3	1	112	13	2		204	46	9		741
1858.....	54	12	4		103	19	6		242	78	6	3	781
1859.....	95	23	3		128	18	6	3	126	28	8	1	863
1860.....	109	17	6	3	103	15	4	2	111	20	5	1	863
1861.....	93	16	3	2	80	17	3	3	96	21	7	2	800
1862.....	130	18	8	1	94	14	4	2	110	17	7		957
1863.....	150	20	6		147	26	3	1	96	26	5	2	1106
1864.....	100	18	4	1	118	18	1	2	81	18	4	3	888
1865.....	117	20	5	1	90	8	3	3	86	15	3	1	812
1866.....	109	13	6	1	105	11	1	1	116	18	2		853
1867.....	139	17	1	3	101	18	1	2	108	29	2		922
1868.....	99	19	1	1	97	22	4		99	19	3	4	851
1869.....	97	14	3	3	85	10	4	1	100	24		3	826
1870.....	66		2	1	78	16		3	90	20	6	13	714
1871.....	62	10	3	1	59	5	1	2	54	17	4	4	572
1872.....	84	8	1	2	65	10	1	7	55	6	2	1	546
1873.....	70	7	2		72	12	5	1	71	14	1	4	581
1874.....	80	20	1	1	80	7			83	23	3	4	687
1875.....	83	8	1	1	73	10	3	1	78	8	1		632
1876.....	88	18	2		77	13	2	3	62	15		1	802
1877.....	91	11	3	2	80	10	3		34	7		1	588
1878.....	85	12	5		77	12	4		47	6	1		588
1879.....	72	7			67	8	5	2	29	3	1	1	558
1880.....	69	6	3		67	13			29	7			577
1881.....	87	19	2	3	64	14	3		46	5	4	1	670
1882.....	77	20	3	2	66	16	3	1	34	6	1	1	672
1883.....	82	17	7	2	69	14	5	1	31	5	1		711
1884.....	72	17	4	4	57	16	2		23	6	1	1	653
1885.....	69	12	4	2	70	12	6	3	44	13	3		640
1886.....	82	10	11	2	56	14	10	5	52	13	5	3	649
1887.....	65	14	8	3	68	13	8	5	46	13	6	5	608
1888.....	72	16	7	1	70	21	7	5	67	17	7	5	687
1889.....	75	18	9	1	56	12	8	2	69	14	14	4	638
1890.....	66	7	4	10	62	9	7	2	72	19	3	10	646
1891.....	73	10	4	3	60	16	7	7	90	21	5	5	614
1892.....	77	7	7	4	54	12	11	2	94	24	12	2	624
1893.....	73	10	5	2	63	10	4	4	59	12	8	1	569
1894.....	75	14	2		76	9	6	2	62	14	8	3	599
1895.....	71	10	4	1	64	8	2		57	11	5	2	541
1896.....	68	9	5	3	64	9	6	2	109	11	3	2	692
1897.....	100	16	6	1	79	7	6	2	144	5	9		916
1898.....	130	10		1	108	8	7	1	174	8	11	2	983
1899.....	112	9	4	1	103	2	22	4	215	12	16	3	905
1900.....	144	6	14	2	120	8	9	1	286	20	22	3	1073
1901.....	132	10	10	3	102	12	14	3	274	17	29	7	1020
1902.....	107	5	2	1	101	5	9	4	215	16	18	5	861
1903.....	75	5	11	1	73	9	11	3	156	18	10	8	644
1904.....	66	12	5	4	75	8	7	3	181	35	15	14	758
1905.....	32	1			33		1		97		2	3	265
Total.....	4823	683	233	85	4399	651	260	105	5310	871	307	143	39195

8 years and under, 6850; 9 years, 4123; 10 years, 5157; 11 years, 5195; 12 years, 5824; 13 years, 5415; 14 years and over, 6631. Total, 39195.

TABLE 4—HABITS WHEN COMMITTED.

Year.	UNFORTUNATE.				PILFERING				VAGRANT.				BAD AND DISORDERLY.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1871	5				102	3	1		479	9	9		5			
1872	90	43	6	1	257	24	5	1	302	45	17	1	108	45	2	2
1873	93	53	5	2	177	13	2	2	145	20	10	2	96	25	3	
1874	70	27	3	2	243	30	9		182	45	3	3	165	20	5	4
1875	160	47	7		150	7	3		88	5	8	1	138	33	3	1
1876	171	70	6	1	120	10	3		93	10	3		169	47	8	2
1877	127	79	5	1	151	8	0	1	113	5	7		157	32	10	4
1878	129	63	7	7	111	9	2	1	100	20	4		73	11	4	4
1879	106	79	9	3	106	10	6		88	21	3					
1880	137	74	9	1	76	6	2		107	25	9	1				
1881	170	80	6	4	148	9	4	2	153	20	4	1				
1882	139	76	4	1	84	13	2		45	9	2		77	11	4	3
1883	135	67	6	2	75	10	2	2	52	15	4	2	44	6	2	1
1884	123	72	5	1	80	5	2	2	53	9		1	13	2		
1885	109	66	2		120	9	1		35	16						
1886	135	66	4		80	4			40	7	1	1				
1887	128	74	4	2	64	4	4		8	1		1				
1888	123	62	13	1	32	6	1		4	1						
1889	134	41	5	3	21	3	3		7	2						
1890	129	33	5	4	35	3		1	10	2						
1891	129	43	4	1	49	8	2		5	2						
1892	106	65	1		44	6	1		19	5						
1893	175	65	2		23	2			15	4	1	1				
1894	224	90	2	1	17	5			31	13			2			
1895	129	42	1	1	15	4			26	5	3	1				
1896	153	66	1	1	24	2			24	5	1	1	4			
1897	121	62	4	2	3	5	1		10	4	1					
1898	179	66	1	4	15	7			11	2	2	1				
1899	189	80	3	5	31	1	2		14	1						
1900	122	83	5	1	26	5	1		13	1						
1901	180	72	5	4	12	3	1		18	5	2					
1902	131	77	7	2	12	1	1	1	21	6	4	2				
1903	200	67	17	7	15	1		1	15	4	3					
1904	172	63	11	14	22	4	2		16	3	5	1				
1905	120	80	15	19	25	3	2	3	20	1	4	1				
1906	154	85	4	5	33	6			21	4	3					
1907	149	66	14	9	37	3	2	1	22	1	3	1				
1908	141	66	17	9	31	6	5		30	1	1					
1909	115	65	5	3	55	5	4	4	14	1	2					
1910	128	67	13	6	72	4	5	1	20	2	2					
1911	130	62	8	6	50	5	5	1	14	2						
1912	128	76	12	6	52	5	4		11	1	2		1			
1913	172	54	10	5	57	3	2		3				18		1	
1914	203	160	22	14	27	1	2		2	1			23		2	
1915	282	140	23	12	35				1		1		103		6	
1916	257	143	14	8	43	2		1							13	
1917	150	106	9	9	28	1	1						54		2	
1918	137	79	12	14	33	2	3						53	1	28	
1919	135	94	10	5	74	3	7	1	9	2	1		75	5	26	1
1920	128	75	10	5	82	5	4		5	1			72	2	12	1
1921	139	78	13	6	109	3	1		7	1			70		9	
1922	126	115	11	7	77	9	3	1	6	1	1		48	1	5	
1923	6	16			1				8							
TOTALS	5066	3002	327	227	121	20	275	158	122	23	111	17	111	17	21	

TABLE 4—HABITS WHEN COMMITTED—Concluded.

Year.	BEGGARS.				PED- DLING.	DISOBEDIENT AND TRUANT				TEMPORARY, AS WITNESSES.				Total	
	White		Colored.			White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1853.						7								623	
1854.	2					9								1050	
1855.	25	29				24	1							727	
1856.	14	34				29				4	1			902	
1857.	17	28		1		32		1		2				741	
1858.	8	34				24		1		1				781	
1859.	29	47	1			45	4				1			863	
1860.	29	36	1			105	11	8	2					863	
1861.	14	12				243	28	13	8					800	
1862.	10	20				377	29	13	2					957	
1863.	18	8		1		460	56	10	4					1160	
1864.	1	2				378	31	2	3	1				888	
1865.						319	39	6	3					812	
1866.		1				356	48	8	2					853	
1867.	1					413	54	9	4					922	
1868.	1					389	42	15	9					854	
1869.		1				416	47	8	7					826	
1870.						348	54	12	6					714	
1871.						309	33	7	3					572	
1872.						304	28	7	4					546	
1873.	1					270	31	10	5					581	
1874.	3	1				315	48	8	5					687	
1875.	1					308	37	4	1					612	
1876.	2	4	2			269	29	12	2					802	
1877.	1					316	32	8	4					588	
1878.	2	2				289	33	10						588	
1879.	4					266	28	9	2					558	
1880.						288	31	11						577	
1881.	5	3	2			280	36	14	2					670	
1882.	4	3	1			304	40	16	7					672	
1883.	7					316	57	21	4	1				711	
1884.	6	3				288	39	17	3					653	
1885.	5	5			10	241	27	17	3					640	
1886.	5	3			5	1	236	16	30	10	9		1	649	
1887.	4	2			9	1	241	39	27	9	1		1	698	
1888.	11			1	8	2	231	52	35	11	3	1	1	687	
1889.	4	3			2	3	225	41	42	8	14	4		636	
1890.	9				5		209	35	17	19	1			644	
1891.	7			1	2		244	59	21	18	2			614	
1892.	8	1			3		227	34	26	7	1	1		629	
1893.	1						232	34	17	6				569	
1894.	4				3		189	22	19	7				591	
1895.	2				2		164	12	21	5				542	
1896.	3				1		177	29	9	6				696	
1897.							143	12	17					913	
1898.					4		168	18	11	2				988	
1899.	5						138	13	22	10				905	
1900.	2						151	19	26	5	1			1073	
1901.							201	27	26	10				1020	
1902.	1						139	13	14	10				861	
1903.							152	17	22	10				644	
1904.							182	21	19	16				758	
1905.							60		1	3	1			205	
Totals	276	282	8	3	55	10	12174	1452	669	267	42	8	3	1	39195

Unfortunate, 12728; Pilfering, 3955; Vagrant, 3285; Bad, 3947; Beggars, 569; Peddling, 65; Disobedient and Truant, 14592; Temporary as Witnesses, 54—Total, 39195.



CITY OFFICE, 135 WEST 27TH STREET

TABLE 5—EDUCATION PREVIOUS TO COMMITMENT.

YEAR.	NO. 1—COULD READ, WRITE AND CIPHER.				NO. 2—COULD READ AND WRITE.			
	White		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1883	16	2			65	2		
1884	10	3			147	25	3	1
1885	59	17	2		36	12	1	
1886	160	20			53	9	2	1
1887	167	22	3		21	10	1	
1888	166	46	5	2	25	9	3	
1889	186	31	4	1	44	14	5	
1890	110	14	2	2	81	14	2	1
1891	72	6	1		66	15	5	
1892	176	10	3	1	55	10	1	
1893	350	45	8	5	29	8	1	1
1894	242	39	1	3	41	9	2	
1895	251	45	3	3	40	7	3	2
1896	280	34	4	2	52	13	3	1
1897	268	45	2	2	25	2		1
1898	288	64	9	7	21	3		
1899	295	38	6	5	62	9	1	
1900	204	35	11	3	48	7	1	
1901	141	29	8	2	48	7		3
1902	249	19	3	3	49	6	3	1
1903	241	31	5	3	46	13	1	2
1904	251	36	7	3	86	18	1	
1905	253	31	3	1	87	14	1	1
1906	328	46	7	4	106	25	1	
1907	215	36	4	1	75	14		2
1908	275	51	9		63	14		1
1909	263	31	4	4	53	14	1	
1910	241	45	6	3	49	7	1	
1911	310	16	14	3	43	13	1	1
1912	261	60	13	6	54	19	1	1
1913	267	64	12	3	56	15	5	2
1914	260	63	11	4	37	9	1	
1915	258	53	21	7	22	12	2	1
1916	282	61	20	17	26	4	3	1
1917	255	62	33	17	25	1	5	1
1918	308	77	28	15	17	4	4	
1919	314	63	38	13	12	3	5	2
1920	333	87	32	26	4	2		
1921	338	87	23	21	1	3		1
1922	379	84	40	11	2			
1923	287	18	24	8	6			
1924	333	87	25	10	3	2		
1925	277	17	20	5	14	7	3	1
1926	308	68	19	11	27	7	3	
1927	146	64	12	8	60	16	5	
1928	301	18	25	6	47	16	5	1
1929	301	41	47	12	57	19	5	3
1930	300	2	54	9	37	19	5	0
1931	302	66	67	19	16	1	1	
1932	388	1	7	14	17	2	1	
1933	300	3	19	14	12		2	2
1934	339	62	35	22	1	2		
1935	300		5	3	4			
Totals	1,442	1,117	817	417	1,442	1,117	417	1,117

TABLE 5—EDUCATION PREVIOUS TO COMMITMENT—Concluded.

YEAR.	No. 3—COULD READ ONLY.				No. 4—COULD NOT READ.				Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853.....	170	2	4	.....	345	5	6	.....	623
1854.....	220	42	9	2	481	87	18	2	1050
1855.....	150	35	6	2	315	75	10	4	727
1856.....	130	45	6	2	304	92	12	6	902
1857.....	120	32	2	1	288	56	17	1	741
1858.....	113	25	1	.....	283	91	11	1	781
1859.....	118	27	3	1	304	104	17	4	863
1860.....	148	26	3	2	334	96	19	9	863
1861.....	173	37	6	2	302	81	21	8	800
1862.....	208	39	7	3	297	95	22	.....	957
1863.....	256	53	8	3	284	69	7	3	1160
1864.....	211	47	4	1	240	51	4	2	888
1865.....	150	35	6	2	209	39	8	3	812
1866.....	147	45	5	1	216	45	3	2	853
1867.....	218	41	5	1	220	54	4	1	922
1868.....	201	31	5	3	195	51	6	.....	854
1869.....	178	34	5	3	135	46	4	2	826
1870.....	149	33	7	1	157	48	7	3	714
1871.....	152	26	4	3	85	13	1	.....	572
1872.....	105	21	3	3	53	23	4	1	546
1873.....	93	13	7	2	97	26	1	.....	581
1874.....	126	30	2	.....	90	34	2	1	687
1875.....	108	27	2	.....	75	28	1	.....	632
1876.....	102	38	5	.....	105	33	2	.....	802
1877.....	92	15	2	.....	79	18	4	1	588
1878.....	74	16	1	1	61	20	2	.....	588
1879.....	62	18	4	.....	65	35	4	.....	558
1880.....	83	17	6	1	80	29	2	1	577
1881.....	63	21	4	1	102	41	5	2	670
1882.....	67	10	4	.....	127	52	6	1	672
1883.....	92	28	6	1	119	43	6	2	711
1884.....	62	18	5	1	128	47	12	3	653
1885.....	65	12	3	1	114	30	7	2	640
1886.....	42	10	9	4	105	45	8	3	649
1887.....	38	6	8	3	142	49	10	9	668
1888.....	40	11	7	3	126	41	4	2	687
1889.....	27	9	7	1	100	30	11	3	636
1890.....	26	5	2	1	123	28	6	1	644
1891.....	21	2	2	.....	102	55	7	4	614
1892.....	27	6	4	.....	107	39	2	3	629
1893.....	28	1	3	.....	113	44	3	5	569
1894.....	13	9	2	.....	95	36	10	3	591
1895.....	8	3	3	2	80	41	8	2	542
1896.....	17	8	2	1	123	58	11	8	696
1897.....	16	11	1	1	173	116	9	3	913
1898.....	14	7	.....	1	157	92	8	3	988
1899.....	7	4	.....	.....	117	65	3	4	905
1900.....	8	4	1	1	94	35	6	9	1073
1901.....	9	5	2	.....	87	56	.....	1	1020
1902.....	16	3	1	.....	88	40	1	2	861
1903.....	11	3	4	.....	58	41	2	1	644
1904.....	19	3	.....	.....	70	50	4	2	758
1905.....	5	1	.....	.....	25	13	.....	.....	265
Total.....	4900	1053	208	62	8411	2631	370	133	20195

No. (1), 18673; No. (2), 2754; No. (3), 6223; No. (4), 11545.—Total, 39195.

TABLE 6—WHETHER PARENTS ARE LIVING.

YEAR.	Both Parents Living.	Father only Living.	Mother only Living.	Both Parents Dead.	Unknown.	TOTALS.
1863	230	122	164	106	1	623
1864	323	210	238	185	94	1,050
1865	275	114	195	129	14	727
1866	374	124	241	152	11	902
1867	316	114	185	117	9	741
1868	342	114	213	103	9	781
1869	396	112	251	84	20	863
1870	373	125	256	90	19	863
1871	387	106	228	70	9	800
1872	449	141	264	96	7	957
1873	557	180	331	88	4	1,160
1874	424	121	272	66	5	888
1875	367	124	228	91	2	812
1876	378	118	231	123	3	853
1877	400	151	294	77	..	922
1878	368	151	256	79	..	854
1879	381	144	227	74	..	826
1880	320	136	205	51	2	714
1881	253	95	169	45	10	572
1882	246	94	161	36	9	546
1883	232	101	205	41	2	581
1884	271	129	233	44	10	687
1885	240	133	205	39	15	632
1886	310	178	252	47	15	802
1887	202	121	213	33	19	588
1888	220	117	198	36	17	588
1889	189	135	186	38	10	558
1890	218	125	193	33	8	577
1891	260	144	202	31	13	670
1892	256	150	210	41	15	672
1893	310	156	215	25	11	711
1894	292	139	194	25	13	663
1895	240	153	198	40	9	640
1896	273	131	193	34	18	649
1897	297	166	176	51	8	698
1898	296	149	193	46	13	697
1899	282	116	174	54	12	638
1900	330	108	149	30	5	624
1901	313	117	147	30	7	614
1902	285	121	168	39	11	624
1903	269	114	157	25	4	569
1904	291	118	151	30	9	599
1905	246	115	151	28	1	541
1906	371	118	160	39	4	692
1907	541	128	202	44	1	916
1908	606	95	164	33	5	903
1909	591	100	171	36	7	905
1900	742	114	190	31	6	1,173
1901	648	122	211	24	15	1,020
1902	547	100	151	34	29	761
1903	370	108	114	24	26	644
1904	422	122	138	39	37	758
1905	159	44	49	11	5	268
Totals...	18355	6677	19512	3941	610	37,095

TABLE 7.—HABITS OF PARENTS.

YEAR.	Both Whose Parents were Temperate.	One or both whose parents were intem- perate.	Unknown.	Totals.
1853.....	236	331	56	623
1854.....	407	446	197	1,050
1855.....	397	245	35	727
1856.....	472	396	34	902
1857.....	396	324	21	741
1858.....	440	307	34	781
1859.....	470	356	37	863
1860.....	545	277	41	863
1861.....	563	232	5	800
1862.....	703	254	..	957
1863.....	913	231	16	1,160
1864.....	722	152	14	888
1865.....	673	78	61	812
1866.....	667	124	62	853
1867.....	800	122	..	922
1868.....	739	97	18	854
1869.....	647	161	18	826
1870.....	588	110	16	714
1871.....	475	79	18	572
1872.....	476	66	4	546
1873.....	505	70	6	581
1874.....	600	83	4	687
1875.....	574	55	3	632
1876.....	684	108	10	802
1877.....	545	35	8	588
1878.....	537	46	5	588
1879.....	510	35	13	558
1880.....	522	47	8	577
1881.....	609	47	14	670
1882.....	590	73	9	672
1883.....	625	70	16	711
1884.....	557	83	13	653
1885.....	573	58	9	640
1886.....	563	78	8	649
1887.....	617	72	9	698
1888.....	610	67	10	687
1889.....	593	39	6	638
1890.....	611	32	3	646
1891.....	592	21	1	614
1892.....	593	27	4	624
1893.....	546	20	3	569
1894.....	558	37	4	599
1895.....	495	45	1	541
1896.....	660	26	6	692
1897.....	877	37	2	916
1898.....	928	49	6	983
1899.....	963	35	7	905
1900.....	1025	37	11	1073
1901.....	947	55	18	1020
1902.....	787	33	41	861
1903.....	573	41	30	644
1904.....	668	44	46	758
1905.....	234	18	13	265
Totals.....	32100	6061	1034	39195



LAKE AT THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE.

TABLE 8.—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN—UNITED STATES.

Year.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Massachusetts.	Connecticut.	Maine.	New Hampshire.	Rhode Island.	Vermont.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Virginia.	District of Columbia.	No. Carolina.	So. Carolina.	Georgia.	Louisiana.	Missouri.	Illinois.	Ohio.	Michigan.	Iowa.	Wisconsin.	California.	Texas.	Florida.	Totals.	
1891	186	13	11	11	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	136	
1892	185	20	16	10	5	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	167	
1893	186	9	13	13	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	162	
1894	186	22	10	14	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	168	
1895	186	11	4	8	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	143	
1896	187	8	16	11	5	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	147
1897	187	10	12	6	8	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	146
1898	187	11	8	16	11	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	148
1899	187	19	13	8	10	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	149
1900	187	11	13	8	10	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	150
1901	187	21	17	22	11	7	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	151
1902	187	28	14	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	152
1903	187	21	19	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	153
1904	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	154
1905	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	155
1906	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	156
1907	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	157
1908	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	158
1909	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	159
1910	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	160
1911	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	161
1912	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	162
1913	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	163
1914	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	164
1915	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	165
1916	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	166
1917	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	167
1918	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	168
1919	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	169
1920	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	170
1921	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	171
1922	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	172
1923	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	173
1924	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	174
1925	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	175
1926	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	176
1927	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	177
1928	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	178
1929	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	179
1930	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	180
1931	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	181
1932	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	182
1933	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	183
1934	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	184
1935	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	185
1936	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	186
1937	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	187
1938	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	188
1939	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	189
1940	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	190
1941	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	191
1942	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	192
1943	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	193
1944	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	194
1945	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	195
1946	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	196
1947	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	197
1948	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	198
1949	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	199
1950	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	200
1951	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	201
1952	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	202
1953	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	203
1954	187	21	17	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1														

TABLE 8—(Continued).

NATIVITY OF CHILDREN—FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

YEARS.	Canada, etc.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	France.	Germany.	Hungary.	Turkey and Syria.	Russia.	Poland.	Norway.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Holland.	Switzerland.	Africa.	Italy.	Australia.	St. Helena.	W. Indies.	S. America.	At Sea.	Austria.	Japan.	Unknown foreign.	Unknown.	
1853	2	29	186	10	1	37				2					1	1	1	1		2	2	1			272	25	
1854	8	46	308	8	2	44				2					1	1	1			1	1	3			430	53	
1855	6	26	201	10	5	45				1					2		4			1	1				298	27	
1856	7	34	194	5	8	37											1			3					290	44	
1857	11	43	190	4	4	33							2				4								294	14	
1858	9	28	172	10	4	34									1		1			3					267	35	
1859	9	34	145	14	3	41							1				7			1	4				263	14	
1860	9	46	132	12	3	48									2		6			2	2				253	11	
1861	9	37	77	11	4	35											12			2	2				184	8	
1862	6	32	74	11	4	37				1							3			2					172	3	
1863	13	42	48	15	5	33				4	1				1		1			1		4	1		171		
1864	9	26	26	6	2	27		1	1	4	1				1		1			1		1	2		100		
1865	8	26	28	10	3	30				1							2								110		
1866	10	32	28	10	5	15				3					1		3			3		2			104	2	
1867	9	21	18	2	4	32			1	1							3			1		1			92	1	
1868	6	15	18	2	4	25				1							3			2		1			74	1	
1869	14	26	14	1	2	31			1				1		1		4			2	2	1	1		101	1	
1870	5	27	11	2	2	28			1	1			3	2			2			1					87		
1871	3	21	17	1	2	31				1							4			1					90		
1872	4	27	20	2	3	24				1							4			1					86	1	
1873	7	9	13	2	9	33		1	2	1							6			1		3			82		
1874	9	22	15	7	5	29				2					2		16								109		
1875	1	22	15	9	14	31				4			2	3	1		4								106		
1876	3	31	13	8	7	49				2			1	2			12			2	2	1			130		
1877	2	23	6	2	1	11				2			2	1			4			2		2			63	2	
1878	2	13	2	2	3	9				2			2	1			11			2		1			70	2	
1879	2	13	9	1	5	29				1							4			3					45	4	
1880	2	18	4	1	5	29				4	1						11			3					84	3	
1881	4	17	2	2	5	38		3		1					1		30			3	1				113		
1882	3	11	11	1	1	31				4							47			1					120		
1883	2	14	2	4	3	34				1							53			1	1				129		
1884	2	9	8	7	2	47				4							42			1					138	2	
1885	2	9	1	3	1	45				10			5	2	1		38				1	1			125		
1886	7	16	3	3	3	31				4			8				84			5					177		
1887	4	23	3	5	5	51		2		21			2	1			70								109		
1888	1	19	2	10	2	63		5		2			8				49			2	2	1			186		
1889	4	16	4	5	2	60		14		5			2	2			108								229	1	
1890	2	12	4	3	3	32		3		3	1				2		99			4			11		223		
1891	6	19	4	3	3	41		3		7	34		4		1		62								205	2	
1892	3	13	2	8	3	29				5			2				72			1	2				201		
1893	3	20	6	2	3	40				4	17	51	7		1		57			1	2	1	3		222	1	
1894	4	18	3	4	3	19		9		4	64		4		2		50			4					107	1	
1895	1	8	4	4	5	25		2		14	69		2				117			3	1				281	1	
1896	4	7	2	5	4	35		2		24	104		2		1		195								413		
1897	3	24	3	7	3	23		4		13	156		4		2		156			4					427		
1898	2	20	3	7	1	26		9		17	170		2		3		84								359	4	
1899	1	19	1	2	2	18		6		7	224		4	1	2		36			7	1	21	2		359	5	
1900	2	11	4	1	4	14		7		3	168		2		4		15			3					251	81	
1901	4	9	1	5	2	16		9		1	142		3		1		9								226	13	
1902	2	7	1	4	1	12		3		70			1		1		2			1					124	39	
1903	4	15	1	1	1	9		3		83			2		1		2			1					134	51	
1904	1	1	1	2	7	7				7			1		1		3			1					25	11	
1905	1	1	1	2	7	7				7			1		1		3			1							
Total	257	1110	2043	260	177	1653	112	126	1488	123	17	30	50	20	76	28	4	1601	16	5	63	31	29	212	2	9533	420

Native born, 29,242; Foreign, 9,533; Unknown, 420. Total, 39,195.

TABLE 9.

DISCHARGES INCLUDING INDENTURES, ESCAPES AND DEATHS.

Year.	Restored by Magistrates to Parents, Guardians or Friends.					Expiration of Sentence.					Restored by the Committee to Parents, Guardians or Friends.					Returned by the Committee to Magistrates; also those transferred by Magistrates and the Committee to other Institutions.				
	White.		Colored		Total	White.		Colored		Total	White.		Colored		Total	White.		Colored		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1881	281	2			283						19				19	15				15
1882	48	55	6		109						44	18			62	40	4			44
1883	12	59	4		75						76	26	1		103	32	3			36
1884	13	52	1	1	67						95	34	2	1	132	11	3		1	15
1885	255	68			323						99	21			120	5	1			6
1886	219	59	3	1	283						139	35			174	14	1			15
1887	208	59	10	1	278						47	7	1	1	56	11	3			14
1888	241	55	2	2	299						170	50	4	3	227	21	10	1	2	34
1889	271	59	3	2	335						174	42	8	3	227	10	7	4		21
1890	325	54	2		421						213	41	7	1	262	42	12	12	5	71
1891	425	46	2		523						364	69	6	2	441	12	10	5	3	30
1892	155	12			170						434	81	11	2	526	5	3			8
1893	73	10			83						404	75	3	2	484	11	2			13
1894	90	7			97						450	53	4	2	509	9	3	2	1	15
1895	130	15			145						411	67	11	2	491	15	9			24
1896	124	11			135						438	94	10	10	552	9		1		10
1897	100	11		1	112						465	85	10	8	568	11	1			13
1898	90	3	2		95						415	92	7	4	518	9		1	1	11
1899	15	1			16						307	62	6	2	375	3	3	1		7
1900	45	5	1		51						305	52	12	6	375	3		2	1	6
1901	45	8			53						352	45	13	2	412	2	2			4
1902	18	2	1	1	20						335	78	8	8	430	6	2			8
1903	15	1			16						355	70	5	4	434	5	1	1		7
1904	21	3	1		25						362	75	13	2	452	4	2			6
1905	17	1	1	1	20						391	60	4	1	456	4	1	1		6
1906	21	1			22						343	69	10		422	4				4
1907	15	1	2		18						312	77	9	1	399	5	1	1		7
1908	7	1			8						372	65	12	3	452	4		1		5
1909	7	1			8						302	60	8	1	371					
1910	7	2	1		10						363	84	21	5	473	8	2			10
1911	9	1			10						337	84	16	10	447	5				5
1912	15	3			18						373	95	17	3	493	3		1		4
1913	11				11						332	53	25	7	447	4		1		5
1914	19	3	2		24						361	79	26	9	475	7	1			8
1915	8	5	1		14						323	66	25	7	421	2				2
1916	12	4	1		17						326	66	45	12	449	3				3
1917	24	6	1		31						332	69	47	15	463	2				2
1918	15			2	17						369	87	36	17	492	7		1	1	9
1919	11				11						362	67	25	13	467	7	1	2	2	12
1920	15				15						317	74	41	14	433	8		2		10
1921	7				7						289	71	27	13	387	8	1	2		11
1922	11	2	1		14						360	71	24	11	462	4		3	1	8
1923	36	2	2	1	41						342	84	25	10	461	4	3	1	2	10
1924	24		1	1	26						433	73	27	10	543	2	1			3
1925	25	2	2		29	162		4		166	393	88	37	8	446	4	5	1		10
1926	54		3		57	293		9		292	345	10	23	9	377	2	2			3
1927	81				81	324	1	26		351	317	43	11		360	1	4		1	7
1928	226	1	9		236	347	1	15		363	286	129	22	10	445	7	1			5
1929	117	3	3	1	124	264	2	20		286	319	242	85	19	610	1	1	3	2	7
1930	56	3	3		62	271	15	1		287	15	82	26	9	274	10	4			16
1931	11		1		12	96		7		103	291	62	36	10	369	22	16		1	40
1932	10	19	1		30	81	3	3		87	281	33	34	15	351	18	15			4
1933	15	4			19	44	1	3		48	355	99	42	11	456	7	2	15	5	15
1934	22	83	17		122	182	8	12	1	193	691	88	2	26	782	35	179	72	5	813

TABLE 9—(Concluded).

DISCHARGES INCLUDING INDENTURES, ESCAPES AND DEATHS.

YEARS.	Apprenticed.					Escaped.					Deaths.					Totals.
	White.		Colored		Total	White.		Colored		Total	White.		Colored		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
1853.....	97	3			100	33				33	1				1	421
1854.....	155	47	8	1	211	130	6	1		137	3				3	955
1855.....	220	98	4	2	324	68	3	1		72	10				10	934
1856.....	152	31	10		193	101	3			104	5				5	851
1857.....	77	40	2	2	121	122	5	1		128	2				2	685
1858.....	76	51			127	117	3	1		121	7				7	725
1859.....	115	59	4	2	180	18		1		19	6				6	617
1860.....	162	53	3	4	222	29	3	1		33	2	1	2		5	813
1861.....	199	63	12	1	275	14	1			15	4				4	846
1862.....	170	43	9	1	223	5				5	2	1	2		5	1007
1863.....	94	37	12	3	146	12				12	3				3	1108
1864.....	130	34	10	10	188	8	2	1		11						995
1865.....	141	48	5	15	209	4	2			6						795
1866.....	160	54	5	3	222	3				3	1				1	847
1867.....	136	46	1	2	185	5				5	1				1	854
1868.....	122	33		1	156	1				1	1	2	1		4	838
1869.....	120	30	18	1	169	3				3		2			2	866
1870.....	88	33	2		123	6				6	4				4	717
1871.....	55	20	6	4	85	3				3	2		1		3	517
1872.....	76	21	2	3	102	1				1	1				2	536
1873.....	77	29	2	5	113	1				1	2				1	585
1874.....	133	17	4	3	157	1				1			2		2	656
1875.....	124	28			154	1				1	2				2	648
1876.....	123	30	1		154	3				3	2				2	652
1877.....	86	1			87	1				1	2				2	576
1878.....	116	26	2	2	146	1				1	1	2			3	596
1879.....	106	26		1	133						3				3	565
1880.....	116	37	2	2	157	1				1	3				3	636
1881.....	98	13	4	2	117	1				1						503
1882.....	129	56	2	1	188	4				4						685
1883.....	144	45	2	1	192						3	1			4	658
1884.....	150	37	3		190											703
1885.....	116	28	3	1	148	1		1		2	2	1	3		6	619
1886.....	103	37	2	2	144	1				1	1	2			3	655
1887.....	112	29	7	2	150	4				4	3	3	1		7	598
1888.....	130	47	4	15	196	1				1	2				2	668
1889.....	125	51	11	13	200	1		2		3	1		1	1	3	702
1890.....	93	25	6	3	127	2				2	1		2		3	635
1891.....	89	19	6	2	116	2				2			1		3	567
1892.....	80	34	4	4	122	5		2		7			1		3	559
1893.....	86	16	3	7	112	6				7	1		3		4	548
1894.....	74	20	5	4	103	9				9	2	1	2	1	6	675
1895.....	64	35	1	2	102	2				2	1				2	680
1896.....	79	18	3	5	105	1				1	1				1	821
1897.....	93	24	1	2	120	3				3	1	2			3	965
1899.....	86	50	1	4	141	3				3	2				4	1096
1900.....	59	19	7	4	89	7		3		10		1	1	1	3	1100
1901.....	64	48	1	5	118	4		1		5	1		1		2	928
1902.....	82	19	6	1	108	4				4	3	5			8	927
1903.....	25	13	2	5	45	11	2	1		14	1				1	584
1904.....	47	22	9	13	91	8				8	1				0	643
1905.....	41	40	12	11	104						1				1	894
Totals.....	5690	1805	235	179	7909	772	30	14	4	820	99	30	24	5	158	38835

By magistrates, 6188; by expiration of sentence, 1993; by committee, 20956; transferred, 811; apprenticed, 7909; escaped, 820; deaths, 158; total, 38835; remaining in the institution December 31, 1905, 360; grand total, 39195.



ALPINE ROAD, THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE

TABLE 10—PERCENTAGES OF ADMISSIONS.

Year	England	Scotland	Ireland	Germany	France	Russia	Poland	Italy	Turkey and Syria	West Indies
1870	1.61	28.66	5.94	.16	.16	.32	.16	.16	.32	.32
1871	1.76	29.33	4.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19	.19
1872	1.38	27.65	6.19	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14
1873	1.55	21.51	4.10	.39	.39	.39	.39	.39	.39	.39
1874	1.54	25.64	4.99	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40
1875	1.28	22.02	4.87	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51
1876	1.62	16.80	5.56	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35
1877	1.39	15.30	4.75	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35
1878	1.00	9.62	4.72	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
1879	1.15	7.73	3.87	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
1880	1.29	4.14	2.84	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43
1881	2.25	2.93	3.04	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23
1882	1.23	3.45	3.69	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37
1883	1.73	.56	1.76	.47	.47	.47	.47	.47	.47	.47
1884	2.27	.11	1.98	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43
1885	1.76	.21	2.93	.47	.47	.47	.47	.47	.47	.47
1886	3.15	.12	1.69	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24
1887	3.73	.28	1.68	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28
1888	3.67	.17	2.97	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35
1889	4.74	.37	3.68	.439	.55	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18
1890	1.55	.34	.98	5.68	1.55	.34	.17	1.03	.17	.17
1891	3.29	1.02	1.90	4.22	.29	.23	.29	2.33	.29	.29
1892	3.45	1.42	2.37	4.91	2.21	.63	.63	.60	.60	.60
1893	3.96	1.00	1.62	6.11	.87	.25	.25	1.50	.25	.25
1894	3.74	.34	1.36	2.55	1.19	.17	.17	.34	.17	.17
1895	3.91	.17	.68	4.42	.34	.17	.17	.34	.17	.17
1896	2.33	.11	.36	1.97	.90	.35	.35	.36	.35	.35
1897	1.96	.35	.35	1.66	.52	.17	.17	1.64	.17	.17
1898	2.69	.15	.59	4.33	.75	.169	.169	1.64	.169	.169
1899	2.53	.30	.30	5.75	.71	.45	.45	4.49	.45	.45
1900	1.55	.14	1.55	4.39	.14	.56	.42	6.71	.42	.42
1901	2.11	.61	.31	5.21	.46	.15	.61	8.11	.15	.15
1902	1.49	1.56	1.25	7.34	.31	.31	1.09	6.56	.31	.31
1903	1.69	.46	.15	5.47	.15	1.54	.77	5.86	.15	.15
1904	2.29	.43	.43	4.44	.43	.57	1.15	12.94	.43	.43
1905	1.35	.73	.44	7.42	.73	3.06	.87	10.10	.73	.73
1906	2.45	1.45	.33	6.57	.29	2.19	1.16	7.12	.29	.29
1907	2.45	.77	.62	9.20	.31	2.17	.77	17.72	.31	.31
1908	1.65	.49	.75	5.21	.49	4.72	.49	17.12	.49	.49
1909	3.16	.48	.74	6.57	.48	5.45	.74	9.24	.48	.48
1910	2.25	1.41	.35	5.16	.53	5.95	.88	12.75	.53	.53
1911	3.14	.33	1.00	6.68	.33	5.81	1.17	9.31	.33	.33
1912	3.03	.24	.55	3.51	.55	11.81	.74	9.24	.55	.55
1913	1.19	.68	.58	3.51	.72	9.97	.29	17.11	.72	.72
1914	2.76	.55	.21	3.82	.44	12.41	.22	21.11	.44	.44
1915	2.44	.71	.31	2.34	.31	15.79	.41	16.79	.31	.31
1916	2.21	.11	.33	2.57	.11	15.8	.22	9.25	.11	.11
1917	1.77	.18	.69	1.77	.18	2.78	.37	3.5	.18	.18
1918	1.75	.60	.39	1.75	.39	19.47	.39	1.47	.39	.39
1919	1.75	.55	.11	1.55	.23	19.13	.11	1.8	.23	.23
1920	1.60	.62	.15	1.26	.15	10.87	.15	.15	.15	.15
1921	1.13	.13	.13	1.13	.13	10.85	.13	.13	.13	.13
1922	1.13	.15	.15	2.74	.15	2.74	.15	.15	.15	.15

TABLE 10—PERCENTAGES OF ADMISSIONS.

Year	England	Scotland	Ireland	Germany	France	Russia	Poland	Italy	Turkey and Syria	West Indies
1871	4.75	1.61	28.66	5.94	.16	....	.32	.19	....	.32
1872	2.92	1.76	29.33	4.19	.19	....	.19	.57	....	.19
1873	3.55	1.38	27.65	6.19	.14	....	.14	.55	....	.14
1874	3.77	1.55	21.51	4.10	.86	....	....	.11	....	.33
1875	5.29	1.54	25.64	4.09	.40	....	....	.54	....	....
1876	3.59	1.28	22.02	4.87	.51	....	....	.13	....	....
1877	3.94	1.62	16.86	5.55	.35	....	....	.81	....	.12
1878	5.33	1.39	15.30	4.75	.35	....	....	.70	....	.23
1879	4.92	1.00	9.62	4.72	.25	....	....	1.50	....	.25
1880	1.34	1.15	7.73	3.87	.25	....	.10	.31	....	....
1881	3.62	1.29	4.14	2.84	.43	....	.34	.09	....	....
1882	2.25	1.89	2.93	3.04	.23	.11	.23	.11	....	....
1883	3.20	1.23	3.45	3.69	.37	....	.12	.25	....	....
1884	3.73	1.56	3.28	1.76	.47	....	.35	....	....	....
1885	2.27	.11	1.95	3.47	.43	.11	.11	.32	....	.11
1886	1.76	.23	2.11	2.93	.47	....	....	.32	....	....
1887	3.15	.12	1.69	3.75	.24	.12	....	.44	....	.24
1888	3.75	.25	1.68	3.92	.28	.14	.14	.28	....	....
1889	3.67	.17	2.97	5.42	.35	....	....	.70	....	.18
1890	4.94	.37	3.66	4.39	.55	....	.18	.73	....	....
1891	1.55	.34	1.86	5.68	1.55	.34	.17	1.03	....	.17
1892	3.20	1.62	1.89	4.22	.73	....	.29	2.33	....	....
1893	3.48	1.42	2.37	4.91	2.21	....	.63	.60	....	....
1894	3.96	1.60	1.62	6.11	.87	....	.25	1.50	....	....
1895	3.74	.34	1.36	2.55	1.19	....	....	....	....	.34
1896	3.91	.17	.68	4.42	.34	.17	....	.34	....	....
1897	2.33	....	.39	1.07	.90	.35	.36	....	....	.36
1898	1.55	.35	.35	1.56	.52	....	.17	1.64	....	....
1899	2.69	.15	.59	4.33	.75	....	.50	1.64	....	.45
1900	2.53	.30	.30	5.15	.71	.45	.15	4.49	....	.30
1901	1.55	.14	1.55	4.39	.14	.56	.42	6.61	....	....
1902	2.13	.61	.31	5.21	.46	.15	.61	8.11	....	.15
1903	1.40	1.86	1.25	7.34	.31	.31	1.69	6.65	....	.16
1904	1.68	.46	.15	5.47	.15	1.54	.77	5.86	....	.15
1905	2.29	.43	.43	4.44	.43	.57	1.15	12.94	....	.72
1906	1.35	.73	.44	7.42	.73	3.06	.87	10.19	....	....
1907	2.28	1.45	.33	9.57	.29	2.19	1.16	7.12	....	.31
1908	2.45	.77	.62	9.29	.31	2.17	.77	16.72	....	....
1909	1.95	.40	.65	5.21	.49	4.89	.49	16.12	....	....
1910	3.66	.48	.64	6.57	.48	5.45	.64	9.64	1.01	....
1911	2.28	1.41	.35	5.10	.53	5.98	.88	12.55	2.74	.18
1912	3.34	.33	1.00	6.68	....	8.51	1.17	9.71	2.84	.17
1913	3.33	.74	.55	3.51	.55	11.83	.74	9.74	.74	.74
1914	1.16	.58	.58	3.71	.72	9.97	.29	19.61	2.92	.43
1915	2.76	.55	.21	3.82	.44	12.44	.22	21.29	2.72	....
1916	2.44	.71	.31	2.34	.31	15.89	.41	19.20	1.32	.41
1917	2.21	....	.33	2.57	.11	18.78	.22	9.78	1.88	....
1918	1.77	.18	.09	1.67	.18	20.78	.37	3.15	.68	.68
1919	1.75	.00	.39	1.37	.39	16.47	.19	1.17	.29	.29
1920	1.35	.55	.11	1.55	.23	16.19	....	1.5	.11	.49
1921	1.69	.62	.15	1.86	.15	10.57	.15	....	....	.15
1922	1.84	.13	.13	1.19	....	10.95	....	.13	....	....
1923	1.5	.15	.15	2.74	....	2.74	....	.15	....	....

Appendix A.

LETTERS FROM WARDS AND GUARDIANS.

All who had official relations with the Juvenile Asylum during the years 1903 and 1904 will recall pleasantly little Elmer Fiero, the gentle office boy who went west in September, 1904. Elmer is living with Mr.



H. S. Littlefield, Lacon, Illinois. During the year 1905 the Asylum had a report from Mr. Littlefield, from Elmer, his teacher and one of the Western visitors. It is a pleasure to know that he is the same sweet, gentle little fellow, thoroughly reliable, and a general favorite. He has the care of five Jersey cows, one of which he owns and is training, so that he rides to pasture in the morning and back in the evening. The visitor reports that the people of Lacon are very fond

of him and that he is in an excellent school. He had a visit of several weeks from his sister during the holidays. The accompanying cut was made from a kodak picture of Elmer and his pet.

Mrs. C. O. Figland, writing of Bernard Nowack, aged 16, who went west in 1899, says:

"Our boy Bernard is well and seems perfectly happy—has not been sick a day since he came to us, nearly five years ago. He attends school regularly and is the best scholar in the school. The County had a spelling contest the 25th of February and Bernard stood 98½ per cent. He is also a good worker—can milk cows, feed the horses and do almost any kind of farm work as well as any of the men can, although I do not let him do the heavy work. He was rather small for his age when he came to us but has grown very rapidly. The children all think a great deal of him and we would not know how to get along without him, as he seems like one of our own children. Our Sunday School re-opens the first Sunday in April and we will try to attend every Sunday."

Malcom, Iowa.

From Arthur R. Inbody, aged 20, who went west in 1899:

"I enjoyed my visit to New York very much and thank you for your kindness to me while I was there. Things had not changed as much as I had expected, although I was glad to see so many improvements in the

Asylum, as well as in New York City itself. But, although I enjoyed my trip, you don't know how glad I was to get back to my country home. Everything is so nice and quiet here and the air is so pure and fresh—so different from the city. We have two houses and two large barns on our farm and lots of fruit. The land about us is mostly rolling prairies with here and there a patch of woods. The county seat is twelve miles south of us. Since I have returned from New York, I have started a four year's course, preparing for the ministry. That is the result of my being placed in a religious home and community."

Lacona, Iowa.

NOTE.—During the month of September this boy visited his father and brother in New York and spent Sept. 7th at the Asylum. He is a young man of good appearance and manners. He is the only child and produced letters showing the very high regard in which he is held by his foster parents. When he was at the Asylum he was a member of the band. He has continued his interest in instrumental music and is the leader of the band in his adopted home.

Mrs. L. J. Donaldson, writing of Frank Dewees, aged 20, who went west in 1901, says :

"While driving past Frank's home I stopped to inquire how he was getting along. He seemed greatly pleased to know the New York people felt an interest in him, and asked if he might call that evening and tell me about himself. He stayed with Mr. Snider's people four years, saved his money and last March bought an interest in a dairy—he averages now forty dollars a month above his expenses, is saving money and hopes in a few years to be sole owner. For two years he has carried an endowment policy in a good company for a thousand dollars. He is well thought of in the community, has no bad habits, is quite intelligent and a credit to himself and the institution."

Mr. H. W. Thiele, writing of Edward Connors, aged 18, who went west in 1897, says :

"Edward does not wish to become a farmer, does not love farm work, but desires to prepare himself for some other occupation. Mr. Von Rosbach had a farm of about 160 acres and he told Edward that if he would stay with him until he was 21 years old he would keep the farm, but if Edward would not stay with him he would sell it and move to town. The boy not promising to stay with him, he has sold the farm. Now Mr. Von Rosbach has agreed to send Edward to a business college in MacComb for two terms of ten weeks each, pay his tuition, board, books, clothing and all expenses and permit him to make his home with him any time thereafter and let Edward keep all that he earns both this fall before school and after his studies have been completed. Edward is more than pleased with this. He is a bright, strong and capable boy, doing a man's work on the farm and earning a man's wages and can easily care for himself now and make his own way in the world."

H. A. Lyman, aged 33, who went west in 1888, writes :

"I read an article in our paper about the New York Juvenile Asylum,

which made me proud of the fact that I am an old N. Y. J. A. boy. I was a boy with a will of my own, which got me into the Juvenile Asylum, where the routine made me careful to control that will. The records will show what disposition I made of my chances. I would advise all boys to stay where they are placed if their surroundings are congenial; if not, report to headquarters. I have a nice home with a loving wife and two fine boys and I think the foundation of my prosperity was laid at the N. Y. J. A. But there is far more dependent upon each individual boy or girl than on any one else. We cannot all be great; there must be some common ones or there would be none to be great. All have to make themselves as they are endowed by nature. Boys, live close to nature. Artificial things crumble: nature remains perpetual. Study your lessons. Knowledge is beyond price; there is small chance for a man in this world now without a fund of knowledge. I would like to have an opportunity to meet all of you and talk to you, but as that is not possible, I write you these few words to say, be *men!*"

Oshkosh, Wis.

One of the gratifying evidences of affection for the Asylum on the part of its beneficiaries was shown in September by Mr. Michael Hanifen of Ottawa, Illinois. Mr. Hanifen was graduated from the Asylum into the Union Army and was a "Wild Irish boy in Clark's Battery of the first New Jersey Artillery." His history of the Battery, handsomely bound and covering 175 pages, was presented to the Asylum this year.

On Sept. 18th, Robert Burns of Aurora, Ill., visited the Institution. He was sent west in April, 1890, at which time he was twelve years old. He is now a bookkeeper in a general store at Aurora, is a bright, enterprising, aggressive young man and bore every evidence of upright living.

From Herman O. Mackey, aged 20, who went west in 1895:

"It is now almost eleven years since you placed me with the Misses Somerville, at Chrisman, Ill. I stayed there until October, 1905, when I became of age. I had completed the common school course of study and in the final examination ranked second. It was not practical for me to go to high school and I had little inclination for farm work. During the ten years past I saved one hundred dollars, and as the Misses Somerville were willing that I should do so, and agreed to advance me money when I needed it, I came to Indianapolis to attend business school. I obtained work in a restaurant during meal times, by which I earned my board. In this way I completed the business course by the last of June, on an expenditure of \$140. I then obtained a position as stenographer for a law firm at \$7.00 per week. In about a week I had a position offered me, more in my chosen line of work (bookkeeping) at \$7.50. I accepted this position of bill clerk with Schnull & Company, the largest wholesale grocers in the city, and in two months was advanced to \$9.00 per week. In September I was promoted to head bill clerk, with seven people under me and ten dollars per week, which position I still hold. By Thanksgiving Day I had paid back the forty dol-



WEST COMPANY, MARCH 6, 1905.

lars I had borrowed and began saving for myself and now have \$25 of my own, after having paid all my debts.

"I have attended church and Sunday School regularly, have united with the Meriden Street Methodist Church and expect to become a member of the Y. M. C. A. soon. I have good health and have formed many acquaintances, and, while I do not go out much, I have a fairly good time.

"I would like to hear how your new institution at Echo Hills is getting along and will be glad to hear from you at any and all times."

Indianapolis, Ind.

From Otto Greenberger, aged 17, who went west in 1899:

"I am getting along fine in my home. We have just finished planting corn. I am seventeen years of age and weigh 115 lbs. I received the annual report some time ago and took great pleasure in reading the interesting things in it. Tell all the boys in the Asylum to come out west where they will have an opportunity to become useful men."

Mt. Olive, Ill.

From Carl Gramcko Aderman, aged 15, who went west in 1901:

"When I left New York I promised to write you. I am well and hope you are all the same. I go to school every day and to church Sunday morning and evening. How are all the folks at the Asylum—the boys, girls, officers and teachers? I have a good home and can never thank the Asylum authorities enough for what they have done for me. I went to see my sister a few weeks ago and had a pleasant visit. I am always glad to hear from you and wish you would write often."

Fairbank, Iowa.

From Walter Eckhoff Stark, aged 12, who went west in 1904:

"I have a nice home and my mamma and papa are very kind to me. I have some new suits and a new drum and am saving all the pennies that I earn. I go to school every day and have not been sick a day since I came out here. I thank you for the good you have done me and hope you will write to me soon, telling me how the boys at the Juvenile are getting along."

Muscatine, Iowa.

From Lizzie Jucker, aged 18, who went west in 1897:

"As I am now of age I thought it my duty to let you know that my guardian, Mrs. Oetken, has paid me in full and I am entirely satisfied. I have good health, but have not yet fully decided what I shall do in the future. Please remember me to all the officers and teachers."

Bethalto, Ill.

From Margaret Winkelmann, aged 16, who went west in 1905.

"I have a fine home and would not leave it for anything in the world. I like my people very much and they are so good to me I can hardly do enough to please them. I have a great many friends and they were very

nice to me and brought me flowers when I was sick. I have some nice new clothes and am trying hard to be a good girl."

Blandinsville, Ill.

From Maggie Bunting, aged 18, who went west in 1902 :

"I became of age last Tuesday and received my \$50 and a great many clothes and birthday presents. I am well and happy and have learned to do all kinds of housework and fancy work. I sing in our church choir and have been a member of the U. B. Aid Society one year. I am very thankful to you for the interest you have taken in me."

From Katie Rachmalowitz, aged 10, who went west in 1902 :

"I am well and happy. I live on a farm and I can do many things now. I feed the little chickens and give them water. I can wash dishes and help clean the kitchen. We have very many chickens, five horses, sixteen cows. We have a strawberry garden and a large orchard. I go to school and study arithmetic, language, geography, spelling and physiology."

From Dora Block, aged 13, who went west in 1905 :

"I have the nicest kind of a home and my new mania and papa are very good to me. I am healthier than when I came here, have plenty of clothes to wear, plenty to eat and have never had it so nice before. I can sing a little German and am learning to speak and read it. I go to day school, Sunday school and church."

Eureka, Ill.

Emil Marquardt, aged 18, who went west in 1900, has received his \$50 and placed it in the Independence, Iowa, Bank. He is still with his foster parents, is attending school, and in the spring is to receive wages.

From Rose Danziger, aged 12, who went west in 1904 :

"I have good parents and would never like to go back to New York again. I have a comfortable bed and plenty of good clothes. I got a new Sunday dress and a pretty new cloak. The school teacher boards at our house and I go to school with her every day. I also go to church and Sunday School."

Tinley Park, Ill.

From Fred Steele, aged 12, who went west in 1904 :

"I am well and hope the boys are having a nice time in their new home. Our school is one mile from our house and I go every day. I have just been studying my Sunday School lesson out of the Bible that you sent me and I thank you very much for sending it. We have much snow now and get many nice sleigh rides. I received a great many Christmas presents and we had two Christmas dinners and I went out to a New Year's dinner."

Grinnell, Iowa.

Appendix B.

FARMING OPERATIONS.

CHAUNCEY, NEW YORK, December 5, 1905.

WILLIAM E. VERPLANCK, ESQ.,

Chairman Supply Committee.

DEAR MR. VERPLANCK :

In response to your request for a statement of the cost of the farming and gardening operations and the returns, during the current year, I beg to submit three schedules prepared to-day from the farm reports and the bills and pay-rolls.

Summarized, these three statements show that the cost

of labor and teams was	\$1,306.63
of seeds, fertilizer, etc.	315.35

Total outlay	\$1,621.98
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Total inventory of wagons, garden and agricultural implements	333.75
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Total estimated value of all products grown and used by the Asylum	\$2,192.55
--	------------

If we assume the depreciation was 20 per cent, which is liberal, and charge this to the 1905 operations, we have a profit of \$503.82.

If we charge the entire item of implements to this year's operations, we still have a profit of about \$260.

LIVE STOCK ACCOUNT.

10 sheep, cost	\$60.00
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20 pigs, cost	77.50
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This is exclusive of horses. The horses owned by the Asylum have not found time to assist the farmer. A team is used to distribute milk, bread and food and return the empty vessels

—making trips with the sprinkling wagon, etc., in the meantime. The very old horse brought up from the Asylum was used in the horse lawn-mower until autumn and is now used in the cart to assist in grading the athletic field. One horse is driven to a small express wagon which distributes groceries and the laundry, removes ashes and garbage, and delivers express packages from Chauncey, etc. During the year, we expended \$477.89 for the labor of a team on the farm. This item appears as a part of the large labor item of \$1,306.63. It would be economy to own another team, using it in fall and winter months to haul ice and manure. Coal is delivered by the dealer.

We have recently provided a vegetable cellar and a propagating house. The cost of these has not been charged against the garden this year, as they are for future use and the amounts are not fixed quantities, payment not having been made in full.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES D. HILLES,
Superintendent.

FARM ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

March.	Labor	[Potts]	.....	\$ 50.00
April.	"	"	.....	50.00
May.	"	[Wheaton]	.....	45.00
May.	"		.....	41.70
May.	"		.....	35.02
May.	"		.....	41.77
June.	"	[Creedon]	.....	303.52
June.	"	[Wheaton]	.....	45.00
June.	"		.....	34.95
June.	"		.....	9.60
July.	"	[Wheaton]	.....	45.00
July.	"		.....	36.00
July.	"	[Creedon]	.....	82.80
August.	"	[Wheaton]	.....	45.00
August.	"		.....	18.00
August.	"		.....	25.50
August.	"		.....	11.25
August.	"		.....	13.50



WEST COMPANY, APRIL 17, 1905.

August.	Labor	17.25	
August.	"	18.00	
September.	" [Wheaton]	45.00	
September.	"	5.25	
September.	"	12.50	
September.	"	16.95	
October.	" [Wheaton]	45.00	
October.	" [Creedon]	91.57	
October.	"	45.00	
November.	" [Wheaton]	45.00	
November.	"	18.00	
November.	"	13.50	
			<hr/>
			\$1,306.63
Fertilizer			240.00
Seeds			25.35
Seed potatoes			50.00
			<hr/>
Total,			\$1,621.98

INVENTORY.

1 Farm wagon	50.00	5 Iron snow shovels	2.75
1 Tip cart	38.00	1 Warren hoe	.70
1 Express wagon	50.00	3 Spades	2.50
1 Mowing machine	12.00	5 Crowbars	4.00
1 Disk harrow	12.00	5 Spading forks	3.75
1 Smoothing harrow	4.00	2 Manure forks	1.50
4 Plows	12.00	1 Hay fork	.50
2 Cultivators	8.00	2 Grass hooks	.80
1 One-horse roller	25.00	1 Axe	.80
1 Hand lawn roller	8.00	1 Brush axe	.80
1 Wheelbarrow	2.75	2 Pick axes	1.20
1 Burrall corn sheller	6.75	1 Pick mattock	.80
1 Carriage jack	2.00	1 Scuffle hoe	.50
2 Seed planters	14.00	1 Champion powder gun	7.50
4 Wheel hoes	13.00	1 Heavy wrench	2.00
15 Potato hooks	11.00	7 Vegetable baskets	2.80
24 Hoes	10.00	1 Scythe snath	1.00
24 Hand weeders	4.50	1 Scythe	.30
8 Corn knives	2.80	1 Pruning saw	.80
6 Garden rakes	4.20	1 Pair pruning shears	.50
1 Lawn rake	.25		
8 Shovels	5.00		
6 Wooden snow shovels	3.00		
			<hr/>
			\$333.75

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1905.

30 bushel string beans.....	\$ 1 50 to \$ 45 00
6 " Lima beans.....	1 75 " 10 50
78 " Beets.....	75 " 58 50
1000 heads Summer cabbage.....	7 " 70 00
2500 " Winter ".....	7 " 175 00
500 " Cauliflower.....	10 " 50 00
50 bushel Carrots.....	75 " 37 50
3000 bunches Celery.....	6 " 180 00
75 bushel Cucumbers.....	75 " 56 25
4000 heads of Lettuce.....	4 " 160 00
25 bushel Musk Melons.....	1 50 " 37 50
15 " Onions.....	75 " 11 25
55 " Top Onions.....	70 " 38 50
40 " Parsnips.....	75 " 30 00
100 bunches Parsley.....	3 " 3 00
25 bushel Peas.....	1 50 " 37 00
400 " Potatoes.....	95 " 380 00
15 " Rhubarb.....	1 00 " 15 00
5 " Radishes.....	75 " 3 75
56 " Spinach.....	80 " 44 80
11000 lbs. Squash.....	1 " 110 00
30 bushel Swiss Chard Beets.....	80 " 24 00
80 " Tomatoes.....	1 00 " 80 00
240 " Turnips.....	75 " 180 00
1800 doz. ears Sweet Corn.....	10 " 180 00
90 bushel Field Corn.....	75 " 67 50
4 tons Corn Stalks.....	8 00 " 32 00
5 " Hay.....	15 00 " 75 00

\$2,192 55

Appendix C.

DONATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1905.

Mr. Mornay Williams.....	\$500.00	Mr. R. Duane Humphreys..	10.00
Mr. Ezra H. Stevens.....	500.00	Mr. Landreth H. King.....	10.00
Miss Emily M. Wheeler....	100.00	Mrs. Mary A. Maxwell.....	10.00
Miss Emma C. Larson.....	100.00	Mrs. E. K. McCreery.....	10.00
Mr. James Armstrong.....	50.00	Miss M. Le Boutillier.....	10.00
Mr. George W. Crossman....	50.00	Mrs. C. T. Olmsted.....	10.00
Mrs. W. E. Dodge.....	50.00	Mr. J. R. Planten.....	10.00
Mr. Harvey E. Fisk.....	50.00	Mr. W. M. Randol.....	10.00
Mrs. Esther Herrman.....	50.00	Mr. W. V. S. Thorne.....	10.00
Mr. M. Dwight Hillier....	50.00	Mr. A. B. Thaw.....	10.00
Mrs. E. C. Stewart.....	50.00	Mr. J. Henry Watson.....	10.00
Mr. A. E. Bechstein.....	25.00	Mrs. Artemas Ward.....	10.00
Mrs. Edwin M. Bulkley....	25.00	Mr. Orrin S. Wood.....	10.00
Mrs. Robert Harris.....	25.00	Mr. F. W. Whittredge....	10.00
Mr. John B. Kerr.....	25.00	Mrs. D. D. Williamson....	10.00
Mr. Emlen N. Lawrence....	25.00	Mr. Edgar C. Anthony.....	5.00
Metcalf Bros. & Co.....	25.00	Mrs. F. Billings.....	5.00
Mr. B. Murray.....	25.00	Mr. William Barthman....	5.00
Miss Martha Potter.....	25.00	Mr. Charles C. Dobbs.....	5.00
Miss Mary Hall Sayre....	25.00	Mrs. J. M. Ellsworth.....	5.00
Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes...	25.00	Mr. Walter Hoffman.....	5.00
Mr. Samuel Thorne, Jr....	25.00	Mr. E. G. Hothorn.....	5.00
Mr. F. K. Trowbridge.....	25.00	Mr. Arthur L. Leshner....	5.00
Mrs. B. K. Stevens.....	20.00	Mrs. F. Robert Mager.....	5.00
Mr. W. H. McCord.....	15.00	Mr. Norman D. Mattison...	5.00
Mr. Hugh Auchincloss....	10.00	Mrs. H. de Raasloff.....	5.00
Mrs. C. Barlow.....	10.00	Mrs. F. N. Shimin.....	5.00
Miss Sallie P. Barnes.....	10.00	Mr. Samuel Thorne, Jr....	5.00
Mr. Martin A. Beckhard....	10.00	Mr. George L. Turton.....	5.00
Mrs. F. Billings.....	10.00	Mrs. Upham.....	5.00
Herman Boker & Co.....	10.00	Mr. F. W. Brazier.....	2.00
Mr. B. Ogden Chisolm....	10.00	Mrs. H. Sidenberg.....	2.00
Mr. Hancke Hencken.....	10.00	"A Friend,".....	1.00

"A Friend," through Howard Townsend, Esq., \$25.00

DONATIONS—Continued.

Mr. David Willard, type.

Tickets for 100 boys to Horse Fair in Madison Square Garden.

Tickets for 200 boys to Barnum & Bailey's Circus.

Tickets for 200 boys to Military Tournament in Madison Square Garden.

Comptroller Grout, Tickets for 100 boys to Institution Tournaments.

Evert Jansen Wendell, Esq., games for cottages; Tickets for 110 children to Berkley Lyceum; Tickets for 35 children to Carnegie Lyceum.

Mrs. Robert Denniston, lemonade and ice-cream for two cottages.

A. I. C. P., members of the Monday Club, baton for band.

Mr. Landreth H. King, piano for Cooper Cottage.

The Misses Masters, piano for Kingsley Cottage.

Mrs. James B. Weir, box of magazines.

The "Robin's Nest," cake for 200 boys.

Mrs. Chappell, caps and hoods for the Kindergarten children.

Mr. A. M. Hadden, jar of fish for Kindergarten children.

Mr. Mornay Williams, framed engraving for each cottage.

Mr. Mornay Williams, picture for auditorium of Wetmore Hall.

Mrs. Mornay Williams, Christmas books.

Francis Louis Slade, Esq., 58 pairs of skates.

Mrs. Franklin Q. Brown, 100 hoops and 36 toys.

Corwin Black and Alfred Von de Muhl, sleds and games.

Mrs. Howard W. Beebe, Christmas treat for 20 boys.

Little Miss Hope Snedden, box shells from Pacific Ocean.

Joseph Fettretch, Entertainment by magician, July 11th; Entertainment by magician, Thanksgiving Day, November 25th.

Michael Hanifen, History of Clark's Battery.

Rev. John M. Trout, "Dr. Grenfell's Parish."



WEST COMPANY, MAY 22, 1905.

Appendix B.

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

FIRST DECADE—1853 TO 1862 INCLUSIVE.

	Received from City for Investment purposes	From City and State for Schools and Maintenance	From Legacies, Donations, Interests, etc.	From Boarders	From sale of Property	Expended for Maintenance	Invested in Land and Buildings
1853..	\$ 50,000	\$	\$ 51,478 15	\$	\$	\$ 20,593 02	\$ 15,413 79
1854..	.....	5,497 79	4,000 57	232 63	.....	22,689 74	16,907 08
1855..	.....	34,204 14	13,492 55	.....	.....	31,875 24	57,700 06
1856..	20,000	24,284 02	13,689 34	.....	1,500	31,935 71	30,823 92
1857..	.....	24,546 51	17,81 57	.....	.....	30,558 95	8,105 74
1858..	20,000	31,497 79	17,764 85	.....	2,000	48,119 95	29,825 11
1859..	.....	41,342 12	6,054 92	.....	.....	50,654 41	12,783 86
1860..	.....	44,010 94	15,343	.....	.....	53,581 85	3,000 00
1861..	10,000	46,810 25	8,629 50	.....	.....	55,814 55	7,330 00
1862..	10,000	47,745 10	7,662 61	.....	.....	53,497 32	9,908 79
	\$110,000	\$300,018 66	\$137,203 46	\$232 63	\$3,500	\$326,006 84	\$189,234 55

SECOND DECADE—1863 TO 1872 INCLUSIVE.

1863..	\$	\$ 49,889 08	\$ 11,929 75	\$ .....	.....	\$60,474 87	\$ 837 97
1864..	.....	53,888 54	32,841 69	.....	.....	75,061 83	.....
1865..	.....	55,911 92	32,197 98	2,891 50	.....	75,503 11	.....
1866..	.....	67,319 10	11,785 65	275 86	.....	82,871 00	.....
1867..	20,000	70,730 08	22,223 00	531 50	.....	82,422 49	13,289 75
1868..	20,000	73,897 89	6,622 71	2,213 46	.....	88,842 35	4,827 58
1869..	10,000	74,127 00	13,218 03	2,650 42	.....	81,845 08	5,077 26
1870..	.....	75,724 03	40,603 55	7,22 85	.....	89,284 41	23,077 09
1871..	.....	52,66 24	14,881 29	667 43	.....	87,629 33	12,71 39
1872..	.....	105,184 08	16,827 48	1,037 55	.....	96,410 74	15,633 95
	\$50,000	\$280,729 46	\$201,166 14	\$10,429 52	.....	\$511,757 22	\$27,207 10

THIRD DECADE—1873 TO 1882, INCLUSIVE.

1873..	\$ 77,732 93	\$16,332 51	\$ 428 00	.....	\$ 44,531 5	\$ 51 70
1874..	74,014 03	21,003 26	361 00	.....	86,112 22	.....
1875..	73,743 50	7,211 83	413 29	35,800 00	87,400 22	.....
1876..	94,321 60	12,628 29	77 00	.....	94,677 22	.....
1877..	88,715 80	3,592 55	.....	.....	95 8 2	.....
1878..	95,116 22	17,118 00	.....	.....	91,800 71	.....
1879..	95,814 55	4,428 07	.....	.....	88,788 55	.....
1880..	98,831 57	4,144 08	.....	.....	96,112 86	29,887 26
1881..	96,888 27	5,813 16	.....	7,235 01	108,117 03	24,473 11
1882..	108,067 20	8,927 75	.....	.....	108,182 17	11,27 16
	\$300,866 17	\$79,869 33	\$1,809 29	\$43,065 01	\$427,208 57	\$ 27 23

NOTE. In 1877, Asylum paid City assessment of \$1,572 11.

FOURTH DECADE—1883 TO 1892 INCLUSIVE.

	Received from City and State for Education, and Maintenance	From Donations, Legacies, Interests, etc.	From Boarders	From Sale of Property.	Expended for Maintenance	Assessments	Invested in Lands and Buildings
1883..	\$ 113,013.21	\$ 16,744.41	.....	.....	\$ 107,711.04	.....	\$ 7,967.51
1884..	109,582.62	17,309.63	1,180.00	.....	108,351.33	.....	4,032.82
1885..	107,816.68	12,244.03	1,262.25	.....	109,000.91	.....	.....
1886..	105,037.40	9,448.21	491.75	.....	112,222.02	.....	33,112.12
1887..	106,878.98	30,638.39	666.25	.....	117,531.14	.....	23,608.58
1888..	117,201.13	20,935.06	1,590.30	.....	120,846.23	.....	2,055.71
1889..	120,461.84	8,152.91	410.00	149,585.00	123,301.42	.....	58,000.00
1890..	115,456.33	7,176.92	390.00	.....	122,323.14	.....	43,501.60
1891..	120,866.07	6,503.37	1,162.50	2,588.25	127,214.03	.....	40,473.49
1892..	124,380.78	4,222.33	999.76	.....	129,680.90	.....	.....
	\$1,140,695.04	\$133,375.26	\$8,152.81	\$152,173.25	\$1,176,182.16	.....	\$212,751.83

FIFTH DECADE—1893 TO 1902 INCLUSIVE.

1893..	\$ 122,347.07	\$ 63,054.70	\$ 939.00	.....	\$ 124,727.91	.....	.....
1894..	125,540.49	18,000.86	1,243.48	.....	129,779.94	.....	.....
1895..	120,534.30	21,472.96	1,377.15	.....	135,054.79	.....	.....
1896..	92,973.54	8,748.96	1,668.59	.....	141,994.54	.....	.....
1897..	134,512.60	4,881.67	1,903.70	18,174.46	126,373.80	36,878.99	.....
1898..	116,651.82	7,925.74	2,113.21	22,046.25	132,263.27	29,417.64	.....
1899..	114,953.83	7,544.83	2,126.25	81,902.50	120,198.12	37,078.04	.....
1900..	75,390.62	13,691.82	2,926.75	.....	108,949.58	8,018.82	.....
1901..	117,006.21	7,165.85	3,625.88	51,081.50	109,801.27	4,886.78	125,342.19
1902..	89,814.78	8,037.37	3,936.88	30,941.00	110,159.43	4,566.20	15,362.73
	\$1,109,724.26	\$160,526.75	\$21,860.89	\$204,145.71	\$1,239,202.85	\$120,846.47	\$140,704.92

SIXTH DECADE—1903 TO —

1903..	105,783.79	4,023.60	4,417.29	.....	110,958.97	237.21	93,853.96
1904..	103,578.45	8,553.52	3,093.84	304,977.12	107,648.23	10,849.00	491,083.15
1905..	70,021.39	10,376.22	1,277.45	723,281.25	99,904.13	10,782.27	216,947.13
	279,383.63	22,953.34	8,788.58	1,028,258.37	318,571.33	21,868.48	802,784.24

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.

Total from City for Investment purposes.....	\$160,000.00	
Total from City for Maintenance.....	4,411,414.22	\$4,571,414.22
Total from Donations, Legacies, Interests, etc.	754,083.76	
Total from Boarders.....	50,723.73	
Total from Sale of Property.....	1,431,142.34	\$2,235,949.83
Total		\$6,807,363.65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cost of Real Estate, buildings and permanent repairs.....	1,501,807.14	
City assessments for streets and sewers.....	156,387.86	
Expended for Maintenance.....	4,887,711.47	\$6,545,906.47
Unexpended balance.....		260,800.78

Appendix C.

LIST OF DIRECTORS—FROM THE ORGANIZATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

DIRECTORS	TERM OF SERVICE.	
Adams, John T.	Elected in 1855	Died in - 1881
Adams, Charles D.	" 1872	" 1889
Agnew, Andrew G.	" 1886	Resigned in 1900
Allen, Horatio.	" 1851	" 1855
Astor, John Jacob, Jr.	" 1856	" 1859
 Baker, Josiah W.	 Elected in 1872	 " 1882
Barrow, James T.	" 1890	
Bigelow, Richard.	" 1854	Died in - 1863
Bishop, Nathan.	" 1865	Resigned in 1867
Bonney, Benjamin W.	" 1867	Died in - 1864
Bradish, Luther.	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1858
Brown, Stewart.	" "	" 1852
Brown, James.	Elected in 1852	" 1853
Brown, William Harman.	" 1886	Resigned in 1894
Bryan, John A.	Elected in 1858	Resigned in 1868
Bulkley, Charles A.	Elected in 1857	Died in - 1886
Butler, Benjamin F., Sr.	Original Corporator	" 1858
Butler, Benjamin F., Jr.	Elected in 1858	" 1884
Butler, Willard Parker.	" 1900	
Byers, John.	" 1879	Died in - 1888
 Carter, Peter.	 " 1874	 Resigned in 1895
Chapin, Henry D., M. D.	" 1896	
Collins, Joseph B.	Original Corporator	Died in - 1867
Collins, George C.	Elected in 1865	Resigned in 1866
Cooper, Peter.	Original Corporator	Died in - 1883
Coates, Joseph H.	Elected in 1865	Died in - 1888
Crolius, Clarkson.	" 1851	Died in - 1887
Curtis, Cyrus.	" 1852	Resigned in 1852
Cushman, James S.	" 1906	
 Davenport, John.	 " 1853	 " 1854
Dana, Richard P.	" 1866	" 1882
Denny, Thomas, Sr.	" 1852	Died in - 1874
Denny, Thomas, Jr.	" 1870	Resigned in 1879
Devoe, Frederick W.	" 1889	" 1903
Dorman, Richard A.	" 1891	" 1902
Dowd, William.	" 1881	" 1895
Duer, John.	Original Corporator	" 1857
Dwight, Edmund, Sr.	Elected in 1853	" 1893
Dwight, Theodore W.	" 1863	" 1874
Dwight, Edmund.	" 1893	

DIRECTORS.	TERM OF SERVICE.	
Edmonds, John W.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1853
Ely, Charles.....	Elected in 1852	" 1853
Ewing, Thomas, Jr.....	" 1906	
Field, Frank Harvey.....	" 1903	
Fisk, Wilbur C.....	" 1906	
Garth, Horace E.....	" 1886	" 1900
Gallaway, Robert M.....	" 1892	" 1894
Geissenhainer, Fred'k W. Jr.....	" 1865	" 1879
Graham, John A.....	" 1865	" 1867
Green, Andrew H.....	" 1879	Died in - 1903
Gregory, Henry E.....	" 1895	
Gilbert, Albert.....	Original Corporator	" 1858
Gilman, William C., Sr.....	Elected in 1851	Died in - 1863
Gilman, William C., Jr.....	Elected in 1864	Resigned in 1877
Gibson, Isaac.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1860
Goodrich, Samuel C., 2d.....	Elected in 1859	Resigned in 1865
Gould, E. R. L.....	" 1904	
Havens, Rensselaer N.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1876
Hartley, Robert M.....	Elected in 1853	Resigned in 1868
Hartley, Joseph W.....	" 1895	Died in - 1905
Hawk, William S.....	" 1895	Term exp'd Jan. '96
Hadden, Alexander, M. D.....	" 1896	Resigned in 1901
Hadden, Alexander M.....	" 1902	
Herring, Silas C.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1855
Hills, Henry F.....	Elected in 1875	" 1879
Hopper, Isaac T.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1852
Holden, Daniel J.....	Elected in 1879	Resigned in 1895
Humphrey, Henry M.....	" 1889	Resigned in 1899
Hurry, Randolph.....	" 1895	
Jenner, Solomon.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1861
Johnson, John E.....	Elected in 1868	Resigned in 1874
Joy, Joseph F.....	Elected in 1861	Died in - 1891
Kennedy, David S.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1852
Kelly, James.....	" "	" 1853
Kingsley, Ezra M.....	Elected in 1861	" 1894
Kingsley, William M.....	" 1894	" 1895
King, William V.....	" 1882	" 1885
Lambert, William.....	" 1893	" 1894
Lockwood, Joseph B.....	" 1882	Died in - 1893
Lockwood, Roe.....	" 1856	Resigned in 1858
Lowery, John.....	" 1858	" 1861
Lovell, Leander N.....	" 1872	" 1879
Marling, Alfred E.....	" 1892	
Minturn, Robert B.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1852
Miller, Walter T.....	Elected in 1867	" 1869
Morrison, James M.....	" 1867	" 1869
Moulton, Franklin W.....	" 1896	" 1901
Newbold, Clayton.....	" 1856	" 1865
O'Connor, Charles.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1856
Opdycke, Leonard E.....	Elected in 1901	Resigned in 1904



ROAD THROUGH WOODS, THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE.

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DIRECTORS.	TERM OF SERVICE.	
Partridge, Charles.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1885
Parkin, William W.....	Elected in 1854	Resigned in 1857
Peck, Charles C.....	" 1876	" 1894
Plummer, John F.....	" 1888	" 1890
Quincy, John W.....	" 1858	Died in - 1883
Redfield, James S.....	" 1853	Resigned in 1854
Robb, J. Hampden.....	" 1889	" 1892
Russ, John D., M. D.....	Original Corporator	" 1853
Schwab, Gustav H.....	Elected in 1887	" 1900
Sherman, Benjamin B.....	" 1879	Died in - 1885
Sherman, William Watts.....	" 1900	Resigned in 1902
Slade, John M.....	" 1877	" 1888
Slade, Francis Louis.....	" 1903	
Smith, Orison B.....	" 1894	" 1902
Smith, William W.....	" 1906	
Speer, Robert E.....	" 1902	
Strong, William K.....	" 1855	Resigned in 1856
Strong, Theron G.....	" 1885	" 1901
Stokes, Anson P.....	" 1869	" 1872
Stratton, Robert.....	Original Corporator	" 1852
Sutton, George D.....	Elected in 1868	" 1872
Sweetzer, Joseph A.....	" 1874	Died in - 1874
Talmadge, Henry.....	" 1872	Resigned in 1903
Taylor, William B.....	" 1883	Died in - 1899
Tillou, Francis R.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1865
Tift, Henry N.....	Elected in 1891	
Townsend, Howard.....	" 1898	Resigned in 1905
Trow, John F.....	" 1868	Died in - 1886
Truax, John G., M. D.....	" 1896	Died in - 1898
Van Amringe, Guy.....	" 1906	
Van Schaick, Myndert.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1852
Van Wagenen, William F.....	Elected in 1861	" 1865
Vermilye, Jacob D.....	" 1881	Died in - 1892
Verplanck, Wm. E.....	" 1901	
Ward, Lebbeus B.....	" 1852	Resigned in 1865
Ward, John Seely, Jr.....	" 1894	
Wetmore, Apollos R.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1881
Wemple, Christopher Y.....	" "	Resigned in 1859
Wendell, Evert Jansen.....	Elected in 1900	" 1905
Wheelock, William E., M. D.....	" 1883	" 1892
Williams, Leighton.....	" 1883	Resigned in 1887
Williams, Mornay.....	" 1887	
Winston, Frederick S.....	Original Corporator	" 1855
Wolcott, Frederick H.....	Elected in 1852	" 1856
Worth, J. L.....	" 1853	" 1856
Wood, Oliver E.....	" 1857	Died in - 1883
Woodhouse, Lorenzo G.....	" 1889	Resigned in 1900

Appendix F.

ASYLUM CHRONOLOGY

1849.—On October 8th, Benjamin F. Butler, Robert M. Hartley, Luther Bradish, Joseph B. Collins, Apollos R. Wetmore, Thomas Denny and Frederick S. Winston were appointed to consider the expediency of establishing a permanent institution.

Dr. John D. Russ, corresponding secretary of the Prison Association, and Solomon Jenner of the Society of Friends, announced through the *Tribune* on November 15th, their intention of securing a charter for an Asylum.

1850.—Late in the month of January, Hon. Albert Gilbert, member of the Assembly from the 18th Ward, introduced a bill to create such an institution.

A meeting of those interested was held at the Mayor's office, February 8th, Hon. Caleb S. Woodhull, Mayor of the city, presiding, at which the proposed act of incorporation was drafted.

1851.—New York Juvenile Asylum incorporated by an act of the Legislature, June 30th.

Directors organized and elected officers, November 14th.

1853.—Subscription fund of \$50,000, collected by volunteer efforts, reported to the Directors on January 1st.

Asylum opened at 109 Bank Street, July 1st, succeeding to the property and work of the Association of Ladies for an Asylum, which association had been in existence three years. Fifty-seven children received by transfer on the opening day.

The Asylum, with two hundred children, was removed to the foot of East Fifty-fifth Street, April 25th. Fifty-six per cent. of all children received were illiterate. House of Reception established at 77 Grand Street.

1854.—During the year, eighteen per cent. of the children admitted were orphans and fifty per cent. natives of Ireland. A tract of 23 acres, near Highbridge, was purchased for \$33,000.

1855.—House of Reception was removed to 23 West 13th Street, March 24th.

1856.—Formal opening of new Asylum on Washington Heights, on April 2nd.

1859.—At the beginning of the year, the House of Reception was removed to No. 71 West Thirteenth Street.

1861.—Banner year in emigration to the west, the number transferred being 232.

1863.—Total number of children committed was 1160—the largest number in any year. Sixty-five per cent. of these were dependents.

1881.—Death of Apollos R. Wetmore, President of the Board, occurred January 21st. Memorial exercises held at the Asylum, with Mr. Peter Cooper, then ninety years old, presiding.

1889.—House of Reception on Thirteenth Street sold November 1st, books removed to temporary quarters at No. 30 West Twenty-fourth Street, and new site purchased on 27th Street, near Sixth Avenue.

Ten per cent. of children admitted during the year were Germans.

1897.—During the year, the Italian wave reached its crest; 21 per cent. of all the children admitted were natives of Italy.

The Executive Committee recommended a change from the congregate system to the segregate, in a report submitted November 11th.

1900.—Twenty-one per cent. of the population for the year were natives of Russia.

1901.—Farm of 277 acres purchased near Dobbs Ferry.

1902.—Architectural competition held as a preliminary to the construction of a cottage colony.

1903.—Services in memory of Hon. Andrew H. Green, for twenty-five years a Director, were held December 13th.

1904.—First official inspection of **The Children's Village** near Dobbs Ferry, October 26th.

1905.—Farewell service at the Asylum at 176th Street and Amsterdam Avenue was held April 16th. The exodus was begun May 16th and the buildings were abandoned May 30th.

The average population of the Children's Village from June 1st to December 31st was 316.

Total Number of Children to Dec. 31st, 1905, 39,195

Presidents of the Board.

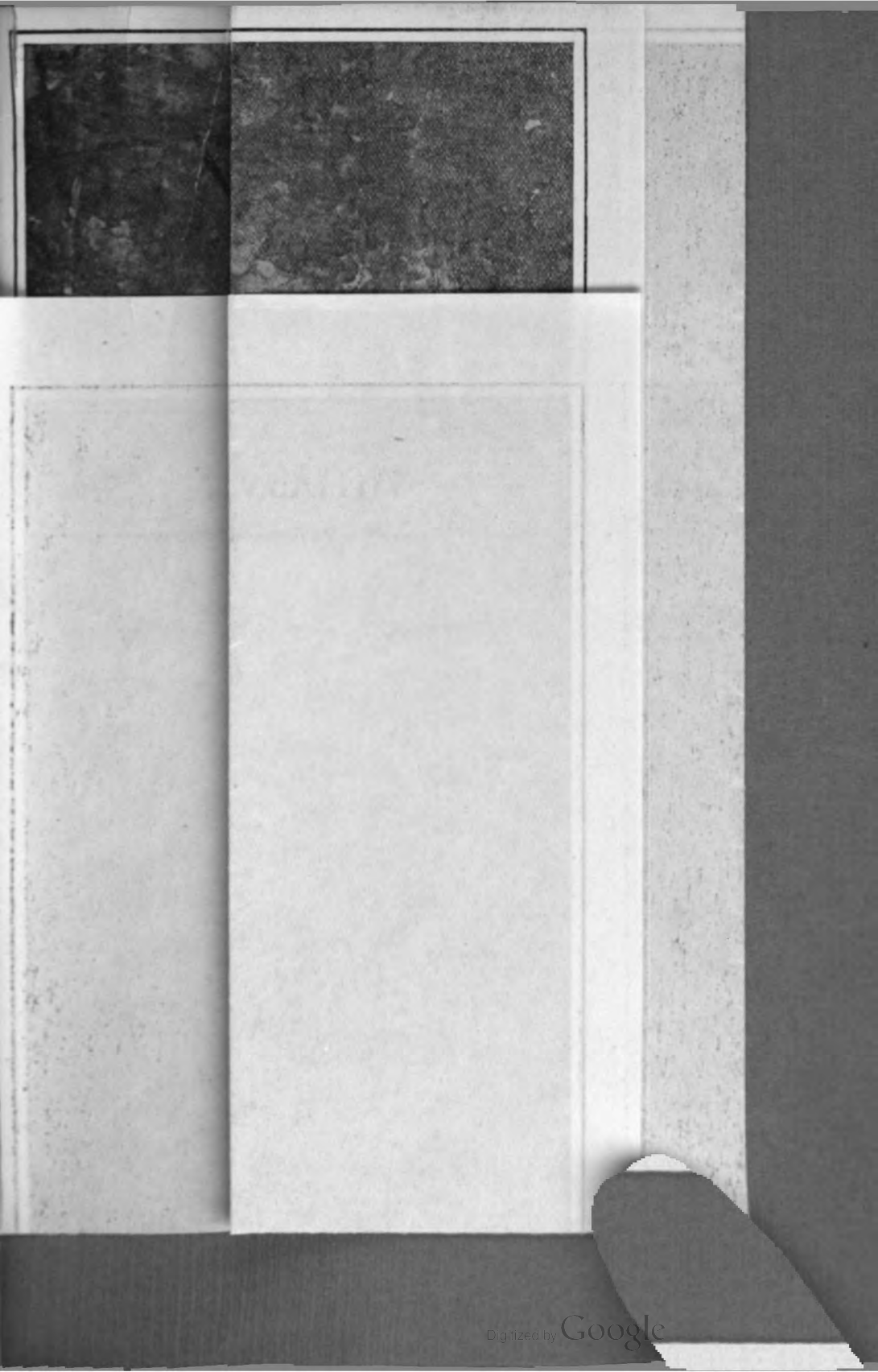
1851 to 1854,	.	.	.	.	.	Luther Bradish, Esq.
1854 to 1881,	.	.	.	.	.	Apollos R. Wetmore, Esq.
1881 to 1894,	.	.	.	.	.	Ezra M. Kingsley, Esq.
1894 to 1897,	.	.	.	.	.	Frederick W. Devoe, Esq.
1897 to —,	.	.	.	.	.	Mornay Williams, Esq.

Superintendents.

1851 to 1858,	.	.	.	.	John D. Russ, M. D. (also Secretary)
1858 to 1871,	.	.	.	.	Samuel D. Brooks, M. D. (also Physician)
1871 to 1896,	.	.	.	.	Elisha M. Carpenter (elected April 1st)
1896,	.	.	.	.	Aaron P. Garrabrant, A. M. (acting)
1897 to 1902,	.	.	.	.	Charles E. Bruce, M. D.
1902 to —,	.	.	.	.	Charles D. Hilles

Form of Bequest to the N. Y. Juvenile Asylum.

I give and bequeath to the NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM,
incorporated June 30, 1851, under the Laws of the State of New
York, the sum of..... to be
applied for the uses and purposes of said corporation.



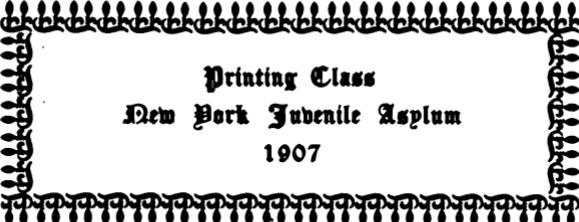
THE CHILDRENS VILLAGE
AND OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE
NEW YORK
JUVENILE ASYLUM
FIFTY FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1906



**Fifty-fifth Annual Report
of the New York Juvenile
Asylum to the Legislature of
the State and to the Board of
Aldermen of the City of New
York for the Year 1906**

NEW YORK:

1907

A decorative rectangular border with a repeating pattern of small, stylized floral or leaf motifs.

Printing Class
New York Juvenile Asylum
1907



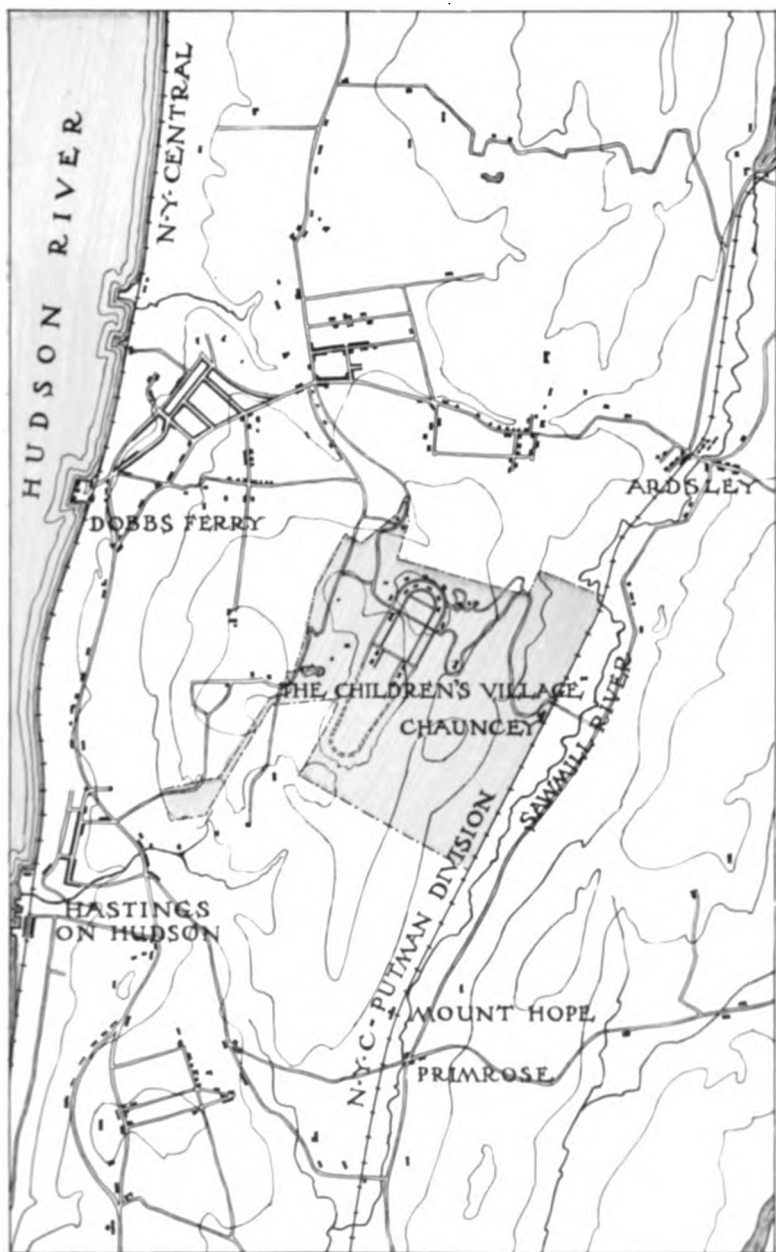


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WHAT are you
going to do,
my brother
men, for this
higherside of
human life? *What con-
tribution are you going to
make of your strength,
your time, your influ-
ence, your money, your
self, to make a cleaner,
fuller, happier, larger, no-
bler life possible for some
of your fellow men?*

C Henry Van Dyke

Officers and Directors
OF THE
NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM
FOR THE YEAR 1907.

PRESIDENT,
MORNAY WILLIAMS.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT,
ALFRED E. MARLING.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN SEELY WARD, JR.

SECRETARY,
HENRY N. TIFFT.

TREASURER,
WILLARD PARKER BUTLER.

DIRECTORS

WHOSE TERMS OF OFFICE EXPIRE RESPECTIVELY

January, 1908.
MORNAY WILLIAMS,
EDMUND DWIGHT,
JOHN SEELY WARD, JR.,
WM. E. VERPLANCK,
ALEXANDER M. HADDEN,
ROBERT E. SPEER.

January, 1909.
HENRY N. TIFFT,
ALFRED E. MARLING,
HENRY E. GREGORY,
RANDOLPH HURRY,
FRANCIS LOUIS SLADE,
THOMAS EWING, JR.,
GUY VAN AMRINGE.

January, 1910.
JAMES T. BARROW,
HENRY D. CHAPIN, M. D.,
WILLARD PARKER BUTLER,
FRANK HARVEY FIELD,
H. K. L. GOULD,
JAMES S. CUSHMAN,
WILBUR C. FISK,
CHARLES M. JESUP.

DIRECTORS EX-OFFICIO.

HON. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Mayor of the City of New York
HON. JOHN F. AHEARN, President of the Borough of Manhattan.
HON. PATRICK F. MCGOWAN, President of the Board of Aldermen.
HON. ROBERT W. HEBBERD, Commissioner of Public Charities.
HON. JOHN V. COGGLEY, Commissioner of Correction

STANDING COMMITTEES

FOR THE YEAR 1907.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER, Chairman.

E. R. L. GOULD.

WILBUR C. FISK.

COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND DEVELOPMENT.

MORNAY WILLIAMS, Chairman.

JAMES T. BARROW.

THOMAS EWING, JR.

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER.

ALFRED E. MARLING.

EDMUND DWIGHT.

JOHN SEELY WARD, JR.

COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES.

WILLIAM E. VERPLANCK, Chairman.

JAMES S. CUSHMAN.

FRANCIS LOUIS SLADE.

CHARLES M. JESUP.

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS, INDENTURES AND DISCHARGES.

HENRY E. GREGORY, Chairman.

HENRY D. CHAPIN, M. D.

RANDOLPH HURRY.

FRANK HARVEY FIELD.

ROBERT E. SPEER.

ALEXANDER M. HADDEN.

WILLIAM E. VERPLANCK.

GUY VAN AMRINGE.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

EDMUND DWIGHT, Chairman.

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER, of Committee on Finance.

JAMES T. BARROW, of Committee on Buildings and Development.

WILLIAM E. VERPLANCK, of Committee on Supplies.

HENRY E. GREGORY, of Com. on Admissions, Indentures and Discharges.

MORNAY WILLIAMS.

RANDOLPH HURRY.



CITY OFFICE, 106 WEST 27TH STREET

Honorary Members.

AGNEW, ANDREW G.	MOULTON, FRANKLIN W.
DEVOE, FREDERICK W.	OPDYCKE, LEONARD E.
GALLAWAY, ROBERT M.	ROBB, J. HAMPDEN
GARTH, HORACE E.	SCHWAB, GUSTAV H.
HADDEN, ALEXANDER, M. D.	SHERMAN, WILLIAM WATTS
HILLS, HENRY F.	SMITH, ORISON B.
HUMPHREY, HENRY M.	STOKES, ANSON P.
JOHNSON, JOHN E.	STOKES, J. G. PHELPS
KING, WILLIAM V.	STRONG, THERON G.
KINGSLEY, WILLIAM M.	TALMADGE, HENRY
LAMBERT, WILLIAM	TOWNSEND, HOWARD
LOVELL, LEANDER N.	WHEELOCK, WILLIAM E.
MILLER, WALTER T.	WILLIAMS, LEIGHTON
WENDELL, EVERT JANSEN	

Official Staff

**SUPERINTENDENT,
CHARLES D. HILLES.**

The Children's Village

**ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.
GUY MORGAN.**

PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOLS.*

CLERKS.
MISS DOROTHY PAPENHAUSEN, EDWARD W. MCCLURE.

**MUSIC TEACHER.
MISS NELLIE M. CHASE.**

TEACHERS.
MISS MARGARET MCINTOSH, MISS FANNIE M. BATCHELDER,
MISS JANET D. BURNS, MISS IDA J. KIRLEY,
MISS MARY L. GARTLAND.

KINDERGARTNERS.
MISS MARY W. WALES, MISS ANNA H. WALES.

MISS ELIZA DICK, Matron Scholes Cottage.
MISS EDNA FERDON, Matron Dwight Cottage.
MISS ADA HALSEY, Matron Howard Cottage.
MRS. E. F. COLVIN, Matron Russ Cottage.
MISS SOPHIA SOMERS, Matron Collins Cottage.
MISS HENRIETTA EDWARDS, Matron Butler Cottage.
MRS. E. A. SACEY, Matron House of Reception.
MRS. HENRY J. COUPER, Matron Bradish Cottage.
MRS. LELAH DAVIS, Acting Matron Willetts Cottage.
MRS. T. M. STEWART, Matron Cooper Cottage.

*Vacant since the death of Miss Mary F. Dowling, December 21, 1906.

MRS. GEORGE SHEFFOLD, Matron Hartley Cottage.
MRS. C. O. HOSLER, Matron Kingsley Cottage.
MISS K. O. BLEEKMAN, Matron Stuart Cottage.
MRS. E. L. POLLARD, Matron Rose Cottage.
MRS. BELLE S. ILES, Matron Lenox Cottage.
MRS. A. J. LYLE, Matron Green Cottage.
MRS. E. M. VAN BRUNT, Relief Matron.
MISS S. M. JOHNSON, Relief Matron.

HENRY J. COUPER, MASTER BRADISH COTTAGE and farmer.
EDWARD F. COLVIN, Master Russ Cottage and gardener.
A. E. SACKY, Master House of Reception.
GEORGE SHEFFOLD, Master Hartley Cottage and tailor.
A. J. LYLE, Master Green Cottage and tinner.
T. M. STEWART, Master Cooper Cottage and carpenter.
CHARLES O. HOSLER, Master Kingsley Cottage and storekeeper.

MISS FRANC ALVORD, Seamstress.

E. L. POLLARD, Electrician. GEORGE W. KERR, Printing Class.

MORGAN MORGAN, Relief Officer. JAMES B. TAYLOR, Relief Officer.
DOUGLAS FORBES, Relief Officer. ELLSWORTH HISER, Teamster.
H. H. DANFORD, Disciplinarian. ERNEST DiTARANTO, Shoemaker.
GEORGE BRUNJES, Baker and Bandmaster.
ANDREW C. JOHNSON, Chief Engineer. RALPH BROWN, Assist. Engineer.
MRS. DORA HIGGINS, Cook. MRS. MARY LYNCH, Laundress.

ROBERT DENNISTON, M. D., Physician.
J. P. COLE, D. D. S., Dentist.
A. J. SMITH, M. D., Consulting Oculist.
MISS JEAN C. FERGUSON, Hospital Matron.



Office of the Corporation—106 West 27th Street.

EDWARD A. PETIT, Special Financial Secretary.
MISS MINNA DALY, Clerk.
ROBERT T. WEBBER, Custodian.



Western Agency—79 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

DR. HASTINGS H. HART, Superintendent.
MRS. LAURA J. DONALDSON, Assistant.

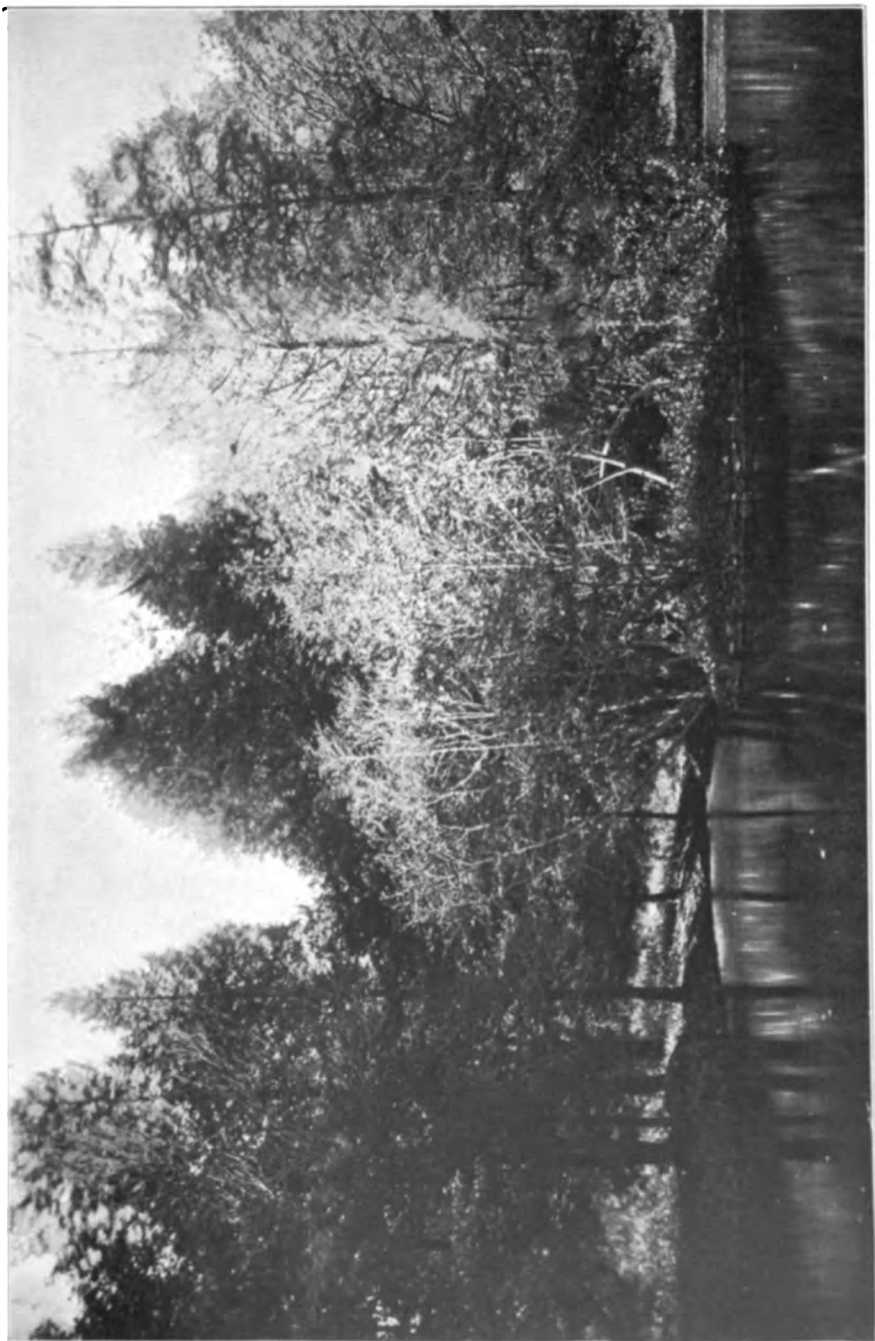
Fifty-fifth Annual Report.

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF
NEW YORK, AND THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF
ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK :

The Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum, pursuant to the act under which they were incorporated, herewith submit their report for the year 1906, being their fifty-fifth annual report.

In presenting this report the Directors are called to a two-fold task : on the one hand, to record the achievements of the past year ; on the other, to set forth the needs and the responsibilities of the future.

The first task is one which they enter upon with sincere gratification, not, indeed, in any spirit of self-complacency, for the work has been too laborious for that, while the results, encouraging as they are, are to be attributed only indirectly to their own efforts. But, the record of the year, set forth in detail in the report of the Superintendent, of which they bespeak a careful perusal, is one of great significance. The Children's Village is not only an accomplished fact, but a proved success, tested by every rule practically to be applied. The cottages are real homes, not miniature institutions. The village is a *village*, not a barracks. The boys are genuinely interested in the farming, as is proved not merely by the excellent showing in the way of farm products, but even more by the large number of individual gardens started by the boys themselves. The school work, while pursuing the regular lines of the past and still under the supervision of the Board of Education of the city, has taken on new efficiency. Nor is the village merely a place for work, there is genuine recreation. No longer are there to be seen those saddest sights of even the best equipped institutions, idle, listless groups



LAKE AT THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE.

of boys wandering aimlessly around the playground during recess and holiday time. The great athletic field of the Village has often eight games of baseball in progress at the same time, and the crack nine (composed partly of officers and partly of boys) has a record of 12 victories in a series of 15 matches played during the year with visiting nines. Play and work, good food, good order and sound sleep make good health, and the health record has been phenomenal. But the most significant and satisfactory results of the change from city to country and from barracks to cottage, has been the awakening consciousness of the child, his apprehension of new phenomena and his development of new enthusiasms. One of the early acquisitions of the new Village was a small flock



of sheep, and two of the boys were appointed shepherds; one of these lads demonstrated that he appreciated the honor, but that he viewed it, at first, only through the eyes of the bookish amateur, by a request to be provided with a crook. The other lad, while not so erudite, found his enthusiasm grow and when the time came for him to leave the Asylum and his parents applied for his discharge, the Committee on Discharges was considerably surprised to receive a hesitating request from the boy's mother, that they should postpone the granting of her application for a time, because Willie was so anxious to see the lambs grow up. The request was granted and Willie stayed through the summer to

watch the growth of the lambs, quite unconscious that the larger growth had been in himself. Instances like these might be multiplied, if space permitted, and they serve to show the momentous change which was made when the Children's Village was established.

But there are other tests which will naturally suggest themselves to those who may read this report. To many readers the question, sometimes said to be typical of Americans, "What did it cost?" will present itself. Broadly stated, the Children's Village, now accommodating 320 children, and full all of the time, cost about two hundred thousand dollars less than the value (as shown by the sale price) of the land and buildings formerly occupied by the congregate institution on Washington Heights, which housed (but can scarcely be said to have accommodated) one thousand children. In connection with this, however, it should be borne in mind that the present village provides school accommodations, kitchen, bakery, heat and lighting plants for an additional two hundred children when cottages for their housing shall be built. The area of the new site also is some two hundred and eighty acres as against thirty acres in the old tract. But these figures do not give any comparison of the cost of maintenance between the two systems. For an equal number with those formerly maintained on the congregate plan, namely, one thousand children, the cost of the new plan would probably be somewhat greater, perhaps twenty-five dollars per capita per annum; for a much smaller number, the three hundred and twenty now at the Children's Village, it is necessarily much greater, approximately two hundred and fifty dollars per capita per annum, as against one hundred and twenty-five dollars per capita for one thousand children under the old plan. And this brings us inevitably and directly to the need and responsibility for the future.

In the Children's Village the City of New York has a model reformatory, a fact which while amply attested by the hearty words of approbation from many sources elsewhere quoted, is best affirmed and illustrated by the granting by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of an increase of twenty-five dollars per capita per annum to institutions adopting the Cottage Home plan, and the recognition in the publications of the Comptroller's department of the leading part taken by this Asylum in the

work. But the moneys devoted by the city to the maintenance of its wards in the Children's Village would not be entirely sufficient to provide maintenance even were the number increased to a thousand, and is wholly insufficient when the number is limited, as at present, to three hundred and twenty. Money for development and money for maintenance must be contributed by the public or by private benevolence, if the work is to be carried on and carried forward. The per capita cost of maintenance decreases rapidly as the number of children increases, and the amount of maintenance money supplementary to that provided by the city would be almost negligible if the number of children at the village were to be increased to one thousand. But this increase cannot be made until new cottages are built and, after the first five hundred are provided for, new buildings for schools, shops and gymnasium must be erected. In the meantime the courts are continually appealing for places for children who need the training of the village and in default of a place to receive them, numbers of Protestant children are being sent to Catholic institutions, already overcrowded, simply because the Children's Village cannot extend its opportunities without further moneys for building.

With the work of transfer from congregate to cottage plan completed, the Directors must now set themselves seriously to the task of raising money; money for expansion, and, for the present at least, money for maintenance. While they do not desire to minimize the magnitude of this task, nor to underestimate the claims already made on the benevolence of the great city, the Directors feel that they can confidently and conscientiously appeal to their fellow citizens in the work which they have undertaken. It is not as easy to press home the claims of a work carried on quietly year by year as it is to set forth the demands of a great emergency, such as the San Francisco disaster, and yet the need is not less, nor the claim for help inferior.

The work of the Children's Village is the work of reclaiming the street boy gone wrong. What that means few of us realize. The street boy himself is the saddest product of our social development. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that he is inherently above the average mentally and physically, but the environment into which he is born is responsible for his almost

certain ruin. He is physically the survivor of the infant mortality of the slum, the boy whose vital processes are strong enough to resist the influences of bad air, malnutrition and neglect, which are fatal to hosts of his brethren in infancy. Intellectually, he is keen, quick-witted and resourceful, making with his compeers a kind of free companionship of the streets, which has a savor of originality that finds expression in a jargon of slang not always cleanly, but always picturesque. And yet, leave him alone or thrust him and his claims on your love and nurture carelessly aside, and he will avenge himself on your civilization in a more terrible fashion than fire and earthquake. America need fear no foreign invaders; there are no Goths and Vandals to tear down her temples and her palaces, but she breeds her own hordes of destroyers. As the disease-bearing insect breeds in the stagnant pool, crime and pauperism breed in the slum, and (Oh! the pity of it) the young child who has lived through his first battle, is forced to turn Ishmael and fight his future battles with society. When organized society takes enough trouble to inquire into his case, it is generally after he has committed an offence, and hitherto society has generally punished him, now he is sent to a reformatory and the city pays part of the expense of maintaining him there. But as we have shown the city does not pay nearly enough to do the work and one chief purpose of this report is to set forth the need and press home, if it may be, on the readers of it the responsibility for meeting the need.

The architects are, at the present time, engaged in the preparation of plans for nine additional cottages. The type is a modification of the original cottage and will not require as great an outlay. It is the desire of the Directors to begin building in the spring of 1907 and have the houses ready for occupancy this year. If their plans are not frustrated or delayed, the accommodations at the Children's Village will be increased, by the addition of these nine cottages, from 320 children to 500 children. It has already been pointed out that the city's contribution toward the maintenance of the children is inadequate and is not intended to completely reimburse the Asylum. The policy of the city is to encourage public interest in the maintenance and management of such schools. In the case of the Asylum, we shall need \$50.00 per annum per child to supplement the city's appropriation. Those who realize the necessity for the existence of such institu-



ROAD THROUGH WOODS, THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE.

tions as the Asylum and believe in the efficiency of its work, are urged to donate \$50.00 for the care of one child for one year.

It is with much regret that the Board reports the loss during 1906 of one of its valued members. Mr. William Watts Smith died on the 28th of December while on a visit in Atlanta. He was a direct descendant of Roger Sherman. Although he had served on the Board only a short time, relatively, his interest in the work had become thoroughly aroused, and he was earnest and sympathetic and a delightful associate. There were three deaths also of honorary members. Frederick W. Geissenhainer, who died March 3rd, 1906, was an active Director from 1865 to 1879. He was a close friend of Chester A. Arthur and was Mr. Arthur's host when President Garfield was assassinated. Mr. Thomas Denny was elected a Director in 1870 and retired in the class of 1879 with Mr. Geissenhainer. His death occurred July 30th, and Mr. John F. Plummer died Dec. 12th.

MORNAY WILLIAMS
President
 ROBERT E. SPEER
 JAMES S. CUSHMAN

*Committee on
 Report.*

December 31, 1906.



Miscellaneous Accounts:	
Trust Funds:	
Disbursements, 1906—Oscar Seibel.....	\$16 00
Balance Dec. 31, 1906, Central Trust Co....	295 77
	<u>\$311 77</u>
Graduates' Building Fund:	
Balance Dec. 31, 1906, Central Trust Co....	\$55 67

SUMMARY

Balances January 1, 1906:		
Central Trust Company.....	\$ 2,261 51	\$ 92,001 23
Central Trust Co., Children's Fund.....	237 44	69,944 78
Central Trust Co., Graduates' Bldg. Fund.....	53 26	16 00
Mechanics' National Bank, Treas.....	3,374 15	3,827 68
Mechanics' National Bank, Supt.....	1,302 00	295 77
Petty Cash at Asylum.....	600 00	55 67
Petty Cash at Western Agency.....	400 00	1,347 23
Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.....	50,791 23	1,302 00
		600 00
		<u>2,318 39</u>
		<u>\$172,108 75</u>
Receipts, 1906:		
Current Account.....	93,274 92	
Capital Account.....	1,737 50	
Children's Funds.....	74 33	
Graduates' Building Fund.....	2 41	
		<u>104,089 16</u>
		<u>\$172,108 75</u>
Investments:		
Prior to 1906, Fanshew Fund, represented by certificates in Cent. Trust Co., 3 p. c. Union Pacific First Mortgage 4 p. c. bonds.....	10,600 00	
K. & N. Grande West First Mort. 4 p. c. bonds.....	9,012 50	
Union Street Mortgage, 4½ per cent.....	3,000 00	
Lexington Ave. Mortgage, 4½ per cent.....	1,000 00	
Ch Street Mortgage, 4½ per cent.....	5,000 00	
Thompson Street Mortgage, 4½ per cent.....	4,000 00	
		<u>\$18,108 09</u>
Net investment, December 31, 1906.....		

WILBUR C. FISK, Acting Treasurer.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Treasurer's and Superintendent's books, bank books and vouchers of the foregoing account of the New York Juvenile Asylum for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1906, and declare the same to be correct in all respects.

TOWNSEND & DIX, Certified Public Accountants.
New York, January 4, 1907.

Superintendent's Report.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM :

The report for the year 1906 is as follows :

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Remaining January 1st, 1906 :	Boys	Girls	Total
In the Children's Village	310	23	333
In House of Reception	25	2	27
Total	335	25	360
Received in 1906	153	10	163
Total	488	35	523
Discharged in 1906	187	13	200
Remaining December 31, 1906	301	22	323
In the Children's Village December 31st	296 Boys	22 Girls	318
In House of Reception	5	"	5
	301	22	323
Disposition :			
Discharged to friends	136		
Sent west	13		
Transferred to other institutions	20		
Discharged by Dept. of Charities	8		
Expiration of sentence	9		
Returned to court	7		
Escaped	4		
Died	3		
			200
Largest daily population			337
Smallest daily population			289
Total number since opening			39,358
Native born of those received in 1906		155	
Foreign born :			
Germany	6		
Ireland	1		
Sweden	1		
		8	
Total admitted, 1906			163



A QUIET EVENING IN PETER COOPER COTTAGE.

Number re-committed	12
Daily average attendance in Asylum	299
Daily average attendance in House of Reception	18
Total number cared for in 1906.....	523

THE HEALTH.

The poor physical condition of a preponderating majority of the children at the time of their admission to the Asylum explains much of the tendency to truancy, and the indifference to the requirements of the public school and of society. The body has been so long neglected, in so many cases and in so many ways, that it is unreasonable to expect to find in the "raw recruits" anything but poorly nourished nervous systems. Ninety-four per cent. of the children received by the Asylum last year had badly defective teeth. It is true that many of these children were very young and in the period of first dentition, but it is a fallacy and a serious blunder to assume that neglect of the temporary, or deciduous, teeth will not endanger the condition of the permanent teeth. In formal classification, the line between infancy and childhood is the sixth birthday and the advent of childhood is likewise the beginning, in most cases, of the period of second dentition. Eighty-eight per cent. of the children received in the Asylum are over six years old. The permanent teeth of this large number have begun to form, yet the percentage of neglect and defect is as great as in the teeth of the infants. As this writer pointed out on another occasion, bad teeth cause fermentation. The food is not properly ground and imposes an unnecessary burden on the organs of digestion. It arrests growth, retards development and impairs nutrition. Probably not one child received by the Asylum in 1906 came as the result of insufficient food. Very many were disordered or impoverished from a lack of *proper* food, or from good food improperly prepared. Food that is not fit, supplements the work of defective teeth in producing mal-nutrition, and imperfect nutrition is one of the largest causal factors of juvenile transgression. The Juvenile Asylum rendered a conspicuous public service in 1898 when it provided for the expert physical examination of 1,000 of its children and Dr. Hrdlicka's report was the first to place emphasis on the injurious effects of mal-nutrition on the body and mind of children. It is gratifying that the City Board of Health

has at last recognized its responsibility in the matter of the medical inspection of the children of the public schools. Our chief concern in life is to concentrate attention on those considerations that are worth while and ought to prevail. Concentration, as Dr. King points out, lies at the basis of self-control, and it is self-control that differentiates man from the animal, and the sane from the insane. A child can not have concentration and self-control if it is in bodily or mental distress. Men and women can not do their best work, if indeed they can accomplish anything, when they suffer with a severe headache or toothache or eyeache or earache or indigestion. And a child is less able than an adult to persevere in the face of such opposition, because a child lacks in will-power. There are too many children in our schools who are sluggish under the ordinary stimuli and in whom physical reconstruction must precede mental awakening. Comparatively few of the many thousand restless and troublesome school children are really accountable for their misconduct, in the sense that they are "free moral agents." They are in a period of unbalanced muscular development. The movements of the muscles are involuntary and this lack of muscular control is the source of much of the disorder in class-rooms.

During the year 1906 the dentist made two examinations of the teeth of all the Asylum's wards. At the semi-annual examination in September he found 230 children whose teeth required treatment. The number of extractions was 334 and the total number of fillings recommended was 851. Nine boys were treated by the oculist and supplied with glasses. Two children were accepted conditionally and subsequently sent to a special commission in the city to be examined as to their mental capacity; four were sent to Seton Hospital with pronounced tubercular tendencies; and twenty-three were transferred to the hospital on Randall's Island, to receive treatment for trachoma, conjunctivitis, scabies, ring-worm of the scalp, etc. Five were rejected, from the fact that they had epilepsy or were seriously defective, physically or mentally.

On November 29th little John Smith, aged four, developed measles in the House of Reception and two weeks later little Edward Smith "came down" with them. They were received in that condition, but were so tiny that no one suspected that they concealed so much trouble for the Asylum. Earlier in the

year, in February, it became necessary to quarantine Howard Cottage, as a result of the discovery of a mild case of scarlet fever, easily traceable to "visiting day."

In August a very delicate surgical operation was performed on the inner ear of John Taylor, by Drs. Smith and Denniston, for the removal of an abscess that had penetrated the ante-layer of the brain. The mastoid cells were almost destroyed. For several days the boy's life hung in the balance but after months of careful treatment he recovered. He is an orphan, was three times a ward of a Brooklyn disciplinary school and has been mentally backward. At the age of fourteen he had not been promoted from the primary grade.

Three children died during the year. Hilda Sharp died January 15th, of tubercular meningitis, and at the time of her burial in the Asylum plot in Trinity Cemetery, her mother was dying of tuberculosis. On October 12th, Joseph Kraft died of blood poisoning. Perhaps the most mysterious death ever reported in the Asylum was that of Walter R. Sonnick. He was sent to the hospital after supper, on January 25th, because of the appearance of a rash on his chest. Within three hours the boy was dead, although the trained nurse and physician were constantly administering to him. An autopsy was conducted on January 26th. Although the child was ten years old, his heart was as small as that of a child of three, and his thymus gland was many times its normal size. A very few months later the father of Walter Sonnick died suddenly and in December Mrs. Sonnick died, leaving one son in the Asylum's care.

THE SCHOOLS.

Failing health compelled Miss Mary F. Dowling to retire from the principalship of schools, November 15th. She was removed to the Dobbs Ferry Hospital and died there December 21st. Miss Dowling had been a member of the corps of teachers for more than thirty years, and three years before the close of her useful career she was promoted to the principalship. During her term as principal, the whole work of the Asylum was revolutionized. It was necessary to revise the curriculum, re-assign the children and reduce the number of pupils in each class. In the performance of that part of the work that fell to her lot, Miss

Dowling was painstaking, patient and conscientious. She lived a consecrated Christian life of self-sacrificing usefulness. She gave the schools of the Asylum the best fruits of her life and deserves to be held in grateful remembrance by the thousands of children who were made better by contact with her.

The schools maintained in the Children's Village are an integral part of the public school system of New York City. The annual inspection was conducted on May 1st, 1906, by Dr.

James Lee, District Superintendent, and his report to the City Superintendent of Schools was pleasing to the management of the Asylum.

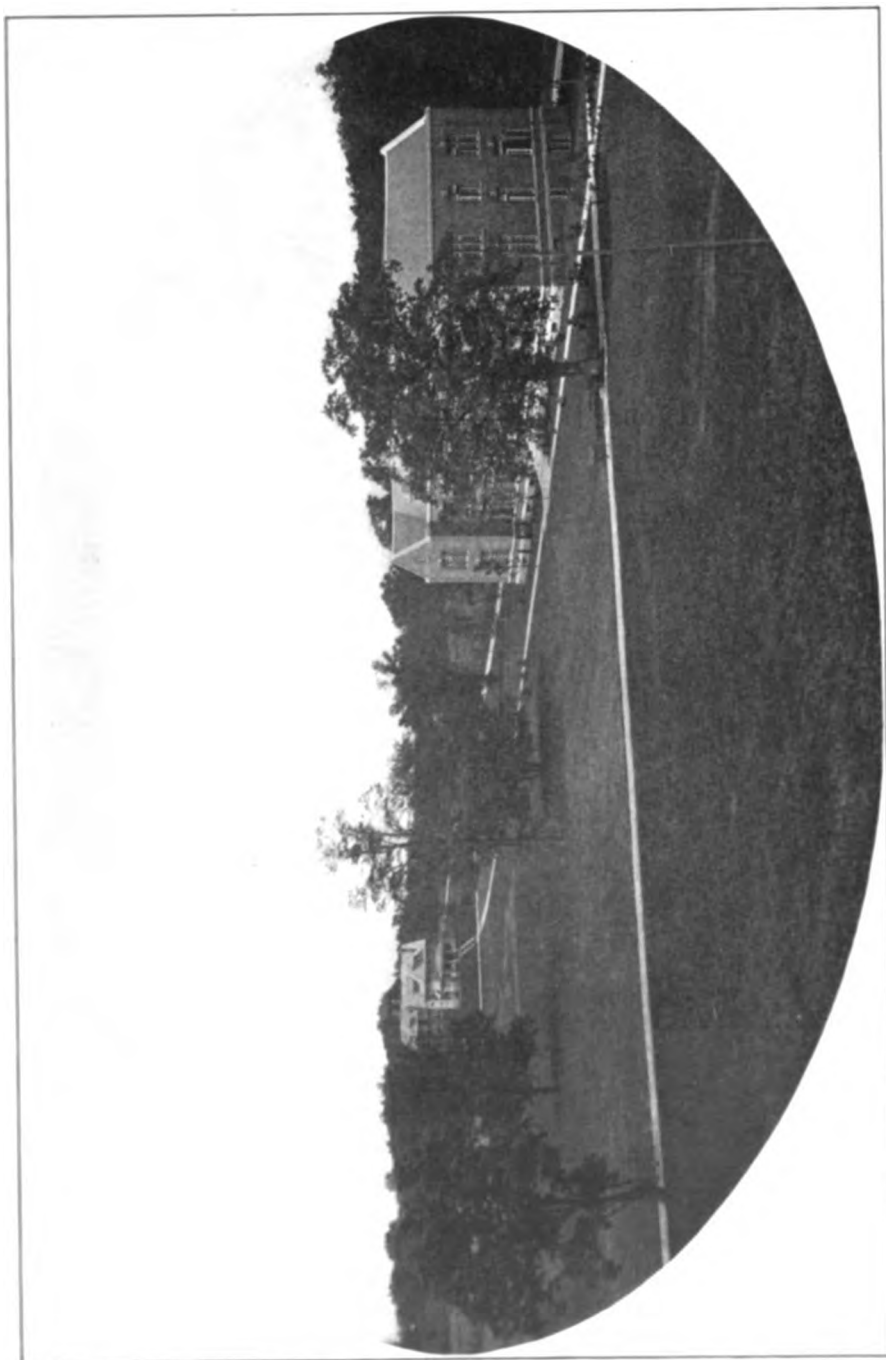
From the fact that the customary annual report of the principal of schools must be omitted this year, it may not be



SCHOOL HOUSE OF THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE

out of order to devote a few paragraphs of this report to the schools. It is asserted that in the New York public schools the number of children so backward as not to receive annual promotion is, in the second school year, sixty-five per cent. greater than the number backward in the first year; that the number backward in the third year is one hundred per cent. greater than the number in the first year; and that the number backward in the fourth and fifth years is one hundred and ten per cent. greater than the number reported as backward in the first year. It is also alleged that one-half of those enrolled in the New York public schools have not advanced further than the second reader and that sixty-four per cent. have not gotten further than the primary grades. It is also said that in one public school there are five classes for backward children and that of the number cumbering the lower grades, only eight are retarded as the result of mental or physical defects.

This condition in the city schools, if it exists as reported, is difficult to understand in the light of progress made by New York boys in the Asylum schools. Of three hundred pupils,



WEIMORE HALL, KINGSLEY AND RUSSELL COTTAGES IN THE DISTANCE.

only nine failed of promotion in 1905, thirteen in 1906, and only one of these failed of promotion in both years. The backwardness was not manifested in the upper grades, as it is alleged to have been in the city, for of the nine who failed to attain the next higher plateau in 1905, four were in the kindergarten and three in the first primary; the solitary student who stood still two successive years was in grade 2 AB; and eleven of the thirteen who failed to advance in 1906 were in the lower forms.

Undoubtedly the success in the school work in the Asylum may be traced to removal of physical defects and to the small numbers in each grade. There is necessity for individual work with pupils, which is possible in classes whose maximum attendance is thirty. The system in vogue in Batavia, requiring two teachers in each room, is an improvement over the old system of one teacher in a class of seventy, but the division of the class, with a teacher for each half, would seem superior to the double-track system. Another advantage possessed by the Asylum schools is that of a system of promotion at irregular intervals, so that a child who is equipped for a higher grade is not required to be held back by an arbitrary time schedule. But what is of more consequence, the opportunity to do correlated work, afforded in superior private schools, is possible here also, from the fact that the Asylum controls the whole life of the child, and not merely one-seventh of his time. Wholesome food, systematic play, early rising, work, compulsory attendance at school, cleanliness—in short, regularity of right habits—these are an invaluable aid to the teacher and are reflected in the quality of the school work.

A comparison of the ages and statures of boys in a given class brings out some facts of interest, important not only as having a bearing on the work in school, but as pointing to the necessity for a complex scheme of classification in the cottages. In grade 6 A the oldest boy is 18 years; the youngest is 11 years and 11 months. The youngest boy in the most advanced grade is not as old as the oldest boy in the primary class. The tallest boy in 6 A is 6 feet; the shortest boy is 4 feet. The shortest in 6 A is 3 inches shorter than the tallest boy in the first primary class. In grade 4 A the extremes in age are 17 and 10; while in grade 2 AB are 17 years and 6 years and 6 months.

The table to which reference has been made on the preceding page is herewith appended :

	6a & 5b	5a & 4b	4a & 4b	3 ab	2 ab	1 ab	Kinder- garten
Age oldest boy in grade	18 yrs.	17 yrs. 5 mos.	17 yrs.	16 yrs.	17 yrs. 3 mos.	12 yrs.	6 yrs.
Age youngest boy in grade.....	11 yrs. 11 mos.	10 yrs. 1 mo.	10 yrs.	9 yrs.	6 yrs. 6 mos.	5 yrs. 9 mos.	3 yrs.
Height tallest boy	6 ft.	5 ft. 3 in.	5 ft. 9 in.	5 ft. 4 in.	5 ft. 7 in.	4 ft. 9 in.	3 ft. 7 in.
Height shortest boy	4½ ft	4 ft. 5 in.	4 ft. 2 in.	4 ft.	3 ft. 7 in.	3 ft. 7 in.	3 ft. 2 in.
Boys who have work assignments	61	49	58	50	34	..	..
Number not promoted, 1905...	1	..	..	..	1	3	4
Number not promoted, 1906...	..	2	..	6	5	..	..
Number who failed of promotion two successive years.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Number taking subjects previously passed satisfactorily	10	..	..	..	..	..	..

EDUCATIONAL IN A TWO-FOLD SENSE.

That the widespread interest shown in the Children's Village last year has not abated, is evidenced by the large number of distinguished visitors to the school in 1906 and the extent to which the cottage system has been adopted by kindred societies. Sixteen schools on the general plan of the Children's Village have been built, or are in course of erection, in eastern cities.

In February six members of the Imperial Chinese High Commission, Lin Jo Tseng, Teng Pang Shu, Pan Mu Hsien, W. T. Chen and Rev. Huie Kin, spent a day at the Village. In April Judge Harold Salomon, of Stockholm, special commissioner representing the Prime Minister of Sweden, spent a day at the school. Other prominent visitors were Mr. George Beerman, of Berlin, special representative of the German Government to study American institutions; The Rev. D. Wilshire of the Bahamas; Prof. Snedden of Leland Stanford University; Prof. Kelsey of the University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Fetter of Cornell; The Senior class of Miss Mason's School, Tarrytown; Members of the Senior class of Vassar; Mr. Arthur Woods of Groton; Mrs. Rice of Boston; Miss Evelyn Stoddart, Chairman Juvenile Court Commission of Los Angeles; Mr. Charles Leonard, President State Board of Education of Montana; the Rev. E. A. Paddock, President Idaho Industrial Institute; Mr. H. B. Pries of Salt Lake City; Hon. Julian W. Mack, judge of the Children's Court of

Chicago ; Mr. George William Cook of the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia ; General Roeliff Brinkerhoff, ex-president National Conference of Charities ; Mr. A. R. Baldwin, Hull House, Chicago ; The Summer School in Philanthropy (45 persons) ; The Rev. Charles H. Ewer, Chaplain of public institutions of Rhode Island ; Mr. E. A. Meyer, Boston Truant School ; The Directors, Woman's Auxiliary Board and architects of the Albany Orphan Asylum ; Mrs. Gertrude W. Knight, matron Syracuse Orphan Asylum ; J. A. Blaff and T. H. Agnew, President and Superintendent of the Louisiana Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children ; Mrs. A. R. Ramsay of the Juvenile Court of Philadelphia ; the Rev. John Harvey Lee of Philadelphia ; Mrs. Martha P. Falconer, superintendent Philadelphia Girls' House of Refuge ; George Vaux, Jr. and George W. Booth, Directors, Philadelphia House of Refuge ; Mrs. E. H. Doak, matron Kentucky State School at Lexington ; W. A. Skinner and O. E. Darnall, president and superintendent, respectively, of the Federal Reform Schools, Washington, D. C. ; Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Wentworth, Maine Industrial School at Portland ; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Appleton of Bangor, Maine ; Dr. W. C. Van Neys, superintendent Indiana Village for Epileptics ; Mr. H. L. Crumley, managing director Decatur (Alabama) Orphan's Home ; Supt. A. E. Means, Atlanta Industrial School ; Charles Virder, State Inspector of Dependent Children of Illinois ; C. E. Dupree, director, and William Penn, superintendent, of the State School at Morganza, Pa ; and Mr. Henry Davis and Mr. C. E. Hart, director and superintendent, respectively, of the school for Chicago street boys.

SUPERVISION.

In addition to the careful, unofficial inspection of the school by trained persons, from all parts of the country, there were 98 visits made by Directors in the year 1906. This is exclusive of the attendance of Directors at thirty-three meetings of the Board and committees of the Board, held in New York City. Health and sanitary officers made four visits ; fire inspectors two visits ; expert accountants twelve visits ; and inspectors of the State Board of Charities were present on six days. The regular annual examination for the State Board was conducted by Mr. R. W. Wallace in August. Dr. D. C. Potter, head of the Bureau of Children's Institutions in the office of the Comptroller made an

independent inspection in August and the inspection and tests for the Board of Education were made in May by Dr. James Lee, a district superintendent of schools.

On May 25th and October 12th the semi-annual visits were made by the Directors and their friends. On the former occasion the party numbered 106. Mr. Tift presided in the auditorium and addresses were made by Dr. Charles P. Fagnani of Union Theological Seminary, Mr. George B. Robinson and Alexander Johnson, Esq., secretary of the National Conference of Charities and Correction. Ninety-five persons composed the autumn party. Rev. Samuel J. Barrows, president of the International Prison Association and Mr. Homer Folks, ex-Commissioner of Charities, were the speakers.

Reference was made in the report for the year 1905 to the increase in the interest shown by the parents and friends of the school. At the old Asylum on Washington Heights, there were months when only 36 per cent. of the children were visited; in 1906 the average number visited monthly was 187, or 58½ per cent. of the whole number.

CHANGES IN THE STAFF.

There were twenty changes in the corps of teachers and assistants in 1906, many of which were voluntary retirements. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Black, who had acceptably managed Cooper Cottage from the day it was opened, left in the summer and assumed charge of the Watertown Orphanage. Miss Mann became a teacher in the Temporary Home at White Plains and Miss West resigned as matron of Willetts Cottage, to become principal of KeeMar Seminary. Miss Helen M. Hall, after five years of intelligent and sympathetic service as Visitor, entered upon new duties in the city in the autumn. The retirement of John W. Stevens, as clerk, terminated an unusually long period of employment. The death of Miss Dowling has already been noted. It would seem appropriate in this report to note the death, on February 27th, 1906, of Dr. Samuel D. Brooks of Springfield, Mass. Dr. Brooks was elected superintendent and physician of the Asylum in 1858 and served in this dual capacity for fourteen years.

DESERTIONS.

At the beginning of the year, three boys were absent from the Children's Village without leave. During the year there



ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION AWARD

were 55 attempts to escape, largely by boys in the House of Reception. Fifty-one of these boys were recovered, as were the three who "took French leave" in 1905, so that four remained out at the close of the year. Many of those who ran away were recovered in a very few hours. In August, when the schools were not in session and all boys were at work seven hours a day, no attempt was made to escape between the 1st and the 31st. At noon on the 31st two home-sick boys ran from the House of Reception and were absent a few hours. This record is an improvement over that of the seven months of 1905, when five was the average monthly desertion. It was demonstrated in the last annual report that the escapes in 1905 were so few, when compared with those of the walled institution in the city, that the record exceeded expectations. No record of attempted escapes was kept at the Asylum on Washington Heights. Not until it had been an accomplished fact and twenty-four hours had elapsed in which for a boy to repent, was any entry made. Hence there is no known number with which the 55 attempts in 1906 may be compared. It is known, however, that after the Asylum had been in operation on Washington Heights three years, 12 per cent. of its wards were at large at the close of the year, whereas the percentage to-day is only one and one-third.

Many persons measure results in a reformatory institution by the percentage of desertions and the percentage of so-called "cures." The imperfect or unsuccessful efforts are supposed to be represented by the number of children who are re-committed. During the year 1906 twelve boys who had previously been wards of the Asylum were returned to it. Five of these were at the home on Washington Heights, but were discharged prior to the Asylum's removal; therefore, only seven boys who have been sent out from the Children's Village have been again deprived of their liberty. The total number discharged from the Children's Village has been 146; hence the failures, so far as such statistics would indicate, are less than five per cent. The results from this one view-point are far superior to those secured in the former home, where the annual average of re-commitments for the full period of fifty-two years was 13 per cent. In 1857 the number of children discharged was 685; the number of children re-committed was 124; the percentage 18; in the year 1901 the average of re-commitments was 18 plus.

PLACING-OUT.

A company of twelve children was sent to Chicago on March 19th, in charge of Mr. Guy Morgan. On June 11th, Stephen Geides, an orphan, went west without an escort. The



STEPHEN GEIDES

average age of the young emigrants was 12 years and 3 months; and the average stay in the Asylum had been 1 year, 11 months and 4 days. From Chicago they scattered to homes in Iowa and Illinois. Applications had been made for children earlier in the year and the homes of the applicants had been visited and approved. The results are told in detail in the report of Dr. Hastings H. Hart, who continues to administer, with fidelity and fervor, the splendid work of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.

The care with which this Society has chosen homes for the children and the wisdom with which a given child was placed in a given home, are reflected in the remarkably small number of replacements in 1906.

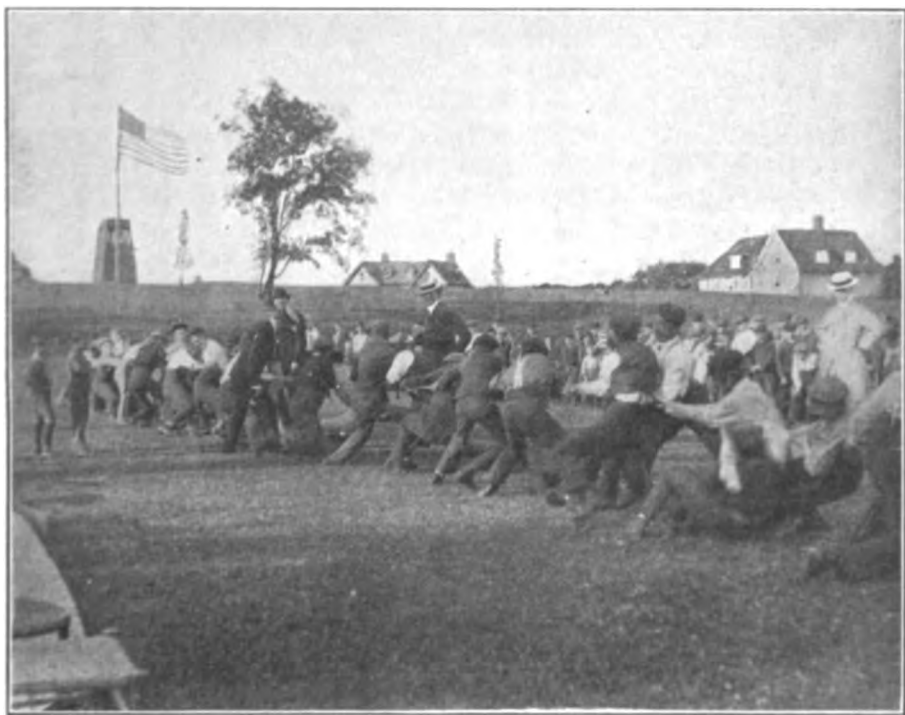
INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Two hundred and fifty-two boys are engaged in work in the various departments. Many of the industries are utilitarian and minimize the current expenditures of the school. Such departments are the general kitchen, bakery, steam laundry, engine room, store-room, electric light plant, tailor shop, printing office, plumbing shop and carpentry department. All these departments have produced much creditable work the past year. The band filled nine engagements, without compensation, and furnished music in the school on many occasions. The printing class has also done some work for charity, and at ten times during the summer large laundry baskets of dogwood, daisies, golden rod and autumn leaves were sent to distributing stations in lower New York for the children of the very poor. The yield of farm and garden products exceeded that of 1905. The total market value was \$3,152 and all fruits and vegetables were consumed at home.

There were 3,262 heads of cabbage, 1,400 dozen ears of sweet corn, 1,385 quarts of strawberries, 4,500 heads of celery, 800 bushels of potatoes and a proportionate yield of blackberries, raspberries, currants, lettuce, rhubarb, peas, beans, radishes, cucumbers, beets, onions, squash, tomatoes and carrots.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At frequent intervals a fire drill is conducted in Wetmore Hall. For the present the schools occupy only the first floor.



FOURTH OF JULY CONTESTS. TUG OF WAR

There are three exits, and all have double doors. The alarm is an electric gong. At one drill the pupils passed out, without confusion, in 54 seconds; the maximum time spent in dismissing was 62 seconds.

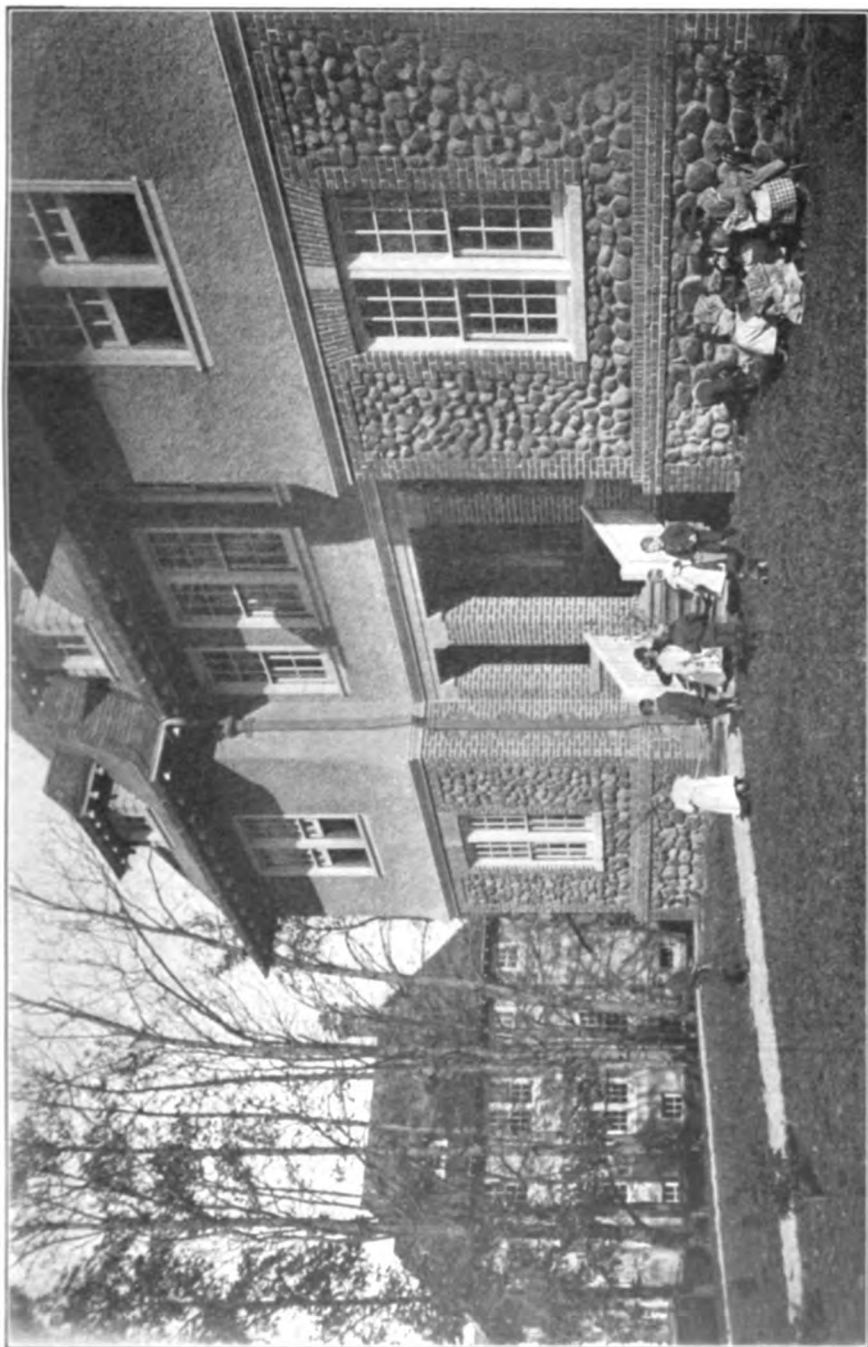
All the holidays were appropriately observed during the year. Mr. Gregory delivered an address on Lincoln's birthday, Mr.

Williams on Washington's birthday and Dr. Hasbrouck on Memorial Day. July 4th was one long round of athletic events, band concert, patriotic singing and fire-works. An entertainment was given during the holidays by home talent, under the direction of Miss Chase. The Wednesday night illustrated lectures, under the auspices of the Board of Education, have been continued. On May 25th a party of about 300 went to the city in a special train to attend the performance in Madison Square Garden by the Military Athletic League.

Discipline has been maintained without resort to corporal punishment. At times the temptation has been almost irresistible and parents of the offending boys have counseled that course. With one boy it required almost two months of incessant surveillance and anxiety, and an unlimited variety of experimental prescriptions, to cure a chronic case of misconduct. We failed in two cases, because of the restriction placed upon us, and transferred the boys to the House of Refuge on Randall's Island. Mild measures and moral suasion are not always effective with boys who will exert a demoralizing influence, if not curbed, or with those who are persistently incorrigible. Singularly, too, this observation does not apply to the boys who have committed, or have been committed for, the most serious offences. Some of the oldest and largest boys, who have come for the gravest offences, are the most pliable in the hands of sympathetic persons. Boys whose besetting sin is theft are not the most disobedient or difficult of control. They are more secretive, however, and must be observed over a longer period than those who are obstinate or nomadic.

COUNTING THE COST.

The detailed statement mailed to members of the Board of Directors, December 1st, covering the twelve months ending November 30th, 1906, makes an extended discussion of the financial problem unnecessary in this report. For the information of those who did not have access to the special report, the following statement is made: The total expenditure in current account for the twelvemonth was \$90,847.26. This was itemized under four schedules, as follows :



BUTTER COTTAGE.

<i>Schedule I</i> —Extraordinary items of equipment, incident to removal, which items should not reappear.....	\$6,509.47
<i>Schedule II</i> —Supervision of western wards.....	4,804.78
<i>Schedule III</i> —Fixed charges that are not variables..	10,608.50
<i>Schedule IV</i> —Items of expense that would rise with an increase in the population and recede with a decline in population	68,924.51

Total expenditure for general administration, maintenance of the Children's Village and support of the city office (Schedule III, plus Schedule IV), was \$79,633.01. The average population was 320; hence the per capita cost was \$247.60.

By a carefully prepared estimate it was shown that the population may be increased to 500 by the erection of nine cottages and that such expansion would reduce the per capita cost per annum to \$205.32.

The constant pleas to us to accept eligible children are becoming oppressive. More than two hundred children, who should be cared for in the Children's Village, have been turned away as the result of our limited accommodations. At one time during the year, the courts sent children when it was known that we hadn't room, and for more than three months a number of children were temporarily detained at the city office at 106 West 27th Street. The waiting list threatens to become an irresistible force. Many of the children for whom the Children's Village had not room are in the Catholic Protectors, an institution upon which a great burden of care already rested.

Acknowledgment is due the members of the staff for their faithfulness during the year 1906. The management enters the new year with cheerful confidence and stronger in spirit, as a result of the work of the past year, and asks a continuance of the Divine guidance and mercies.

CHARLES D. HILLES,

Superintendent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1906.

The Principal of Schools.

It has been the practice to incorporate in the Asylum's year book the annual report of the principal of the schools. Such report is omitted this year, in consequence of the vacancy in the principalship, caused by the illness of Miss Mary F. Dowling in November, and her death on December 21, 1906. As a substitute for the report, there is reproduced a letter written to Miss Dowling on November 16th, upon her voluntary retirement from the schools.

"DEAR MISS DOWLING:

"The Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum, in accepting your resignation as principal of schools, desire to express to you their sincere appreciation of your intelligent and conscientious service during a period of thirty years. The work of a teacher of such children as come to the Asylum, while attended with vexations and discouragements, is of the highest importance; and the success of the institution in forming and establishing the characters of the children depends most largely upon the teachers. You have shown that you clearly recognized the responsibilities of your position, and by the faithful performance of your tasks and duties have earned and richly deserve the respect and gratitude of the Directors, as well as the children who have had the advantage of your teaching.

"It must be gratifying to you to be conscious that your instruction and influence have contributed, in no small degree, to redeem the lives and reform the characters of many boys and girls. No pecuniary compensation can adequately repay you for so many years of unselfish service; but you may have genuine and enduring satisfaction in the reflection that you have given the best years of a useful life to work of such beneficence and sacredness.

"You have had your disappointments and despondencies, and no doubt have often regretted that the results of your labors have not been more apparent. But, the results have been and are none the less real and permanent in the reformed lives of boys and girls, of men and women, not a few.

"We trust that you may have unfailing comfort and consolation in your declining years, and we again assure you of our sincere regard for you personally and our gratitude for your devotion to the best interests of the institution during so long a service of years.

By the Board of Directors.

HENRY N. TIFFT, *Secretary.*"

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 16, 1906.

Report of the Physician.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW
YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor to submit the following report for the
year 1906:

CASES TREATED

Anemia	1	Malaria	5
Burns	2	Rheumatism	1
Chicken Pox	1	Scarlet Fever	1
Fractures, { Foot	1	Sprains	2
{ Elbow	1	Septicæmia	5
{ Ankle	1	Synovites	1
Epidural Abscess	1	Tonsillitis	1
Mastoid Abscess	1	Tubercular Meningitis	1
Measles	3	Total	29

I have to report three deaths for the year: one of tubercular meningitis; one of enlarged thymus gland, very unusual, abnormal development; and a case of general septicæmia, following a very extensive burn.

The health of the Village has been remarkably good, although we have had a case of scarlet fever at one time; another of chicken pox, and again two different periods of measles, yet thanks to the skill and industry of the nurse we have avoided any epidemic.

Thanks are due to the Superintendent and Officers for their cordial assistance in all matters, and to Miss Ferguson, the nurse, for her carefulness and vigilance.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT DENNISTON, M. D.

Report of the Dentist.

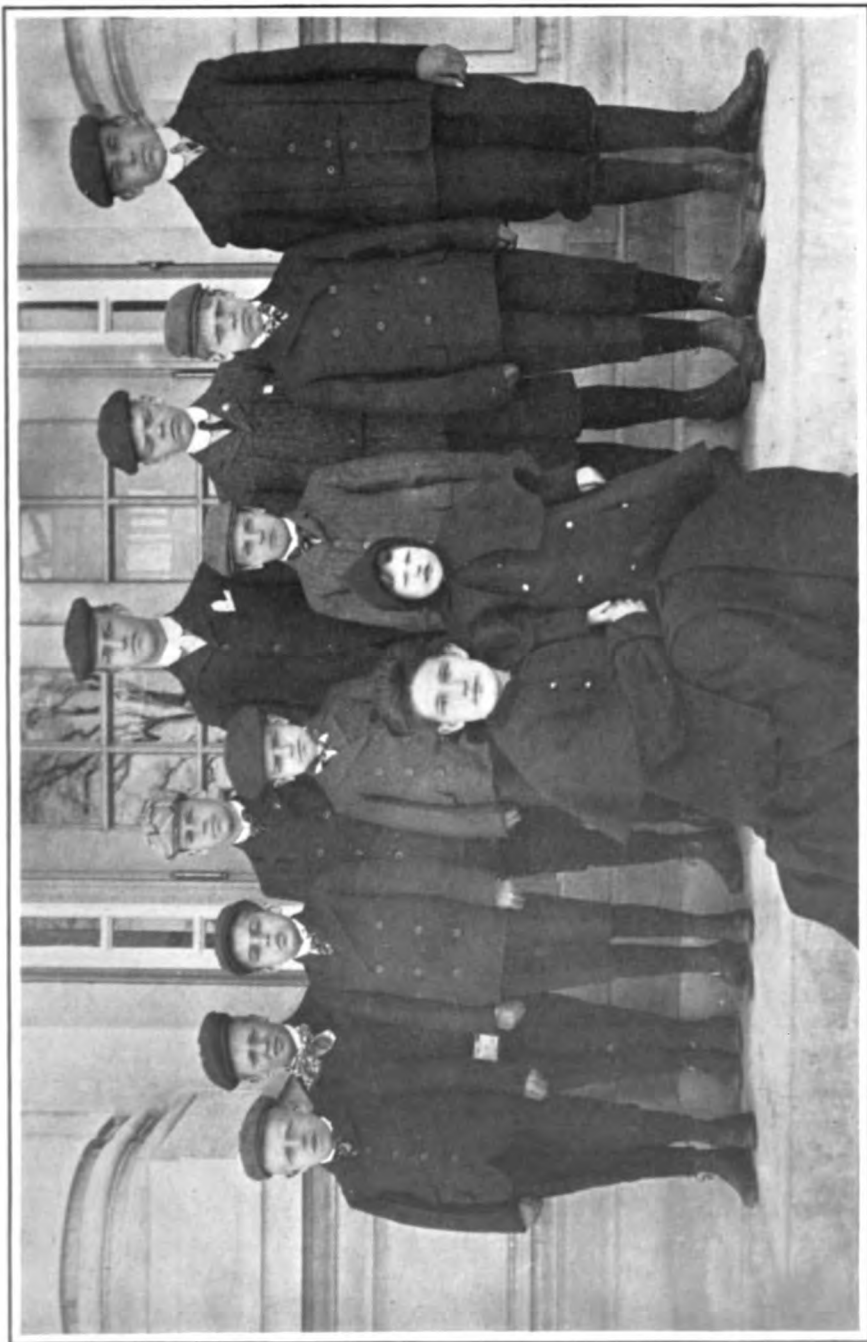
TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK
JUVENILE ASYLUM.

I herewith submit a brief report of the dental work from
December 31st, 1905, to December 31st, 1906 :

Silver fillings	227
Cement fillings	29
Teeth extracted	226
Cases of treatment	9

Respectfully submitted,

J. PARLEY COLE, D. D. S.



WEST COMPANY, MARCH 1911.

Report of the Western Agency.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN :

I respectfully submit the report of the Western Agency for the year, 1906.

The Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society has now had the Western Agency of the New York Juvenile Asylum for a little more than three years. We are gratified to know that the work appears to have been done to your satisfaction.

After three year's experience we are led to congratulate the New York Juvenile Asylum upon the care with which children have been selected for western homes, and upon the excellent record which these children have made.

We have had under our charge, during the past three years, five hundred and ten wards of the New York Juvenile Asylum. Of these, one hundred and fifty-two have passed the age of eighteen years; six have been legally adopted; and thirty-nine have been dropped from the rolls for other reasons, leaving three hundred and thirteen children still under our guardianship. Of these children, one hundred and forty-six are in Illinois, one hundred and thirty-four in Iowa, and the remaining thirty-three children are scattered through the states of Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota, Arizona, Oklahoma, Texas and Washington. Children become scattered through the different states on account of the removal of their foster parents.

During the past year we have made two hundred and ninety-two visits to your wards. A detailed report of each visit has been filed in your office.

During the past year we have made ninety-eight replacements, as against one hundred and five replacements for the previous year.

The expense of the Western Agency has been much less for the past year than for the preceding year, partly because we have handled few new children, partly because of the diminishing number of children under our guardianship, and partly because of the fact that most of the children are well settled in their homes.

The following is a statistical statement of the year's work.

Number of wards in family homes, October 15, 1903, 370

Children were sent west from New York, as follows :

In 1904.....	58
In 1905.....	69
In 1906.....	13
Total.....	<u>140</u>

Making the total number in 33 months..... 510

Of these 510, there have been dropped from the roll, as follows :

	In 1904	In 1905	In 1906	Total
Past 18 years of age.....	38	57	57	152
Returned to New York.....	6	10	12	28
Ran away (whereabouts unknown) ..	..	2	4	6
Sent to State Reformatory.....	..	1	..	1
Died.....	2	2	..	4
Adopted.....	..	..	6	6
Total.....	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>197</u>

Leaving still under guardianship in family homes 313

These children are distributed as follows :

Illinois.....	146
Iowa.....	134
Missouri.....	19
Wisconsin.....	3
Minnesota.....	3
Arizona.....	1
Nebraska.....	2
Oklahoma.....	1
Texas.....	1
South Dakota.....	2
Washington.....	1
Total.....	<u>313</u>

During the year January 1, 1906, to December 15, 1906, our visitors made 292 visits to wards of the New York Juvenile Asylum, with the following results :

Good reports.....	227
Fair reports.....	52
Bad reports.....	13
Whole number of visits made.....	<u>292</u>

The placing out work of the past year has been as follows :

Placed in families for the first time (including one from 1905 list).....	14
Replaced in new homes.....	73
Replaced a second time.....	19
Replaced a third time.....	4
Replaced a fourth time.....	1
Replaced a fifth time.....	1
Whole number of placements and replacements.....	<u>112</u>

The work of visitation, placement and replacement has been in the hands of our visitor, Mrs. Jennie M. Barnard. Mrs. Barnard's cheerfulness, and her strong interest in the children, have contributed much to her usefulness.

We have been much encouraged by the happy outcome of some discouraging cases. A boy called at our office a few days ago who had seemed to be hopelessly incorrigible. He was lazy, inefficient, self-willed, and changed from place to place. He now holds a good situation in the city of Chicago, and seems to have settled down to steady, manly living.

The correspondence with the children, which has been placed in your hands, reveals many cases of excellent progress. Another boy wrote a few days ago that he owned a horse and buggy, had fifty-three dollars in cash, and was about to make a brief visit to his friends in New York. He expressed the most earnest gratitude for what had been done for him by the New York Juvenile Asylum. Out of three hundred and ninety-two children cared for in 1906, I can recall only three cases of incorrigibility.

Twelve of your wards have returned to New York, but in most cases without any evidence of wrong doing. It is quite natural for a boy of sixteen or seventeen, who has accumulated some savings, to want to go back to the scene of his boyhood, and there is always a portion of these children who have the city fever in their veins.

Some good people, who are not familiar with this work, feel that children ought not to be taken beyond the boundaries of the state in which they were born, but our experience proves that many children ought, for their own good, to be removed to a distance from their early environment, in order to escape the influence of vicious relatives, or to get beyond the odium which has arisen because of the conduct of their parents.

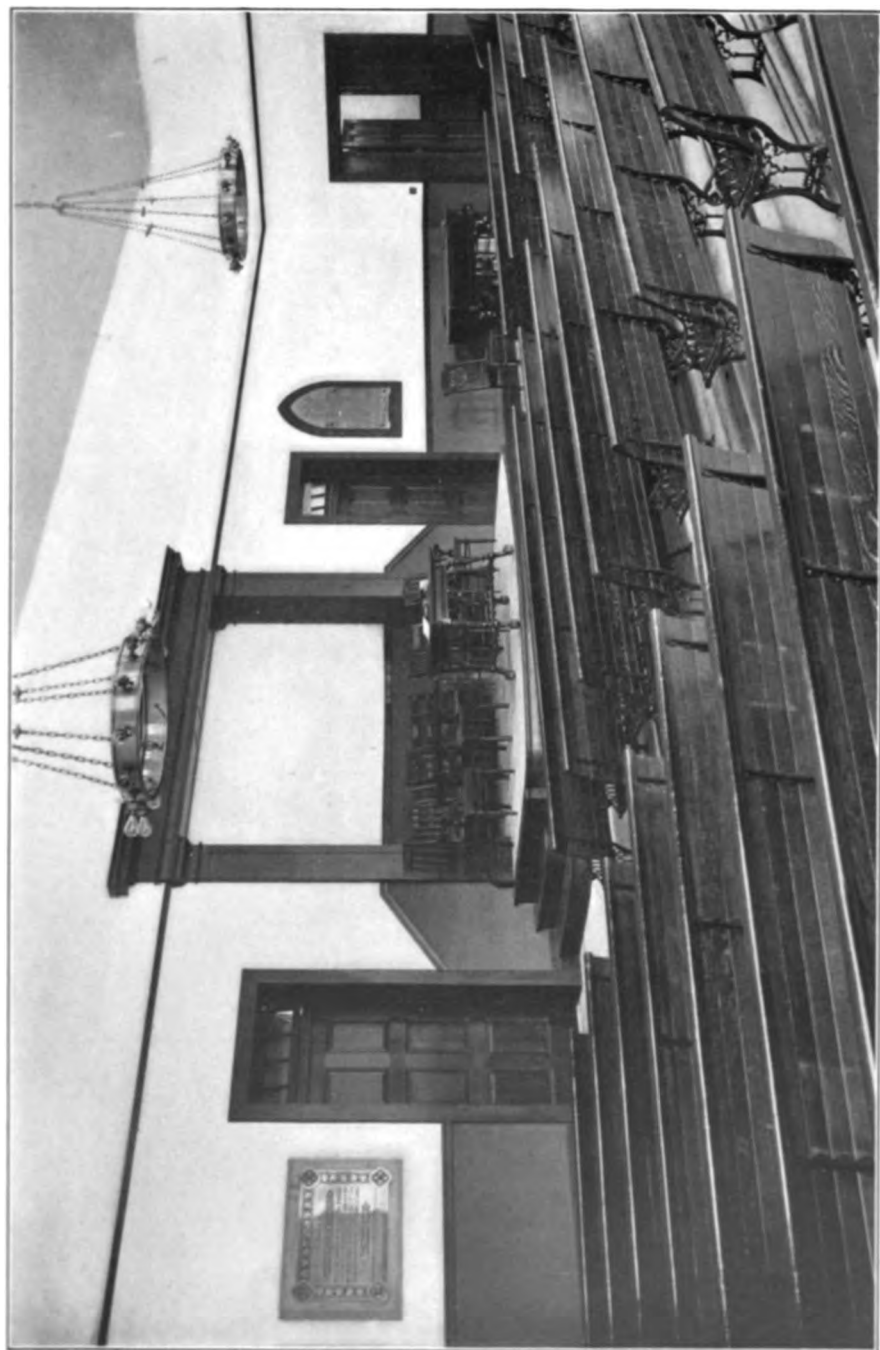
We count it an honor to be associated with the work of your beneficent institution, and we shall endeavor so long as our stewardship continues, to exercise the trust in the same spirit of conscientious fidelity which we believe actuates you.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HASTINGS H. HART,
Superintendent.

ABSTRACT OF THE TABLES IN THE APPENDIX.

YEAR.	Total number commit'd	Number of recom- mitments	Total number disch'g'd	Number of escape.	Number of deaths.	Total No d'ring the year.	No. at the end of the year.
1853.....	623	8	421	33	1	623	202
1854.....	1050	85	954	137	3	1252	298
1855.....	727	101	935	72	10	1025	90
1856.....	502	114	851	104	5	992	141
1857.....	741	124	685	128	2	882	197
1858.....	781	104	727	121	7	978	251
1859.....	863	136	613	19	6	1114	501
1860.....	863	59	816	35	5	1364	548
1861.....	800	47	847	15	4	1348	501
1862.....	957	109	1008	5	5	1458	450
1863.....	1160	234	1105	12	3	1610	505
1864.....	888	139	905	11	..	1398	488
1865.....	812	98	795	6	..	1300	505
1866.....	853	119	847	3	1	1358	511
1867.....	922	152	854	5	1	1433	579
1868.....	854	136	838	1	4	1433	595
1869.....	826	152	866	3	2	1421	555
1870.....	714	143	717	6	4	1269	552
1871.....	572	112	517	3	3	1124	607
1872.....	546	91	536	..	1	1153	617
1873.....	581	53	585	1	2	1198	613
1874.....	687	93	656	1	2	1300	644
1875.....	632	76	648	1	2	1276	628
1876.....	802	95	652	3	2	1430	778
1877.....	588	59	576	1	2	1366	790
1878.....	588	67	596	1	3	1378	782
1879.....	499	59	562	..	3	1340	775
1880.....	577	72	636	1	3	1352	716
1881.....	670	68	503	1	..	1386	883
1882.....	672	54	685	4	..	1555	870
1883.....	711	57	654	..	4	1581	923
1884.....	653	65	703	..	..	1576	873
1885.....	640	70	611	2	6	1513	894
1886.....	649	78	655	1	3	1543	888
1887.....	698	65	598	4	7	1586	988
1888.....	687	59	668	1	2	1675	1007
1889.....	638	61	702	1	3	1645	943
1891.....	646	72	635	1	1	1589	954
1890.....	614	70	567	2	5	1568	1001
1892.....	624	71	593	2	3	1625	1030
1893.....	569	58	548	7	1	1599	1051
1894.....	599	56	617	7	4	1650	1033
1895.....	541	47	633	9	6	1574	941
1896.....	692	46	680	2	4	1633	953
1897.....	916	67	821	1	1	1869	1048
1898.....	983	81	959	3	3	2031	1066
1899.....	905	112	1096	3	4	1971	875
1900.....	1073	124	1160	10	3	1948	788
1901.....	1020	167	920	6	2	1808	880
1902.....	861	134	927	5	2	1741	814
1903.....	644	79	584	14	1	1458	874
1904.....	758	56	642	8	1	1646	989
1905.....	265	27	902	3	1	1262	360
1906.....	163	12	193	4	3	523	323



THE AUDITORIUM.

TABLE 1—COMMITMENTS.

THESE EMBRACE ALL ADMISSIONS INTO THE INSTITUTION, WHETHER UNDER COMMITMENTS FROM THE MAGISTRATES, SURRENDERS BY PARENTS OR OTHERWISE.

RECAPITULATION.

First commitments.....	34640
Second ".....	4206
Third ".....	510
Fourth ".....	
Total.....	39358

YEAR.	NEW COMMITMENTS.					SECOND COMMITMENTS.					THIRD AND FOURTH COMMITMENTS.					Grand Totals
	White		Colored		Totals	White		Colored		Totals	White		Colored		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
1853.....	593	12	10	..	615	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	623
1854.....	774	156	30	5	965	83	1	..	..	84	1	..	..	..	1049
1855.....	473	128	19	6	626	81	13	1	..	95	6	..	..	..	727
1856.....	695	154	20	9	778	99	12	..	..	111	3	..	..	..	902
1857.....	494	102	20	1	617	102	18	3	1	124	..	..	..	..	741
1858.....	501	154	19	3	677	85	17	2	..	104	..	..	..	..	781
1859.....	535	163	23	6	727	117	13	6	..	136	..	..	..	..	863
1860.....	626	144	24	10	804	40	6	2	4	52	7	..	..	..	863
1861.....	583	132	29	9	753	29	10	3	1	43	4	..	..	..	800
1862.....	676	141	28	3	848	79	12	5	1	97	11	1	..	..	925
1863.....	746	149	19	12	926	161	22	5	..	188	42	4	..	..	1160
1864.....	600	134	9	6	749	107	11	4	1	123	16	..	..	..	868
1865.....	567	121	18	8	714	82	6	2	2	92	6	..	..	..	812
1866.....	589	126	14	5	734	94	9	1	1	105	12	2	..	..	853
1867.....	627	129	9	5	770	120	15	2	..	137	14	1	..	..	922
1868.....	556	135	17	10	718	110	13	3	..	126	9	1	..	..	854
1869.....	540	111	14	9	674	113	15	2	1	131	20	1	..	..	826
1870.....	439	108	17	7	571	101	15	7	1	124	17	1	1	..	714	
1871.....	379	62	12	7	460	70	15	2	1	88	23	1	..	..	546
1872.....	375	61	11	8	455	66	7	1	1	75	15	1	..	..	572
1873.....	408	77	12	7	504	56	6	3	2	67	9	1	..	..	591
1874.....	468	111	11	4	594	63	8	2	1	74	17	1	..	1	687	
1875.....	456	91	6	2	555	55	8	3	..	66	11	..	..	..	612
1876.....	562	129	14	2	707	71	14	2	1	88	7	..	..	..	802
1877.....	435	73	13	5	529	45	9	..	..	54	5	..	..	..	608
1878.....	402	105	13	1	521	52	4	1	..	57	10	..	..	..	608
1879.....	390	90	14	5	499	48	4	3	..	55	4	..	..	..	558
1880.....	391	94	15	5	505	58	4	..	..	62	10	..	..	..	577
1881.....	458	115	22	7	602	50	6	3	..	59	9	..	..	..	670
1882.....	464	123	23	8	618	45	8	1	..	54	..	..	..	..	672
1883.....	487	135	24	8	654	43	5	5	..	53	4	..	..	..	711
1884.....	436	117	28	7	588	51	11	1	1	64	..	1	..	..	653
1885.....	429	100	30	11	570	53	6	3	..	62	7	1	..	..	640
1886.....	400	105	43	23	571	51	15	6	2	74	4	..	..	..	649
1887.....	441	119	44	29	633	47	7	8	1	63	2	..	..	..	684
1888.....	448	126	38	16	628	40	7	5	4	56	3	..	..	..	687
1889.....	405	103	51	18	577	47	2	9	1	59	1	..	1	..	618	
1890.....	427	90	34	23	574	51	1	6	5	63	8	1	..	..	649
1891.....	389	110	24	21	544	43	7	8	5	63	7	..	..	..	614
1892.....	410	93	37	13	553	49	6	8	..	63	6	..	1	1	624	
1893.....	389	85	26	11	511	41	7	4	2	54	3	1	..	..	595
1894.....	403	98	30	12	543	39	6	4	..	49	3	..	3	1	592	
1895.....	365	90	29	10	494	31	6	5	..	42	2	3	..	..	541
1896.....	466	127	34	19	646	36	4	1	1	42	4	..	..	..	622
1897.....	600	197	40	12	849	46	5	6	..	57	9	..	1	..	916	
1898.....	701	157	34	10	902	64	5	4	1	74	6	1	..	..	983
1899.....	621	112	44	16	793	77	8	9	2	96	13	..	2	1	925	
1900.....	782	94	57	16	949	86	7	8	3	104	19	..	1	..	1107	
1901.....	683	123	62	15	883	120	8	6	2	136	29	..	2	..	1102	
1902.....	504	90	29	14	727	92	6	8	1	107	24	..	2	1	901	
1903.....	423	94	35	10	565	53	2	8	6	69	8	..	1	1	644	
1904.....	507	144	31	20	702	29	3	8	3	43	12	..	..	..	758
1905.....	222	14	2	..	235	21	..	1	2	24	2	..	..	1	265
1906.....	141	10	..	..	151	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	163
Total..	26854	5663	1314	509	34340	3512	435	200	61	4208	464	23	15	8	510	39358

Males, 32359; females, 6999 — Total 39358.

TABLE 2—MANNER OF COMMITMENT.

YEARS.	CLASS 1.—COMMITTED BY A MAGISTRATE.				CLASS 2.—COMMITTED BY MAGISTRATE AT THE REQUEST OF PARENTS OR FRIENDS				CLASS 3.—COMMITTED BY A MAGISTRATE AT THEIR OWN REQUEST.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853.....	435	9	9	.....	65	1	.....	.....	28	1	.....	.....
1854.....	667	107	21	2	101	29	4	2	19	3	5	.....
1855.....	386	92	10	2	89	27	6	3	34	8	2	.....
1856.....	409	86	12	5	130	33	4	2	54	12	3	.....
1857.....	364	59	15	1	104	29	5	1	48	11	3	.....
1858.....	508	140	20	2	60	21	.....	1	11	9	1	.....
1859.....	394	114	13	2	184	32	9	3	36	13	3	.....
1860.....	420	104	11	3	180	33	11	9	32	5	.....	1
1861.....	270	68	7	2	268	48	16	9	11	3	1	.....
1862.....	275	63	13	1	403	67	18	2	31	7	1	.....
1863.....	313	40	7	.....	490	95	6	10	21	10	8	.....
1864.....	162	25	2	.....	279	44	5	2	2	1	1	.....
1865.....	173	25	6	3	269	36	8	3	3	2	.....	.....
1866.....	208	22	6	4	282	49	6	1	8	2	.....	.....
1867.....	141	19	.....	.....	414	62	6	5	4	1	.....	.....
1868.....	90	12	3	1	257	50	3	3	9	.....	.....	.....
1869.....	39	4	2	.....	286	35	3	3	16	1	1	.....
1870.....	15	4	1	.....	187	32	7	2	9	2	.....	.....
1871.....	18	5	2	.....	161	19	4	2	12	2	.....	.....
1872.....	36	4	1	.....	177	23	7	7	3	2	1	.....
1873.....	51	12	1	.....	163	31	6	5	4	.....	.....	.....
1874.....	54	16	1	.....	192	44	6	2	9	.....	.....	.....
1875.....	37	4	2	1	168	29	2	.....	6	1	.....	.....
1876.....	57	22	1	.....	145	41	4	1	4	2	.....	.....
1877.....	60	15	3	.....	109	15	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
1878.....	51	11	4	1	105	29	3	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
1879.....	39	6	5	.....	61	15	3	1	4	1	.....	.....
1880.....	43	10	4	.....	69	15	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
1881.....	67	15	7	1	58	14	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1882.....	51	18	2	1	56	22	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883.....	58	19	3	2	65	24	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1884.....	56	33	4	4	113	38	3	3	4	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	77	34	4	1	90	17	11	4	5	.....	.....	.....
1886.....	84	41	7	12	130	35	23	4	4	.....	.....	.....
1887.....	69	36	7	12	103	40	13	8	2	.....	.....	.....
1888.....	102	39	6	4	143	58	14	9	1	.....	.....	.....
1889.....	89	29	8	4	144	35	21	9	1	.....	.....	.....
1890.....	75	15	10	4	123	29	9	13	1	.....	1	.....
1891.....	62	12	6	2	130	24	11	10	1	1	.....	.....
1892.....	101	11	8	2	146	43	20	6	1	.....	.....	.....
1893.....	60	6	5	3	131	20	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....
1894.....	74	18	8	.....	166	31	13	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895.....	90	21	5	1	140	29	15	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896.....	131	8	6	.....	96	16	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....
1897.....	234	3	8	1	80	18	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898.....	377	12	15	2	120	37	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899.....	446	16	27	2	86	19	16	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900.....	633	28	32	4	106	26	17	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901.....	510	49	38	3	163	44	13	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902.....	442	49	20	6	181	40	13	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903.....	272	49	22	8	152	34	13	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904.....	309	111	20	10	158	34	13	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905.....	145	14	2	1	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1906.....	86	8	.....	.....	59	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	10415	1702	462	120	8422	1712	440	207	461	100	31	1

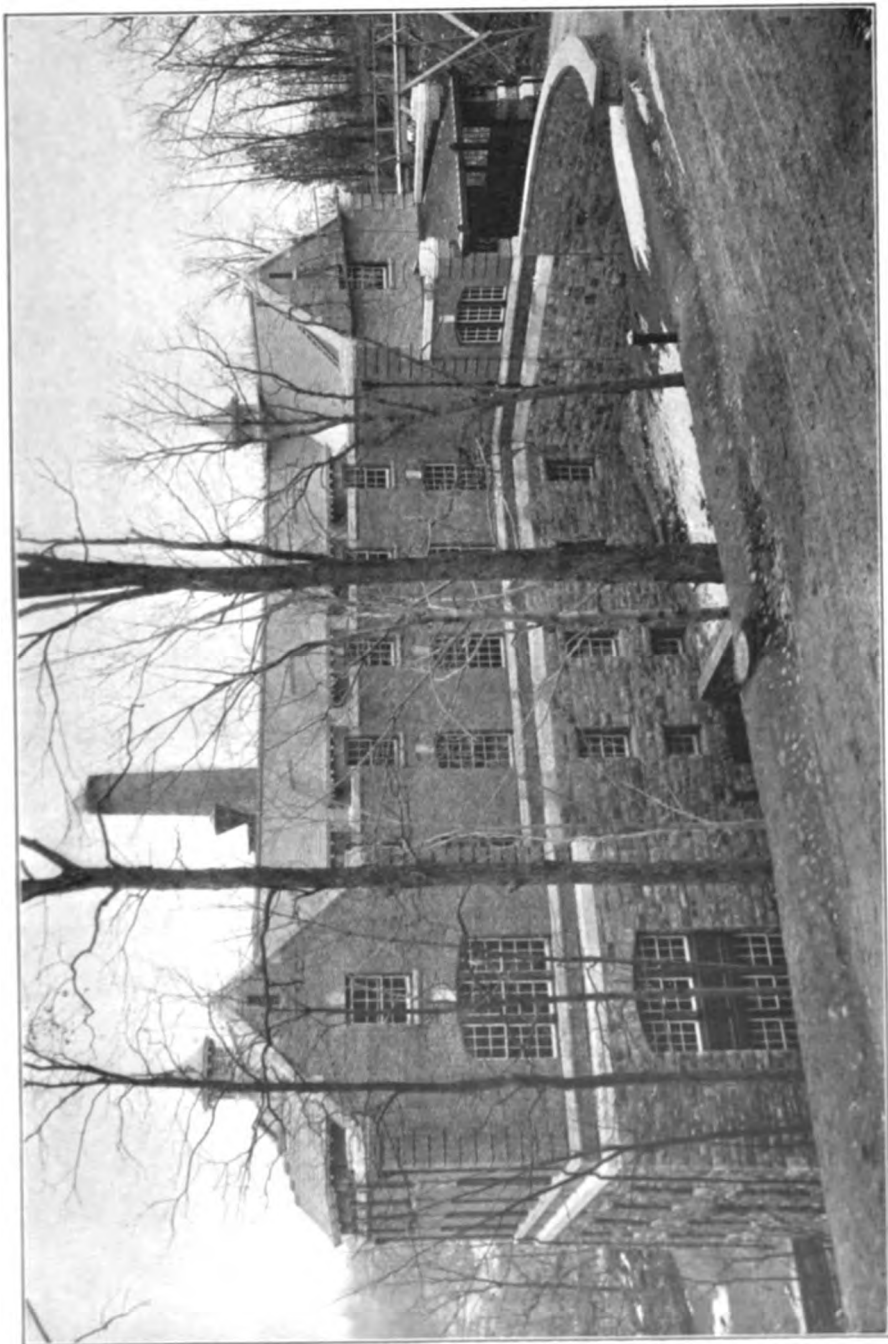
TABLE 2—MANNER OF COMMITMENT—Concluded.

YEARS.	CLASS 4.—SURRENDERED TO COMMITTEE BY PARENTS OR FRIENDS.				CLASS 5.—SURRENDERED THEMSELVES FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS.				CLASS 6.—RECEIVED THEMSELVES FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS.				Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853.....	67		1		6	1							623
1854.....	60	15		1	6	2			5	1			1,052
1855.....	43	12	1	1	1	1			7	1	1		747
1856.....	88	26	1	2	22	8			4	1			902
1857.....	80	21											741
1858.....	7									1			781
1859.....	38	17	1	1			3						863
1860.....	39	8	2	2	2						1		863
1861.....	66	20	4	1	3					1			860
1862.....	53	10		1	3	3	1		1	4			957
1863.....	123	30	3	2					2				1,160
1864.....	284	64	5	6	1	2			3				888
1865.....	203	64	6	4	3				4				812
1866.....	190	63	3	1	4	1			3				863
1867.....	193	61	4		3	1			6	1	1		922
1868.....	315	87	14	6					4				864
1869.....	329	84	9	7					3	3	1		826
1870.....	343	86	18	4	1				2			1	714
1871.....	275	48	7	6		2			7	2			675
1872.....	235	39	2	2					3	1			646
1873.....	254	42	6	3					2	1			681
1874.....	288	62	4	3					5	1			687
1875.....	265	64	3	1					17	2			632
1876.....	422	74	9	2			1		11	6			802
1877.....	313	61	6	2					1	3			688
1878.....	299	65	6						5	1			688
1879.....	333	66	8	3	2				7	5			685
1880.....	340	69	9	5					3	4			677
1881.....	380	88	15	6	2				8	4			670
1882.....	362	84	16	5	1				9	7	1		672
1883.....	400	95	18	6					9	2			711
1884.....	362	65	22	1	1				11	3			683
1885.....	368	66	18	6					9	6			640
1886.....	227	42	19	9	1				9	2			640
1887.....	307	48	30	10					9	2	2		626
1888.....	240	34	21	7					5	2	2		687
1889.....	216	39	28	5					3	2	4		638
1890.....	288	48	19	11							1	1	646
1891.....	249	80	14	14									614
1892.....	214	45	16	5					1		2		624
1893.....	239	67	15	9					2			1	689
1894.....	293	55	16	7					2			1	669
1895.....	198	49	14	4									641
1896.....	276	103	24	17	1				2	4			662
1897.....	311	181	29	9									916
1898.....	270	113	15	5					4	1	1	1	923
1899.....	199	82	10	13					3	3	2		905
1900.....	129	47	15	9					19			1	1073
1901.....	166	36	17	6					23	2	2		1020
1902.....	36	7	5	2					49		3	1	861
1903.....	26	12	5	3	1				34	1	6	2	644
1904.....	7	2			2				72		4	3	768
1905.....	6		1	2					9				205
1906.....	4								5				193
Total.....	11090	2887	536	237	60	21	4	1	404	81	16	12	17,688

First Class, 12,789; Second Class, 10,781; Third Class, 631; Fourth Class, 14,907;
Fifth Class, 92; Sixth Class, 536. Total, 39,856.

TABLE 3—AGES WHEN COMMITTED.

YEAR.	EIGHT YEARS AND UNDER.				NINE YEARS.				TEN YEARS.				ELEVEN YEARS.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853.....	64		1		51	4	1		96	3	2		110	3	1	
1854.....	97	39	6	1	77	19	2		149	21	7	2	123	20	2	
1855.....	72	29	2	1	53	19	1		103	24	3		86	19	4	1
1856.....	74	33	3		49	16			78	17	1	1	104	20	3	3
1857.....	23	13			46	12	1		62	12	1	1	70	15	7	
1858.....	37	18			38	15	1		42	9	3		66	20	1	
1859.....	82	46	3	1	53	28	3	1	88	16	4		80	17	2	
1860.....	85	42	3	3	57	19	2	1	93	19	4	2	95	18	2	2
1861.....	111	33	6	4	75	19	1	3	79	17	3	1	89	12	3	2
1862.....	106	50	5		90	28	1		147	21	4		104	15	4	1
1863.....	150	36	4	2	86	11	3		170	20	1	4	140	19	4	1
1864.....	129	43	1		86	11	3		96	15			117	15	1	
1865.....	104	29	2	1	78	14	2		107	17	1	2	83	14	4	2
1866.....	117	41	1		65	21		1	83	17	3		103	16	2	1
1867.....	118	46	1		88	7	2		100	15	3		107	13	2	
1868.....	134	46	1		79	12	4	2	84	15	1		83	19	6	2
1869.....	132	39	4	1	76	13	1		87	16	2	2	92	11	2	
1870.....	190	29	6	1	63	19	3		86	17	1	1	74	15	4	
1871.....	75	15	1		61	6	1		80	12	1	1	79	12	5	1
1872.....	60	23	2		61	8	1	2	62	4	4		65	8	1	2
1873.....	80	25	2		48	7	1		81	10	1	4	58	8		
1874.....	87	35			67	12	2		74	21	2	1	68	13	2	1
1875.....	90	36	1		65	13	1		69	11	1	1	10	10		
1876.....	117	51	2		84	22	2		104	12	2		104	16	4	1
1877.....	67	19	3		61	9	1		73	11	1	1	83	14	1	2
1878.....	68	26	1		52	19	1		59	21			77	14	1	
1879.....	74	37	4		56	10	4		73	19	2		71	12		1
1880.....	80	30	1		53	12	5	1	73	12	5	2	77	17	1	2
1881.....	86	41	3	1	75	17	4	1	74	15	4	1	82	10	5	
1882.....	109	35			64	23	3	1	85	19	2	2	73	13	6	
1883.....	113	45	6	2	73	22	2		88	20	4		78	17	4	3
1884.....	94	38	7	2	64	26	5		91	9	6	1	76	17	4	
1885.....	105	27	7	2	64	19	3		73	10	6	1	64	14	4	3
1886.....	72	34	5	4	68	14	10	1	67	21	3	4	59	13	6	5
1887.....	98	29	9	5	76	19	5	3	75	22	10	3	62	16	6	6
1888.....	86	33	5	2	62	15	6	1	65	12	7	3	69	19	4	3
1889.....	75	25	8	5	56	12	7	2	72	16	8	1	50	8	7	4
1890.....	96	19	6		48	15	5	3	58	12	10	1	84	11	5	2
1891.....	53	28	4	1	49	17		6	57	10	6		57	15	6	4
1892.....	67	25	1	3	46	9	5		58	8	6		69	14	4	3
1893.....	75	28	5	5	47	14	2		52	11		1	64	8	6	
1894.....	62	30	3	2	47	11	6	1	68	16	6		55	10	6	5
1895.....	71	38	5	1	46	12	5	3	52	10	6	1	51	10	7	2
1896.....	84	44	9	8	53	25	3	1	64	18	5	2	64	15	4	2
1897.....	132	90	0	2	60	35	6	4	59	33	2	2	81	16	8	1
1898.....	126	83	17	3	62	19	3	1	89	21	6	2	82	14	4	1
1899.....	76	54	4	4	57	20	1	3	74	12	2	2	75	11	5	2
1900.....	90	39	3	8	53	10	3	3	98	8	7	2	96	10	8	
1901.....	86	60		1	47	10	3		59	10	8	1	102	12	6	2
1902.....	98	46	0	2	38	8	5	1	66	9	1	2	84	7	5	1
1903.....	66	40	7	2	20	8	1	1	35	5	4		59	11	3	2
1904.....	82	53	3	2	29	10	2		43	12			72	17	7	1
1905.....	28	13			15				18				22			
1906.....	20	6			10	1			19				18	1		
Total.....	4692	1912	190	82	3129	803	153	49	4175	760	181	60	4222	714	201	77



POWER HOUSE AND KITCHEN, THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE.

TABLE 3—AGES WHEN COMMITTED—Concluded.

YEARS.	TWELVE YEARS.				THIRTEEN YEARS.				FOURTEEN YEARS AND OVER.				Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853.....	110		2		104	1	2		66		1		623
1854.....	189	25	4	1	120	21	7	1	103	12	2		1,050
1855.....	91	23	5	1	88	16	2	1	67	11	3	2	727
1856.....	126	28	8	1	120	24	2	2	108	27	3	2	902
1857.....	79	9	3	1	112	13	2		204	46	9		741
1858.....	58	12	4		103	19	6		242	78	6	3	781
1859.....	95	23	3		128	18	6	3	126	28	8	1	863
1860.....	109	17	6	3	103	15	4	2	131	20	5	1	863
1861.....	93	16	3	2	80	17	3	3	96	21	7	2	800
1862.....	130	18	8	1	94	14	4	2	110	17	7		957
1863.....	150	20	6		147	26	3	1	96	26	5	2	1106
1864.....	100	18	4	1	118	18	1	2	71	15	4	3	888
1865.....	117	20	5	1	90	8	3	3	86	15	3	1	812
1866.....	109	13	6	1	105	11	1	1	116	18	2		853
1867.....	139	17	1	3	101	18	1	2	108	29	2		922
1868.....	99	19	1	1	97	22	4		99	19	3	4	851
1869.....	97	14	3	3	85	10	4	1	100	24		3	826
1870.....	66		2	1	78	16		3	90	20	6	13	714
1871.....	62	10	3	1	59	5	1	2	54	17	4	4	572
1872.....	84	8	1	2	65	10	1	7	55	6	2	1	546
1873.....	70	7	2		72	12	5	1	71	14	1	4	481
1874.....	80	20	1	1	80	7			81	23	3	4	687
1875.....	83	8	1	1	73	10	3	1	78	8	1		612
1876.....	88	18	2		77	13	2	3	62	15		1	802
1877.....	91	11	3	2	80	10	3		64	7		1	698
1878.....	85	12	5		77	12	4		47	6	1		698
1879.....	72	7			67	8	5	2	29	3	1	1	594
1880.....	69	6	3		67	13			26	7			577
1881.....	87	19	2	3	64	14	3		46	5	4	1	670
1882.....	77	20	3	2	66	16	3	1	14	6	1	1	672
1883.....	82	17	7	2	69	14	5	1	11	5	1		711
1884.....	72	17	4	4	67	16	2		23	6	1	1	653
1885.....	69	12	4	2	70	12	6	3	44	13	1		640
1886.....	82	10	11	2	56	14	10	5	52	11	5	3	749
1887.....	65	14	8	3	68	13	8	5	46	11	6	5	768
1888.....	72	16	7	1	70	21	7	5	67	17	7	5	687
1889.....	75	18	9	1	56	12	8	2	69	14	14	4	618
1890.....	66	7	4	10	62	9	7	2	72	19	3	10	646
1891.....	73	10	4	3	60	16	7	7	90	21	5	5	614
1892.....	77	7	7	4	54	12	11	2	94	24	12	2	624
1893.....	73	10	5	2	63	10	4	4	69	12	8	1	569
1894.....	75	14	2		76	9	6	2	62	14	8	3	599
1895.....	71	10	4	1	50	8	2		57	11	5	2	541
1896.....	68	9	5	3	64	9	6	2	109	11	1	2	692
1897.....	100	16	6	1	79	7	6	2	144	5	9		916
1898.....	130	10		1	108	8	7	1	174	8	11	2	981
1899.....	112	9	4	1	103	2	22	4	218	12	16	3	905
1900.....	144	6	14	2	120	8	9	1	286	20	22	3	1073
1901.....	132	10	10	3	102	12	14	3	274	17	20	7	1020
1902.....	107	5	2	1	101	5	9	4	218	16	18	5	861
1903.....	75	5	11	1	73	9	11	3	166	18	10	8	644
1904.....	66	12	5	4	75	8	7	3	181	35	15	14	758
1905.....	32	1			33		1		97		2	3	208
1906.....	11				22				54	1			176
Total.....	4834	683	233	85	4421	651	260	108	5994	872	307	143	6955

8 years and under, 6876; 9 years, 4134; 10 years, 5176; 11 years, 5214; 12 years, 5815; 13 years, 5417; 14 years and over, 6690. Total, 39,655.

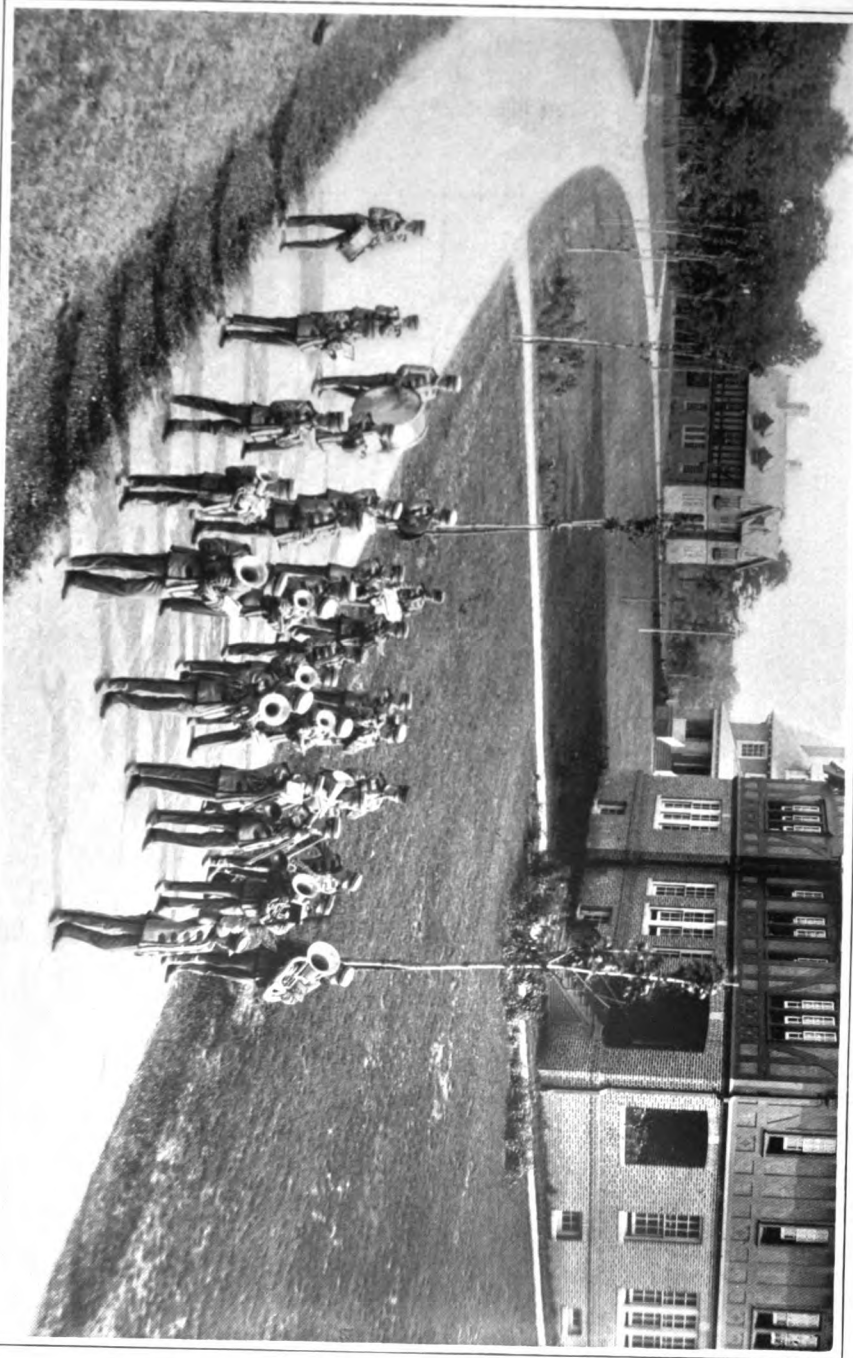
TABLE 3—AGES WHEN COMMITTED—Concluded.

YEARS.	TWELVE YEARS.				THIRTEEN YEARS.				FOURTEEN YEARS AND OVER.				Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853.....	110		2		104	1	2		66		1		623
1854.....	189	25	4	1	120	21	7	1	103	12	2		1,090
1855.....	91	23	5	1	88	16	2	1	67	11	3	2	727
1856.....	126	28	8	1	120	24	2	2	108	27	3	2	902
1857.....	79	9	3	1	112	13	2		204	46	9		741
1858.....	58	12	4		103	19	6		247	78	6	3	781
1859.....	95	23	3		128	18	6	3	126	28	8	1	863
1860.....	109	17	6	3	103	15	4	2	131	20	5	1	863
1861.....	93	16	3	2	86	17	3	3	96	21	7	2	800
1862.....	130	18	8	1	94	14	4	2	110	17	7		957
1863.....	150	20	6		147	26	3	1	96	26	5	2	1106
1864.....	100	18	4	1	118	18	1	2	83	15	4	3	1084
1865.....	117	20	5	1	90	8	3	3	86	15	3	1	812
1866.....	109	13	6	1	105	11	1	1	116	18	2		853
1867.....	139	17	1	3	101	18	1	2	108	29	2		922
1868.....	99	19	1	1	97	22	4		99	19	3	4	851
1869.....	97	14	3	3	85	10	4	1	100	24	3		826
1870.....	66		2	1	78	16			90	20	6	13	714
1871.....	62	10	3	1	59	5	1	2	54	17	4	4	572
1872.....	84	8	1	2	65	10	1	7	55	6	2	1	546
1873.....	70	7	2		72	12	5	1	71	14	1	4	481
1874.....	80	20	1	1	80	7			83	23	3	4	697
1875.....	83	8	1	1	73	10	3	1	78	8			632
1876.....	88	18	2		77	13	2	3	62	15		1	802
1877.....	91	11	3	2	80	10	3		34	7		1	498
1878.....	85	12	5		77	12	4		47	6			498
1879.....	72	7			67	8	5	2	29	1	1	1	558
1880.....	69	6	3		67	13			29	7			477
1881.....	87	19	2	3	64	14	3		46	5	4	1	670
1882.....	77	20	3	2	66	16	3	1	34	6	1	1	672
1883.....	82	17	7	2	69	14	5	1	31	5	1		711
1884.....	72	17	4	4	57	16	2		21	6	1	1	653
1885.....	69	12	4	2	70	17	6	3	44	13	1		640
1886.....	82	10	11	2	56	14	10	5	52	14	5	3	649
1887.....	65	14	8	3	68	13	8	5	46	11	6	5	668
1888.....	72	16	7	1	70	21	7	5	67	17	7	5	687
1889.....	75	18	9	1	56	12	8	2	69	14	14	4	618
1890.....	66	7	4	10	62	9	7	2	72	19	3	10	646
1891.....	73	10	4	3	60	16	7	7	90	21	5		614
1892.....	77	7	7	4	54	12	11	2	64	24	12	2	634
1893.....	73	10	5	2	63	10	4	4	69	12	8	1	599
1894.....	75	14	2		76	9	6	2	62	14	8	3	599
1895.....	71	10	4	1	50	8	2		57	11	5	2	541
1896.....	68	9	5	3	64	9	6	2	109	11	3	2	692
1897.....	100	16	6	1	79	7	6	2	144	5	9		916
1898.....	130	10		1	108	8	7	1	174	8	11	2	941
1899.....	112	9	4	1	103	2	22	4	218	12	16	3	964
1900.....	144	6	14	2	130	8	9	1	296	20	22	3	1073
1901.....	112	10	10	3	102	12	14	3	274	17	20	7	1020
1902.....	107	5	2	1	101	5	9	4	218	16	18	5	861
1903.....	75	5	11	1	73	9	11	3	150	18	10	8	644
1904.....	66	12	5	4	78	8	7	3	181	35	15	14	758
1905.....	32	1			33		1		97		4	3	208
1906.....	11				22				54				173
Total.....	4814	683	233	85	4421	751	200	105	5104	872	307	143	6285

8 years and under, 6876; 9 years, 4134; 10 years, 5176; 11 years, 5214; 12 years, 5830; 13 years, 5437; 14 years and over, 6690. Total, 39,688.

TABLE 5—EDUCATION PREVIOUS TO COMMITMENT.

YEAR.	No. 1—COULD READ, WRITE AND CIPHER.				No. 2—COULD READ AND WRITE.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853.....	16	2	.....	.....	65	2	.....	.....
1854.....	10	3	.....	.....	147	25	3	1
1855.....	59	17	2	.....	36	12	1	.....
1856.....	160	20	.....	.....	53	9	2	1
1857.....	167	22	3	.....	21	10	1	.....
1858.....	166	46	5	2	25	9	3	.....
1859.....	186	31	4	1	44	14	5	.....
1860.....	110	14	2	2	81	14	2	1
1861.....	72	6	1	.....	66	18	5	.....
1862.....	176	10	3	1	55	10	1	.....
1863.....	350	45	8	5	29	8	1	1
1864.....	242	30	1	3	41	9	2	.....
1865.....	251	45	3	3	40	7	3	2
1866.....	280	34	4	2	52	13	3	1
1867.....	298	48	2	2	25	2	.....	1
1868.....	258	64	9	7	21	3	.....	.....
1869.....	298	38	6	5	62	9	1	.....
1870.....	204	35	11	3	48	7	1	.....
1871.....	191	29	8	2	48	7	.....	3
1872.....	249	19	3	3	49	6	3	1
1873.....	241	31	5	3	46	13	1	2
1874.....	251	36	7	3	86	18	1	.....
1875.....	253	31	3	1	87	14	1	1
1876.....	328	46	7	4	106	25	1	.....
1877.....	245	36	4	1	75	14	.....	2
1878.....	275	51	9	.....	63	14	.....	1
1879.....	263	31	4	4	53	14	1	.....
1880.....	241	45	6	3	49	7	1	.....
1881.....	310	46	14	3	43	13	1	1
1882.....	261	59	13	6	54	10	1	1
1883.....	267	54	12	3	56	15	5	2
1884.....	260	55	11	4	37	9	1	.....
1885.....	288	53	21	7	22	12	2	1
1886.....	282	61	29	17	26	4	3	1
1887.....	285	66	33	17	25	1	5	1
1888.....	308	77	28	15	17	4	4	.....
1889.....	314	63	38	13	12	3	5	2
1890.....	333	57	32	26	4	2	.....	.....
1891.....	315	57	23	21	1	3	.....	1
1892.....	329	54	40	11	2	.....	.....	.....
1893.....	286	48	24	8	6	.....	.....	.....
1894.....	333	57	25	10	3	2	.....	.....
1895.....	296	48	20	5	14	7	3	1
1896.....	339	58	19	11	27	7	3	.....
1897.....	406	59	32	8	60	16	5	.....
1898.....	553	48	25	6	47	16	5	1
1899.....	554	41	47	12	33	10	5	3
1900.....	749	52	54	9	36	10	5	0
1901.....	690	69	67	16	16	1	1	.....
1902.....	588	51	37	14	17	2	1	.....
1903.....	493	52	39	14	12	.....	2	2
1904.....	449	92	35	22	10	2	.....	.....
1905.....	211	.....	3	3	4	.....	.....	.....
1906.....	117	2	.....	.....	13	1	.....	.....
Totals.....	15366	2242	841	341	2170	463	100	35



THE BAND ON PARADE.

TABLE 5—EDUCATION PREVIOUS TO COMMITMENT—Concluded.

YEAR.	No. 3—COULD READ ONLY.				No. 4—COULD NOT READ.				Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853	176	2	4	.....	345	5	6	.....	623
1854	220	42	9	2	481	87	18	2	1050
1855	150	38	6	2	315	75	10	4	727
1856	130	45	6	2	364	92	12	6	902
1857	120	32	2	1	288	56	17	1	741
1858	113	25	1	.....	283	91	11	1	741
1859	118	27	3	1	304	104	17	4	863
1860	148	26	3	2	334	96	19	9	893
1861	173	37	6	2	302	81	21	8	800
1862	268	39	7	3	267	95	22	.....	957
1863	286	53	8	3	284	69	7	3	1160
1864	211	47	4	1	240	51	4	2	808
1865	156	35	6	2	209	39	8	3	812
1866	147	45	5	1	216	45	3	2	853
1867	218	41	5	1	220	54	4	1	922
1868	201	31	5	3	195	51	6	.....	854
1869	178	34	5	3	135	46	4	2	826
1870	149	33	7	1	187	48	7	3	714
1871	152	26	4	3	85	13	1	.....	572
1872	105	21	3	3	53	23	4	1	546
1873	93	13	7	2	97	26	1	.....	581
1874	126	30	2	.....	90	34	2	1	687
1875	108	27	2	.....	75	28	1	.....	612
1876	102	38	5	.....	105	33	2	.....	802
1877	92	15	2	.....	79	18	4	1	688
1878	74	16	1	1	61	20	2	.....	658
1879	62	18	4	.....	65	35	4	.....	658
1880	83	17	6	1	86	29	2	1	572
1881	63	21	4	1	102	41	5	2	670
1882	67	10	4	.....	127	52	6	1	672
1883	92	28	6	1	119	41	6	2	711
1884	62	18	5	1	128	47	12	3	653
1885	65	12	3	1	114	30	7	2	640
1886	42	10	9	4	105	45	8	1	649
1887	38	6	8	3	142	49	10	9	628
1888	40	11	7	3	120	41	4	2	687
1889	27	9	7	1	100	30	11	1	636
1890	26	5	2	1	123	28	6	1	644
1891	21	2	2	.....	102	58	7	4	614
1892	27	6	4	.....	107	39	2	1	629
1893	28	1	3	.....	113	44	3	5	629
1894	13	9	2	.....	96	36	10	1	601
1895	8	3	3	2	80	41	8	2	542
1896	17	8	2	1	123	58	11	8	626
1897	16	11	1	1	173	116	9	3	913
1898	14	7	.....	1	157	92	8	1	688
1899	7	4	.....	.....	117	68	3	4	605
1900	8	4	1	1	94	38	6	9	673
1901	9	5	2	.....	87	50	.....	1	640
1902	16	3	1	.....	88	49	1	2	601
1903	11	3	4	.....	88	41	2	1	644
1904	19	3	.....	.....	70	80	4	2	628
1905	5	1	.....	.....	28	13	.....	.....	28
1906	2	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	173
Total	4902	1053	208	62	8433	2907	370	133	12,768

No. (1), 18702; No. (2), 2768; No. (3), 6225; No. (4), 11878—Total, 30585.

TABLE 6—WHETHER PARENTS ARE LIVING.

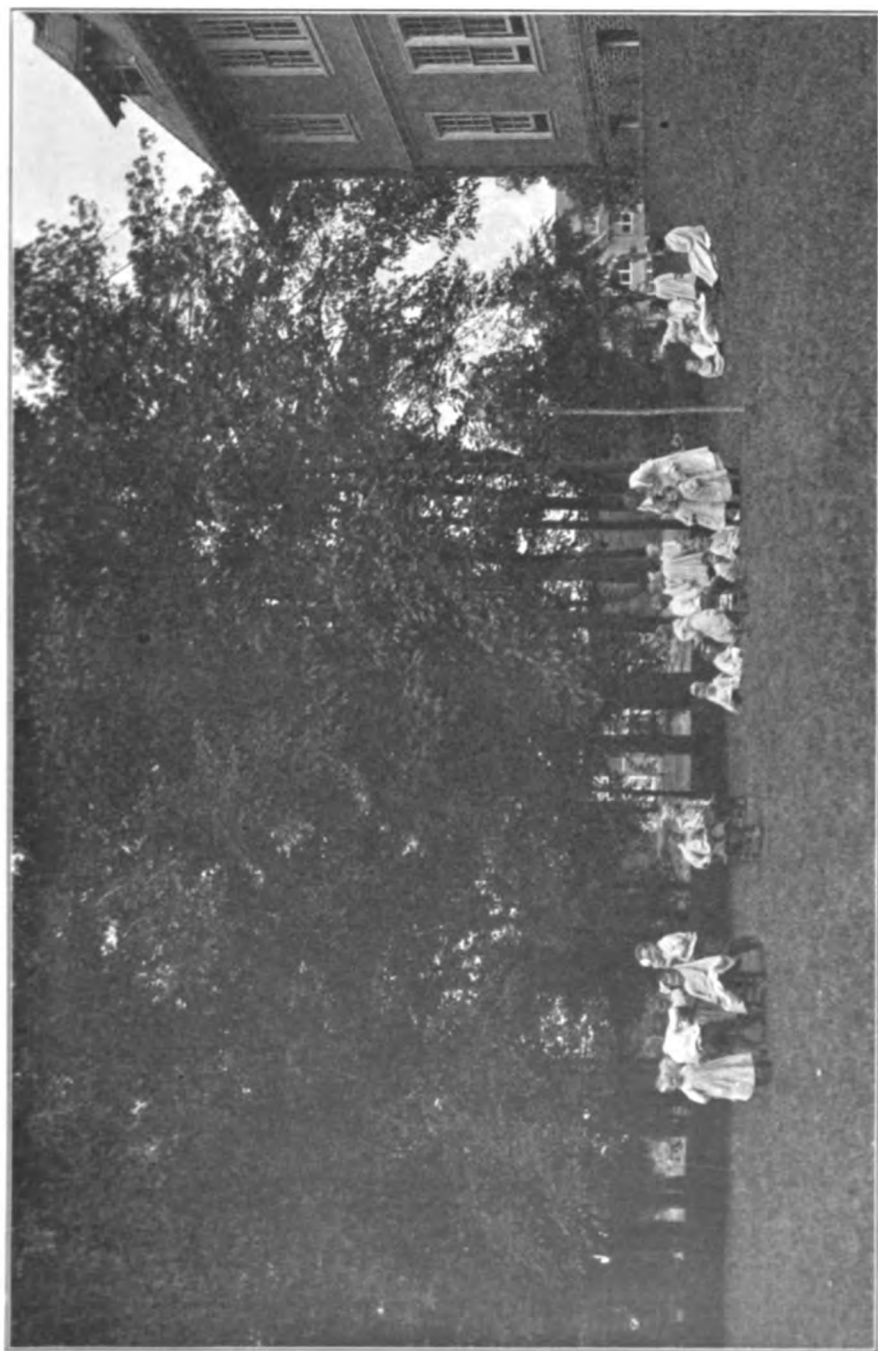
YEAR.	Both Parents Living.	Father only Living.	Mother only Living.	Both Parents Dead.	Unknown.	TOTALS.
1853.....	230	122	164	106	1	623
1854.....	323	210	238	185	94	1,050
1855.....	275	114	195	129	14	727
1856.....	374	124	241	152	11	902
1857.....	316	114	185	117	9	741
1858.....	342	114	213	103	9	781
1859.....	396	112	251	84	20	863
1860.....	373	125	256	90	19	863
1861.....	387	106	228	70	9	800
1862.....	449	141	264	66	7	957
1863.....	557	180	331	88	4	1,160
1864.....	424	121	272	66	5	888
1865.....	367	124	228	91	2	812
1866.....	378	118	231	123	3	853
1867.....	400	151	294	77	..	922
1868.....	368	151	256	79	..	854
1869.....	381	144	227	74	..	826
1870.....	320	136	205	51	2	714
1871.....	253	95	169	45	10	572
1872.....	246	94	161	36	9	546
1873.....	232	101	205	41	2	581
1874.....	271	129	233	44	10	687
1875.....	240	133	205	39	15	632
1876.....	310	178	252	47	15	802
1877.....	202	121	213	33	19	588
1878.....	220	117	198	36	17	588
1879.....	189	135	186	38	10	558
1880.....	218	125	193	33	8	577
1881.....	280	144	202	31	13	670
1882.....	256	150	210	41	15	672
1883.....	310	150	215	25	11	711
1884.....	282	139	194	25	13	653
1885.....	240	153	198	40	9	640
1886.....	273	131	193	34	18	649
1887.....	297	166	176	51	8	698
1888.....	286	149	193	46	13	687
1889.....	282	116	174	54	12	638
1890.....	330	108	149	54	5	646
1891.....	313	117	147	30	7	614
1892.....	285	121	168	39	11	624
1893.....	269	114	157	25	4	569
1894.....	291	118	151	30	9	599
1895.....	246	115	151	28	1	541
1896.....	371	118	160	39	4	692
1897.....	541	128	202	44	1	916
1898.....	686	95	164	33	5	983
1899.....	591	100	171	36	7	905
1900.....	742	114	180	31	6	1073
1901.....	648	122	211	24	15	1020
1902.....	547	100	151	34	29	861
1903.....	379	108	114	24	28	644
1904.....	422	122	138	39	37	758
1905.....	150	44	49	11	5	265
1906.....	68	48	39	7	1	163
Totals...	18428	6725	10551	3048	611	39358

TABLE 7.—HABITS OF PARENTS.

YEAR.	Both Whose Parents were Temperate.	One or both whose parents were intem- perate.	Unknown.	Totals.
1853.....	236	331	56	623
1854.....	407	446	197	1,050
1855.....	397	295	35	727
1856.....	472	396	34	902
1857.....	396	324	21	741
1858.....	440	307	34	781
1859.....	470	356	37	863
1860.....	545	277	41	863
1861.....	563	232	5	800
1862.....	703	254	..	957
1863.....	913	231	16	1,160
1864.....	722	152	14	888
1865.....	673	78	61	812
1866.....	667	124	62	853
1867.....	800	122	..	922
1868.....	739	97	18	854
1869.....	647	161	18	826
1870.....	588	110	16	714
1871.....	475	79	18	572
1872.....	476	66	4	546
1873.....	505	70	6	581
1874.....	600	83	4	687
1875.....	574	55	3	632
1876.....	684	108	10	802
1877.....	545	35	8	588
1878.....	537	46	5	588
1879.....	510	35	13	558
1880.....	522	47	8	577
1881.....	609	47	14	670
1882.....	590	73	9	672
1883.....	625	70	16	711
1884.....	557	83	13	653
1885.....	573	58	9	640
1886.....	563	78	8	649
1887.....	617	72	9	698
1888.....	610	67	10	687
1889.....	563	39	6	634
1890.....	611	32	3	646
1891.....	592	21	1	614
1892.....	593	27	4	624
1893.....	546	20	3	569
1894.....	558	37	4	599
1895.....	405	45	1	541
1896.....	660	26	6	692
1897.....	877	37	2	916
1898.....	928	49	6	983
1899.....	963	35	7	995
1900.....	1025	37	11	1073
1901.....	947	55	18	1020
1902.....	787	33	41	861
1903.....	573	41	30	644
1904.....	668	44	46	758
1905.....	244	18	13	275
1906.....	147	13	3	163
Totals.....	32,447	6,074	1,037	39,558

TABLE 8.—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN—UNITED STATES.

YEARS.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Massachusetts.	Connecticut.	Maine.	New Hamp.	Vermont.	Rhode Island.	Virginia.	Maryland.	Delaware.	D. of C.	No. Carolina.	So. Carolina.	Georgia.	Louisiana.	Missouri.	Illinois.	Ohio.	Michigan.	Iowa.	Wisconsin.	California.	Florida.	Minnesota.	Totals.	
1853...	281	13	11	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	326		
1854...	505	20	16	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	567		
1855...	360	6	9	13	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	462		
1856...	505	22	10	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	568		
1857...	393	11	4	8	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	439		
1858...	422	8	16	11	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	478		
1859...	537	10	12	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	589		
1860...	554	19	13	8	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	599		
1861...	543	19	13	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	602		
1862...	694	21	17	22	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	783		
1863...	897	28	14	11	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	883		
1864...	714	30	11	11	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	794		
1865...	620	33	16	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	709		
1866...	656	28	15	11	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	749		
1867...	743	15	20	15	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	820		
1868...	686	31	16	15	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	779		
1869...	628	25	18	12	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	724		
1870...	553	22	9	12	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	627		
1871...	433	25	6	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	485		
1872...	492	21	8	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	456		
1873...	445	15	11	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	499		
1874...	526	15	8	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	578		
1875...	476	11	8	4	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	536		
1876...	623	18	5	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	572		
1877...	460	21	13	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	523		
1878...	476	13	4	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	516		
1879...	448	24	11	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	509		
1880...	483	12	7	12	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	534		
1881...	529	16	7	4	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	583		
1882...	482	25	12	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	557		
1883...	507	25	14	5	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	591		
1884...	471	16	10	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	524		
1885...	440	18	10	2	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	500		
1886...	459	22	12	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	520		
1887...	455	16	13	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	521		
1888...	436	20	11	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	488		
1889...	396	13	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	452		
1890...	363	10	11	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	416		
1891...	341	18	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	391		
1892...	358	13	8	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	417		
1893...	321	13	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	368		
1894...	334	12	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	376		
1895...	314	3	5	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	343		
1896...	368	10	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	410		
1897...	438	13	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	503		
1898...	593	11	10	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	556		
1899...	466	9	9	6	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	542		
1900...	610	14	15	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	709		
1901...	666	17	15	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	751		
1902...	525	19	12	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	604		
1903...	417	16	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	481		
1904...	497	22	15	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	573		
1905...	211	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	229		
1906...	144	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	155		
Totals.	26132	910	539	345	282	27	13	25	54	291	87	11	64	55	66	51	58	41	99	78	36	18	26	55	11	22	1	29397



THE BARKS OF COLLINS' COTTAGE.

[illegible]

TABLE 9.

DISCHARGES INCLUDING INDENTURES, ESCAPES AND DEATHS.

YEARS.	Restored by Magistrates to Parents, Guardians or Friends.					Expiration of Sentence.					Restored by the Committee to Parents, Guardians or Friends.					Returned by the Committee to Magistrates: also those transferred by Magistrates and the Committee to other Institutions.				
	White.		Colored		Total	White.		Colored		Total	White.		Colored		Total	White.		Colored		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853	251	2			253						19				19	15				15
1854	436	55	6		497						44	18			62	40	4			44
1855	336	50	4		390						76	26			103	32	3			35
1856	335	65	1	1	402						95	34	2	1	132	11	3		1	15
1857	255	52	1		308						99	21			120	5	1			6
1858	210	69	3	1	283						139	35			174	14	1			15
1859	268	59	10	1	338						47	7	1	1	56	11	3			14
1860	241	50	2	2	295						170	50	4	3	227	21	10	1	2	34
1861	271	29	3	2	305						174	42	8	3	227	10	7	4		21
1862	386	54	2		442						213	41	7	1	262	42	12	12	5	71
1863	425	46	2		473						364	69	6	2	441	12	10	5	3	30
1864	158	12			170						434	81	11	2	528	5	3			8
1865	73	10			83						404	75	3	2	484	11	2			13
1866	90	7			97						450	53	4	2	509	9	3	2	1	15
1867	130	18			148						411	67	11	2	491	15	9			24
1868	104	11			115						438	94	10	10	552	9		1		10
1869	100	11		1	112						465	85	10	8	568	11	1			12
1870	50	3	2		55						415	92	7	4	518	9		1	1	11
1871	35	6	1		42						307	62	6	2	377	3	3	1		7
1872	45	5	1		51						305	52	12	6	376	3		2	1	6
1873	45	8			53						352	45	13	2	412	2	2			4
1874	48	8	1	1	58						336	78	8	8	430	6	2			8
1875	18	2			20						385	70	5	4	464	5	1	1		7
1876	18	13	1		32						362	78	13	2	455	4	2			6
1877	21	3			24						391	60	4	1	456	4	1	1		6
1878	17	1	1	1	20						343	69	10		422	4				4
1879	21	1		1	23						312	77	9	1	399	5	1	1		7
1880	15	1	2		18						372	65	12	3	452	4		1		5
1881	7		1		8						302	66	8	1	377					
1882	7	2	1		10						363	84	21	5	473	8	2			10
1883	9	1			10						337	84	16	10	447	5				5
1884	15	3			18						373	98	17	3	491	3			1	4
1885	11				11						332	83	25	7	447	4		1		5
1886	19	3	2		24						361	79	26	9	475	7	1			8
1887	8	5	1		14						323	66	25	7	421	2				2
1888	12	4	1		17						326	66	45	12	449	3				3
1889	24	6	1		31						332	69	47	15	463	2				2
1890	15			2	17						350	87	36	17	490	7		1		9
1891	11			1	12						302	67	25	13	407	7	1	2	2	12
1892	15		3		18						317	74	44	14	446	8		2		10
1893	7				7						289	71	27	13	400	8	1	2		11
1894	11	2	1		14						366	71	24	11	472	4		3	1	8
1895	39	2	2	1	44						342	84	25	10	461	4	3	1	2	10
1896	24		1	1	26						433	73	27	10	543	2	1			3
1897	38	2	2		42	162		4		166	363	88	37	8	496	4	5	1		10
1898	54		3		57	263		9		272	345	130	23	9	507	1	2			3
1899	81				81	324	1	26		351	317	143	38	11	509	2	4		1	7
1900	229	1	9		239	347	1	15		363	296	120	22	10	448	7	1			8
1901	117	3	3	1	124	294	2	20		316	242	85	19	10	356	1	1	3	2	7
1902	66	3	3		72	271		15	1	287	315	82	26	9	432	10	4			16
1903	11		1		12	66		7		103	261	62	36	10	369	23	16			40
1904	38	19	1		58	81	3	3		87	281	33	34	15	363	18	13	5		36
1905	96	15	4		115	44	1	3		48	355	90	42	11	498	63	39	18	8	128
1906	7				7	9				9	133	2			135	16	4			20
	5373	722	83	17	6195	1891	8	102	1	2002	16279	3603	889	320	21091	541	183	72	35	841

TABLE 9—(Concluded).

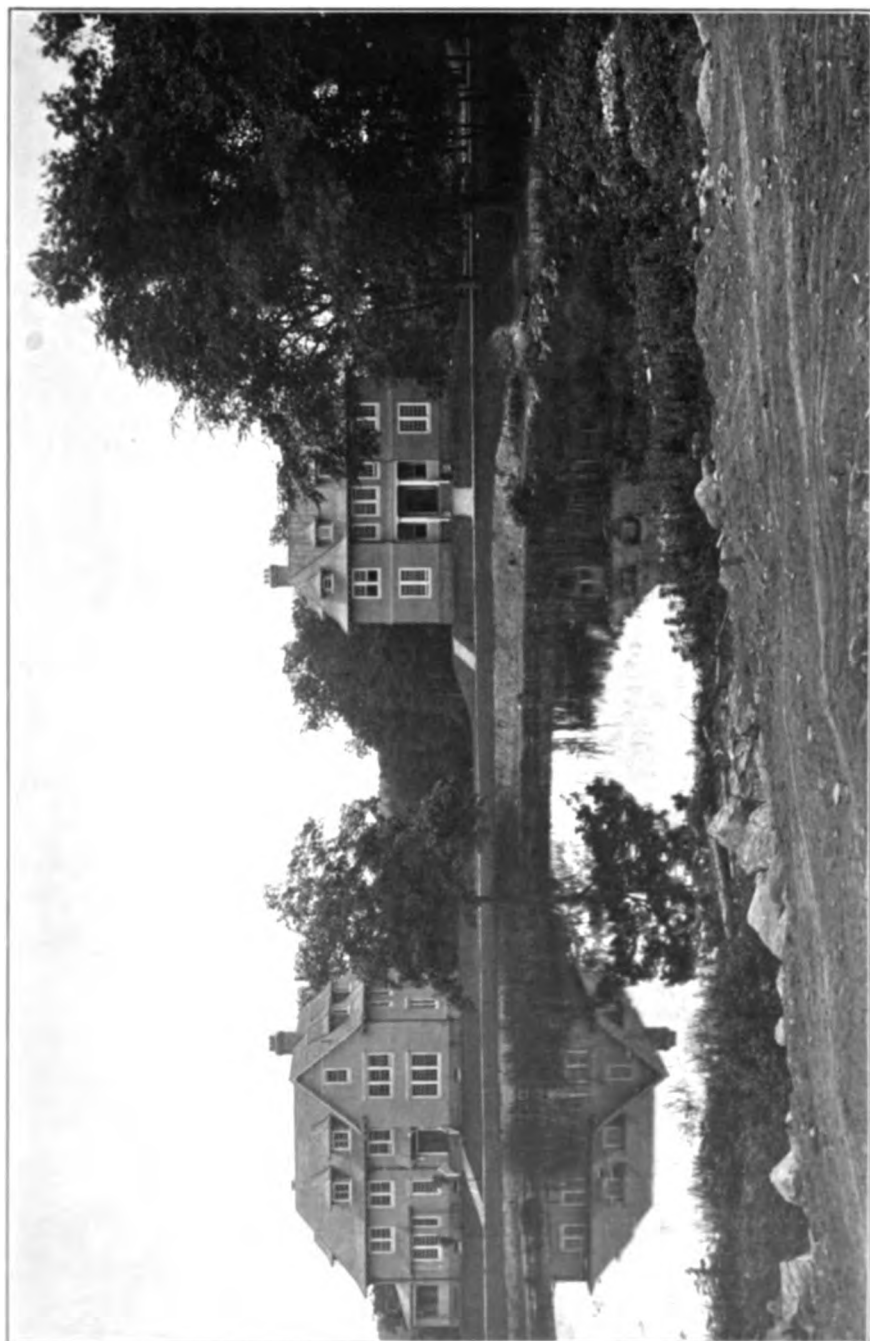
DISCHARGES INCLUDING INDENTURES, ESCAPES AND DEATHS.

YEARS.	Apprenticed.					Escaped.					Deaths.					Totals.
	White.		Colored		Total	White.		Colored		Total	White.		Colored		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
1853.....	97	3			100	33				33	1				1	421
1854.....	155	47	8	1	211	130	6	1		137	3				3	955
1855.....	220	98	4	2	324	68	3	1		72	10				10	934
1856.....	152	31	10		193	101	3			104	5				5	851
1857.....	77	40	2	2	121	122	5	1		128	2				2	685
1858.....	76	51			127	117	3	1		121	7				7	725
1859.....	115	59	4	2	180	18		1		19	6				6	617
1860.....	162	53	3	4	222	29	3	1		33	2	1	2		5	813
1861.....	199	63	12	1	275	14	1			15	4				4	866
1862.....	170	43	9	1	223	5				5	2	1	2		5	1007
1863.....	94	37	12	3	146	12		1		12	3				3	1108
1864.....	130	38	10	10	188	8	2	1		11						905
1865.....	141	48	5	15	209	4	2			6						795
1866.....	160	54	5	3	222	3				3	1				1	847
1867.....	136	46	1	2	185	5				5	1				1	854
1868.....	122	33		1	156	1				1	1		1		2	818
1869.....	120	30	18	1	169	3				3		2			2	866
1870.....	88	33	2		123	6				6	4				4	717
1871.....	55	20	6	4	85	3				3	2		1		3	517
1872.....	76	21	2	3	102						1				1	536
1873.....	77	29	2	5	113	1				1	2				2	595
1874.....	133	17	4	3	157	1				1			2		2	656
1875.....	124	28	2		154	1				1	2				2	648
1876.....	123	30	1		154	3				3	2				2	652
1877.....	86	1			87	1				1	2				2	576
1878.....	116	26	2	2	146	1				1	1	2			3	566
1879.....	106	26		1	133						3				3	565
1880.....	116	37	2	2	157	1				1	3				3	676
1881.....	98	13	4	2	117	1				1						503
1882.....	129	56	2	1	188	4				4						685
1883.....	144	45	2	1	192						3	1			4	658
1884.....	150	37	3		190											703
1885.....	116	28	3	1	148	1		1		2	2	1	3		6	619
1886.....	103	37	2	2	144	1				1	1	2			3	655
1887.....	112	29	7	2	159	4				4	3	3	1		7	598
1888.....	130	47	4	15	196	1				1	2				2	668
1889.....	125	51	11	13	200	1			2	3	1		1	1	3	702
1890.....	93	18	4	2	117	1				1		1			1	615
1891.....	95	25	6	3	129	2				2	1	2	2		5	567
1892.....	89	19	6	2	116	2				2	2		1		3	559
1893.....	80	34	4	4	122	5			2	7			1		1	148
1894.....	96	16	3	7	112	6		1		7	1		3		4	675
1895.....	74	20	5	4	103	9				9	2	1	2	1	6	613
1896.....	64	35	1	2	102	2				2	1	1		2	4	640
1897.....	79	18	3	5	105	1				1	1				1	421
1898.....	93	24	1	2	120	3				3	1	2			3	595
1899.....	85	50	1	4	141	3				3	2	2			4	1006
1900.....	59	19	7	4	89	7		3		10		1	1	1	1	1100
1901.....	64	48	1	5	118	4		1		5	1		1		2	924
1902.....	82	19	6	1	108	4				4	3	5			8	927
1903.....	25	13	2	5	45	11	2	1		14	1				1	524
1904.....	47	22	9	13	91	8				8	1				0	643
1905.....	41	40	12	11	104	3				3	1				1	724
1906.....	16	6			22	4				4	2	1			3	200
Totals.....	5706	1811	235	179	7931	779	30	14	4	827	101	31	24	5	161	39358

By magistrates, 6195; by expiration of sentence, 2002; by committee, 21091; transferred, 831; apprenticed, 7931; escaped, 827; deaths, 161; total, 39358; remaining in the institution December 31, 1906, 323; grand total, 39358.

TABLE 10—PERCENTAGES OF ADMISSIONS.

YEAR.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Germany.	France.	Russia.	Poland.	Italy.	Turkey and Syria.	West Indies.
1853....	4.65	1.61	28.66	5.94	.16	....	.32	.16	....	.32
1854....	2.86	.76	29.33	4.19	.19	....	.19	.57	....	.19
1855....	3.58	1.38	27.65	6.19	.14	....	.14	.55	....	.14
1856....	3.77	.55	21.51	4.10	.89	....	....	.11	....	.33
1857....	5.80	.54	25.64	4.99	.40	....	....	.54	....	....
1858....	3.59	1.28	22.02	4.87	.51	....	....	.13	....	....
1859....	3.94	1.62	16.80	5.56	.35	....	....	.81	....	.12
1860....	5.33	1.39	15.30	4.75	.35	....	....	.70	....	.23
1861....	4.62	1.00	9.62	4.72	.25	....	....	1.50	....	.25
1862....	3.34	1.15	7.73	3.87	.25	....	.10	.31	....	....
1863....	3.62	1.29	4.14	2.84	.43	....	.34	.09	....	....
1864....	2.25	.68	2.93	3.04	.23	.11	.23	.11	.11	....
1865....	3.20	1.23	3.45	3.69	.37	....	.12	.25	....	....
1866....	3.73	.59	3.28	1.76	.47	....	.35	....	....	....
1867....	2.27	.11	1.96	3.47	.43	.11	.11	.32	....	.11
1868....	1.76	.23	2.11	2.93	.47	....	....	.32	....	....
1869....	3.15	.12	1.69	3.75	.24	.12	....	.48	....	.24
1870....	3.78	.28	1.68	3.92	.28	.14	.14	.28	....	....
1871....	3.67	.17	2.97	5.42	.35	....	....	.70	....	.18
1872....	4.94	.37	3.66	4.39	.55	....	.18	.73	....	....
1873....	1.55	.34	.86	5.68	1.55	.34	.17	1.03	.17	....
1874....	3.20	1.02	1.89	4.22	.73	....	.29	2.33	....	....
1875....	3.48	1.42	2.37	4.91	2.21	....	.63	.60	....	....
1876....	3.86	1.00	1.62	6.11	.87	....	.25	1.50	....	....
1877....	3.74	.34	1.36	2.55	1.19	....	....	....	....	.34
1878....	3.91	.17	.68	4.42	.34	.17	....	.34	....	....
1879....	2.33	....	.36	1.97	.90	.35	.36	....	....	.36
1880....	1.56	.35	.35	1.56	.52	....	.17	1.04	....	....
1881....	2.69	.15	.59	4.33	.75	....	.59	1.64	....	.45
1882....	2.53	.30	.30	5.05	.71	.45	.15	4.46	....	.30
1883....	1.55	.14	1.55	4.36	.14	.56	.42	6.61	....	....
1884....	2.13	.61	.31	5.21	.46	.15	.61	8.11	....	.15
1885....	1.40	1.86	1.25	7.34	.31	.31	1.09	6.56	....	.16
1886....	1.08	.46	.15	8.47	.15	1.54	.77	5.86	....	.15
1887....	2.29	.43	.43	4.44	.43	.57	1.15	12.04	....	.72
1888....	3.35	.73	.44	7.42	.73	3.06	.87	10.19	....	....
1889....	2.98	1.45	.33	9.87	.29	2.19	1.16	7.12	.31	.29
1890....	2.48	.77	.62	9.29	.31	2.17	.77	16.72	....	....
1891....	1.95	.49	.65	5.21	.49	4.89	.49	16.12	....	....
1892....	3.06	.48	.64	6.57	.48	5.45	.64	9.94	1.01	....
1893....	2.28	1.41	.35	5.10	.53	5.98	.88	12.65	2.64	.18
1894....	3.34	.33	1.00	6.68	..	8.51	1.17	9.51	2.84	.17
1895....	3.33	.74	.55	3.51	.55	11.83	.74	9.24	.74	.74
1896....	1.16	.58	.58	3.61	.72	9.97	.29	16.91	2.02	.43
1897....	.76	.55	.21	3.82	.44	12.44	.22	21.29	2.62	..
1898....	2.44	.71	.31	2.34	.31	15.89	.41	16.90	1.32	.41
1899....	2.21	....	.33	2.87	.11	18.78	.22	9.28	1.88	....
1900....	1.77	.18	.09	1.67	.18	20.78	.37	3.35	.65	.65
1901....	1.78	.09	.39	1.37	.39	16.47	.19	1.47	.29	.29
1902....	1.05	.58	.11	1.85	.23	16.49	....	1.05	.11	.46
1903....	1.09	.62	.15	1.86	.15	10.87	.15	....	....	.15
1904....	1.98	.13	.13	1.19	....	10.95	....	.13	....	....
1905....	.96	.15	.38	2.64	....	2.64	.38	.38	....	....
1906....	....	....	.61	3.66	....	....	....	....	....	....



GREEN COTTAGE, THE SHEEP POND, COLLINS COTTAGE

Appendix A.

LETTERS FROM WARDS AND GUARDIANS.

From John Reynolds, aged 19, who was sent to Melvin, Illinois, May 2, 1898.

John is in the employ of Mr. John Grehan, of Melvin, Illinois, at wages of \$25.00 a month, and all living expenses. A visitor for the Asylum called on him May 28, 1906, and found him in good hands and contented. The people of Melvin all spoke well of him.

Joseph Troiano, aged 9, who went west November 11, 1901.

Mr. John H. Keifer, of Edelstein, Illinois, foster father of the boy, writes:

"Joe is going to school, is well and is growing. He has a pony to ride, a dog, and is as happy as a lark. He drives the cows, gathers the eggs, and feeds the chickens, turkeys and ducks."

April 9, 1906.

From Anna O'Brien, aged 18, who went west September 11, 1899.

"I thought I would write you and let you know that I am eighteen. I thought at first that as I had not heard from you that you might have forgotten that I was of age, but I saw Mrs. Walker yesterday, and she said that you knew all about it, and she thought you would like to hear from me. First, I must thank you for the good home you got for me. I know that at times I have been cross and ugly, but you know I had my own way in Bloomington, and it went pretty hard with me not to have it so here. Now I must tell you what I received for my birthday. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy and Mamie gave me a solid gold cross; some chums gave me a leather belt, and a little rose jar; another chum gave me the sweetest topaz cross and chain; and another friend gave me a half dozen linen handkerchiefs. Don't you think I fared pretty well? Mrs. Walker is here yet. I think she is fine and I like her very much. Well, I can't think of anything else to say, except to thank you again for my good home."

Belvidere, Ill., September 19, 1906.

From M. J. Jewell, a visitor, in reference to a boy of 16 whose name is withheld for obvious reasons.

"Mr. McDavitt is a fine young business man who has taken Harry in to give him his year's school if he will attend to business. It is by far the finest home, all things considered, that any boy in my district has. Mr. McDavitt listened to his pitiful tale about wanting an education and took him in. The boy is doing fairly well at school, is a perfect dandy as to dress,

never lets the creases get out of his trousers, or his linen soiled, but he is a professional beggar—runs the poor orphan boy story."

From Mrs. Henrietta Halverson, in reference to Isadore Vorgeitz.

I thank you very much for your warm interest in our boy. I hope he will appreciate your kindness. He is still the good boy, as always, excepting a few mistakes he makes in disobeying, but they are such small trifles as not to be worthy of mention. He is quick to mind when I say so; he is honest in every way. Every cent he earns he brings home, and is very willing to work. He is now past fourteen (14) years of age, but small for his age; is rather liked by all, grown and small. At school his reports are generally good and he has been promoted every term. He is not built for a farmer, as far as I can understand; in fact he is a genius in some ways. He is particularly interested in machinery and can put up things and build things which would puzzle grown people, and from this you will understand he gathers quite a number of small friends. He has a steam engine, which he made alone. It will whistle and turn other wheels attached to it with a cord-string for belt to run it with. I wish you could see it. I expect you will be out some time in the near future.

Roland, Iowa, October 22, 1906.

Master Harold Beale, of the June Company, 1904, aged 10 years, writes as follows:

"I have a good home and like my foster parents. I go to school most every day, and if I can not go my father teaches me at home. It is a mile and a quarter to our school, and in bad weather I stay at home. My pet is a dog. I have a little room all to myself. I have a wagon and haul cobs from the barn and trash from the yard, and little boys that come to play with me. I sometimes help Auntie wash the dishes. I pump water for the horses and carry lunch to the boys that work in the field and many other little tricks about here. I am trying to be as good as I can be."

Bethalto, Ill., October 7, 1906.

Alexander Day, born 1864; received at the Asylum in 1872, sent west October 19, 1874.

On June 4, 1906, a letter was received at the Asylum from Corporal Patrick O'Day, of Company L, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, written from Camp Keithley, Mendanao, Philippine Islands, asking assistance in his effort to locate the family of Alexander Day, who, with his brother William B. Day, was sent to East Lynne, Illinois, on October 22, 1874. He was adopted by Mr. Robert Clark. Later he enlisted in the regular army and at the outbreak of the war with Spain, went to Cuba with the 12th Infantry. Corporal O'Day says: "Day was badly wounded at El Caney, on the second day of July, 1898, and died on July 6th. Just before he died he told me he had two sisters living in New York City, and asked me to tell them of his fate. I promised him, on his death bed, to locate them, and have been trying ever since, but without success. If you can help me, please do it. He was my best friend and I was at his side when he was wounded. He said his mother

and father were buried in Greenwood Cemetery; his sisters are Mary Day and Martha Day; and his brother is William B. Day."

William B. Day, aged 42, who went West on October 5, 1875, wrote in response to the advertisement of the Asylum. At the time he left the Asylum, he says, E. M. Carpenter was the Superintendent; others of the staff whom he knew well were George Dunlap, Mr. Rice and Mr. Whitmore. "I was in the shoe shop at the Asylum, and am now, and for thirteen (13) years have been a saddle trimmer at the Government Arsenal at Rock Island, Illinois. I live in Davenport, Iowa, and have a wife and three boys."

July 13, 1906.

Gertrude Ashford, who went west May 25, 1896, was visited by Mrs. L. J. Donaldson on February 23, 1906. She was living with the family of C. Dewitt Andrews, in Hendrick, Indiana, with whom she was placed in 1897. The settlement had been made in accordance with contract and Gertrude had a bank account of \$62. She is still attending school, is in good health and good spirits.

Agnes Vogt—Sent west April 4, 1904. Mrs. Hugh Wilson writes of "Kathleen Wilson," aged 7 years:

"Your letter to our little Agnes came some time ago. When she came into our home we were informed she was only five years old, hence we did not send her to school. However, she is in school now. School commenced September 24; since that time she has gone twenty-two (22) days; was kept at home several days on account of rain. She received her first report last week. It is as follows: Reading, 88; orthography, 85; writing, 77; deportment, 93; times tardy, one; days of school, 22. She is very proud of her letter. She points with pride to 'Dear Agnes.' We have given her the name of Kathleen Wilson. She has written a letter for you which you will find enclosed. When she can write I'm sure she will tell you all about herself."

Sparta, Ill., October 28, 1906.

George Miller, aged 20, who went west in 1897. Mr. H. W. Thiele, of the staff of visitors, saw George November 28, 1906. He is living with Mr. Robt. Kneale, near Galva, Ill. He is in excellent health, is happy and has been so helpful that the family has deposited \$25 to his credit in the bank and given him stock with which to establish himself on a farm. He will receive \$150 in the spring of 1907 and will then locate on a farm in Canada.

Emily Jenkins, aged 18, who went west 1899. Under date of Nov. 21st, 1906, Mrs. Jennie M. Barnard, of the staff of visitors, wrote from Newburg, Iowa, that Emily, having become of age, had received her money and was to be given a party on Nov. 22d, to which fifty friends had been invited. She is making preparations to visit her mother in New York in December. She has been a faithful daughter in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wisco and they hope she will return from New York.

Gustave Brunate, aged 18, who went west in 1899. In November, 1906, Gustave became 18 years old and on the twelfth day of the month Mrs. Jennie M. Barnard of the Chicago office force visited him at the home of Mr. Edgar Comerford, near Woodland, Iowa. The family reported that the boy had always been obedient, helpful and free from bad habits. He was in excellent health, happy and his manners were good. The relation between the family and the child seemed ideal. On the boy's eighteenth birthday he received a colt, valued at \$75.

From Lee Conrad Kern, aged 14, who went west in 1902.

"I am well; am fourteen years old, and weigh 100 pounds. We live one-half mile from town, and a quarter of a mile from our school-house. I am in the seventh grade, and will start to school Monday for the winter. I walk up to Sunday School and to Church. My parents are kind to me, and I want to stay where I am. I went to visit my brother Willie this fall. I have some money in the bank, nice clothes to wear, and plenty of good things to eat. Please send me an annual report for the year 1902."

Laurel, Iowa, November 30, 1906.

From Mary Zeman, aged 13, who went west June, 1903.

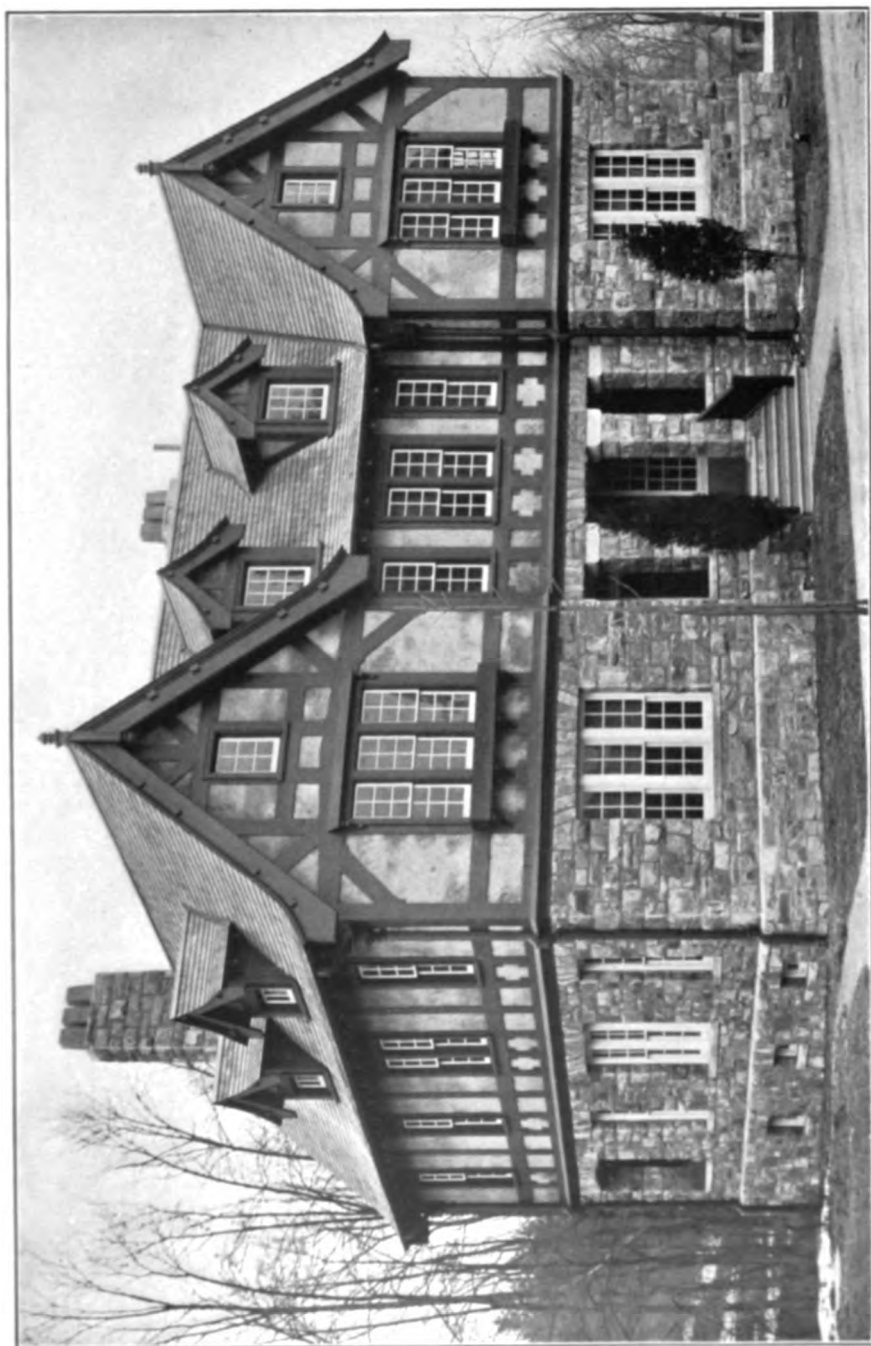
"I was very glad to have the nice letter, for I often think of all the friends at the old Asylum. I have a fine home now, I am glad to say. I liked it the minute I saw it. I am always treated in a kind and friendly way. I was rather lonesome out here after leaving those little babies, but I soon got over it, for there were two little boys in this home, whom I love now very much. I go to Sunday School every Sunday with them and stay for preaching service, then I go to Epworth League in the evening. I attend school every day and get along real well in my studies. I help my mamma all I can with her work and have nice times at play with my little brothers. I would like sometime to visit Echo Hills, for I heard it was such a lovely home for the children. I send kind regards and best wishes to everybody in the Village and thank you, oh, so much for all you have done for me."

Glen View, Ill., October 29, 1906.

From Master Fred. Zeltman, aged 17, who went west March, 1902.

"I was glad to hear through your letter how nicely the old Asylum is now settled in its new home. I am also in a nice home with good Christian folks. I attend Church and Sunday School every Sunday if the weather is fair. We live one and a half miles from Church and one-half mile from school. I go to school in Fall and Winter, but have not started in yet, because we have been so busy seeding and gathering the crops. I have grown to be five feet, nine inches tall and weigh one hundred and forty pounds. I am in the best of health and have learned a great deal in the line of farming. I would not care to go to New York again to live. Tell all the boys who have not good homes, to come west. Here we have plenty to eat and when you have grown up you can make money, while oftentimes in the city you cannot find a place to work. Country life is far better for poor boys and they grow up to like it well as men."

Conrad, Iowa, October 7, 1906.



DWIGHT COTTAGE. THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE.

From Henry Block, aged 16, who went west April, 1905.

"I am getting along fine here and like it very much. I have learned a great many things in the last year and a half. I can handle any farm tool from a garden hoe to a wheat binder, and I like all kinds of farm work. It is now corn-husking time and as soon as we get all the corn out, I will start for school. I am also getting along fine in school, am in the highest class in the county school. I take reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, grammar, physiology, history and civil government. I have many friends and a good home and I am trying to carry myself straight. I like Church and Sunday School and we all go every Sunday. Excuse my poor writing as I sprained my thumb the other day. Remember me to the boys and girls and to Mr. Williams."

Sparta, Ill., October 27, 1906.

From Julia Beck, aged 11, who went west April, 1901.

"I received your letter and am glad the home friends still think of me. I go to school every day and have had music lessons during the summer. I like both, and the Church and Sunday School also, which I attend every Sunday. My mother is my Sunday School teacher and we have a nice lesson each Sunday. For pets, I have two dogs, two cats and four kittens. Two yellow canary birds that live in a cage together, a mother and a father. The father bird sings sweet songs for me. I work some and have many nice times. I gather the eggs, help with the dishes, feed the ducks and bring in a basket of cobs at night for kindling. I went to the 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' play last Wednesday night. It is a fine play. Will you write me again sometime?"

Hudson, Iowa, October 9, 1906.

From Florence Corcoran, aged 16, who went west March, 1905.

"I have a good home with Mrs. Caldwell and am getting on fine. I go to school every day and to Sunday School and Christian Endeavor. Our class is called the 'Sunshine Circle.' I have a number of nice girl friends. Mrs. Caldwell helps me to select my associates, and when she permits me to go out in the evening with them, I am always home by nine o'clock. I sometimes go out driving in the evening with Mrs. Caldwell and the children. On last Sunday, I was invited out to the country for dinner. They allowed me to drive out alone and I enjoyed the day so much. They have there, most all kinds of fruit and many nuts in the fields and woods. We had a splendid time and I came home at five o'clock. I help with the housework and take care of the children. I sew on the machine and try to be useful in every way I can. They dress me very nicely and in all I am quite well satisfied."

Dallas City, Ill., October 2, 1906.

From Antonio Caputo, aged 17, who went west in March, 1902.

"I hear the children have moved to the New Village and I guess they like it better than the old home on Washington Heights. All is so different,

but I am glad I was sent out here. It is so different from what I thought. I thank you for giving me such a good home, it could not be better. I am having a good time, and am strong and healthy. I will soon be 18. My birthday will be the seventh of January, but I am to work right on here with Mr. Rinker. Have been with him now near five years. We are getting ready for corn-husking. It has been a pretty dry season. We thought the crop would be a failure, but it came out all right. This will be my last year in school. I expect to be in the eighth grade. There are not many children in this school, only twelve. We have near neighbors and I have a great many friends and good friends they are. I go to Sunday School and Church as often as I can."

Ransom, Ill., October 7, 1906.

From Margaret Felton, aged 13, who went west June, 1902.

"I have been three years in the west and have grown to be quite a big girl, weigh 120 pounds. I have been in good health all the time. Am in a good home and attend school and church. We have a piano and I take lessons. I help Anna cook and bake and milk the cows and feed the pigs. I am to have another party next summer and Anna says I may make all the cakes for it. I have made cakes when Anna has been in town and once I made the bread. She thinks they have been very good. I have a good many friends and I can call them on our 'phone when I like. I have good clothes and can go many places. I like my home and friends. School report — reading, 90; arithmetic, 86; writing, 88; geography, 89; grammar, 90; history, 89; spelling, 88. This is my school report for this term of school.—Nellie McElroy, teacher."

Ogden, Iowa, October 4, 1906.

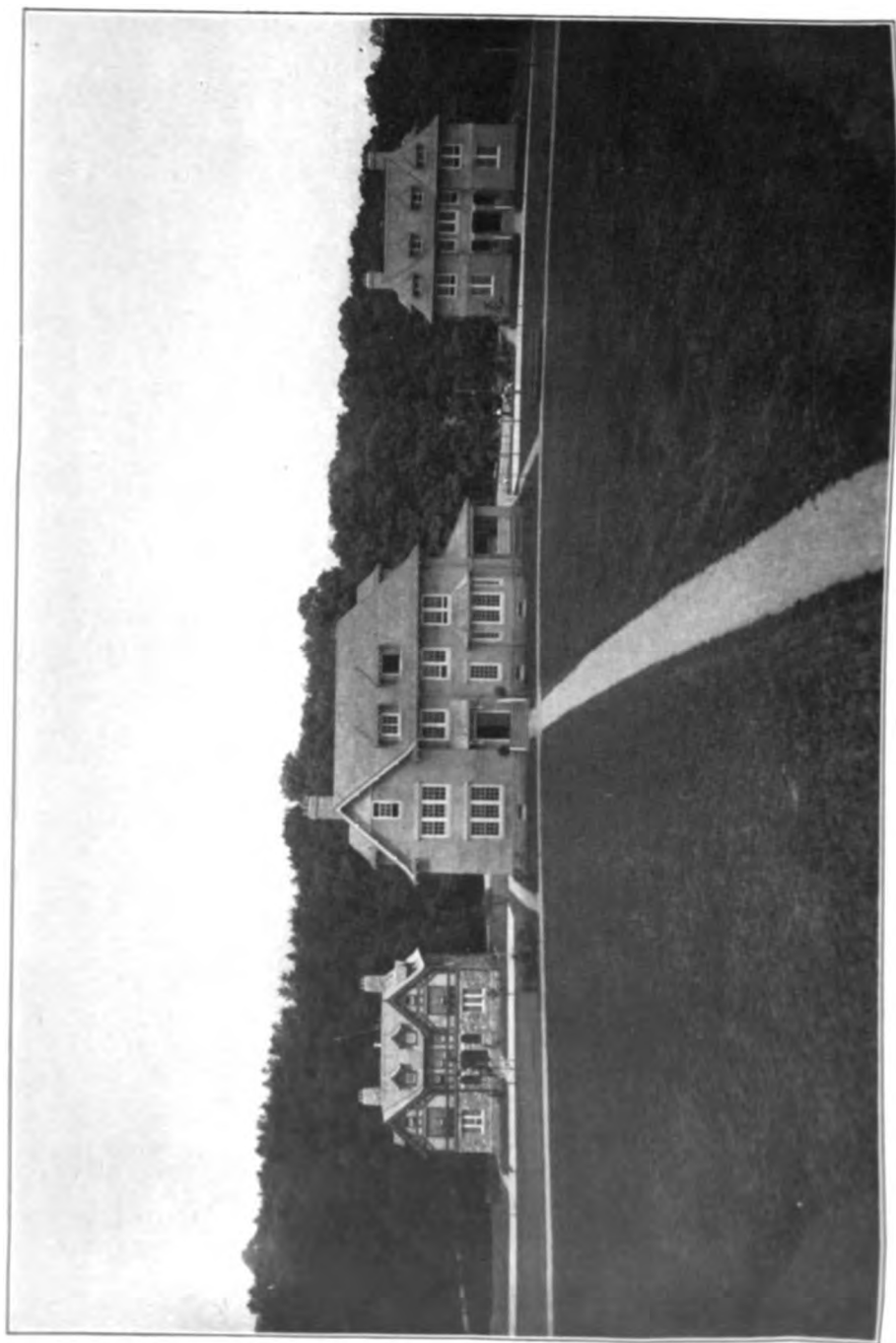
From Master Anton Eggers, aged 16, who went west January, 1904.

"I am well and having a good time. Am getting along fairly well in school, expect to finish this year. The people here are very good to me. They have three children, one boy and two girls. The boy and I work on the farm. We farm four hundred acres of land and raise heavy crops—four thousand bushels of oats and seven thousand bushels of corn each year. We keep sixteen head of horses and milk twelve cows. In winter John and I have fine sport shooting rabbits, game and birds. I have been at this place two years and am well satisfied. The people all say that I am growing fast. I am interested in both Church and Sunday School and attend most every Sunday at the Hudson Baptist Church. Thank you for what you have done for me and with every good wish."

Hudson, Ill., October 3, 1906.

From Freddie Ebeling, aged 9, who went west April, 1905.

"I want to let you know how I am getting along in my western home. I wish you could come and see it. It is a very nice home. The house is heated with hot water and is warm in winter. I like my papa and mamma very much. They are very kind to me, and get me many nice things. I am



DWIGHT COTTAGE, COOPER COTTAGE, WILLETTS COTTAGE

awful happy that I got such a good home and kind papa and mamma. I like to go to school and have a nice lady teacher. I have several pets, among them a chicken, a pup and little pig. When I am ten, papa is going to get me a Shetland pony and cart, to drive to school one mile away. I help gather in the eggs, feed the chickens and other little animals. I now write my name, Freddie Leman."

Eureka, Ill., October 5, 1906.

From Annie Goldstein, aged 13, who went west October, 1889.

"I am well pleased with my home. Have all I want to eat and nice clothes to wear. Mamma has her cellar full of fruit and pickles. I want you to come and eat a meal with us sometime. I get to go to town every little while. I go to school every day and have a good teacher. She gives us music lessons every week and is very kind. I go to Sunday School and Church, am twelve years old, and well and strong. I weigh ninety-four pounds. I have many friends out here and love them all. Sometime I would like to visit the Children's Village."

Knoxville, Iowa, October 7, 1906.

From Freddie Glost, aged 12, who went west April, 1905.

"I thought I would write you a few lines to let you know I am well and happy. I have a good home and kind parents. We have a big garden, a nice door yard and many fine trees. I have many friends here who are good to me and I try to be good to them. I go to school and study what the other children study. My pets are a dog, Carlo (black and white), ten years old; I have a kitty and it is blue and white. I have a pig and we put a ring in his snout to keep him from rooting the ground, and one in his ear to mark him. I go to Church and Sunday School. Write to me in care of J. B. Crawford."

Freeport, Ill., October 28, 1906.

From Emily Jenkins, aged 18, who went west November, 1899.

"I was very glad to get your kind letter, which came to me a short while ago. I enjoy reading the annual reports from the Asylum and especially enjoy the picture of the new Village. Am glad the children have such beautiful grounds and enjoy the Village homes. More than likely I shall come to see it all some time. I will be 18 this next month am planning to go home to see my dear mother. I don't think I will stay there to live, but will come back to Iowa. I do not care to leave the west, for I now have so many dear friends here who wish me to stay. I like my home and foster parents well. We have a very nice farm and I am fond of the country. Would rather be out with stock than stay in doors, any time. I am a lover of horses and can ride anything, a regular 'tom-boy,' I guess. I have done all the house-work myself this summer, as Mrs. Wesco has been ill in bed the past four-weeks. I find I have raised 150 chickens and a nice garden. I had tomatoes that weighed two pounds a piece. I have a new cloak and dress for winter, of which I am very proud, and am planning a party for my

birthday on November 22d, which will soon be here. Kind regards and best wishes to all."

Newburg, Iowa, October 30, 1906.

From Theresa Kreaner, aged 16, who went west June, 1903.

"I would love to see the children in their new Village, but would hardly know any of them since I have been west three years. Tell the boys and girls for me that if any of them have no parents or relatives that can give them homes, they should come west. I thought when I left the Asylum that everything was gone, that all my friends were left behind, but I have found out differently. I would not give my home here for any home in the East. I have only one more year to be in the care of the Asylum, and I shall indeed be sorry when the ties that bind me to your care are broken. I shall then have the world before me. Once I thought if I could but do and choose for myself, all would be so much better, but I have lived to see and know the wisdom of guardianship and feel a deep sense of gratitude to all who have so kindly befriended me. I no longer attend school, but am a member of the Christian Endeavor and attend Church every Sunday."

Belvedere, Ill., October 4, 1906.

From Charles Steffen, aged 18, who went west March, 1903.

"I enjoyed your letter so much. I would like to see the new Village. Have tried to picture it in my mind. I imagine it is a pretty place, yet not so nice as a real home. It is good to think of the many children who are being placed in western homes where they may grow up to be useful citizens. I enjoy the country and have many nice girl friends. I made a five days' visit to one of them in Milbourne last summer and had a splendid time. I have a very nice home and my foster parents are very good to me. I had one term in piano lessons last summer and attended school last winter. I attend Sunday School every Sunday. There is a Friends' Church just a mile north of us. My love and best wishes to all the officers and children. I think of them and would like to be remembered to them."

Marshalltown, Iowa, October 8, 1906.

From Mrs. Mary Converse, in reference to Edward Wallace, aged 15, who went west in March, 1906.

"As I believe you are anxious to hear again from your boy, I want to tell you what a good boy he is getting to be. Since you wrote him he never objects to go to church with us. He is working well, does work thoroughly, and seems to enjoy farm work. Has commenced husking and my husband says he husks half as much as he does. We shall start him to school soon and I intend helping him at home evenings. Winter is coming on and he needs many things which we will gladly get him, that he may be comfortable and look handsome, as he always does when well dressed. He has attended two or three parties and is the life of the party and seemingly a general favorite. Edward has been exposed to measles and thinks he has never had them. We shall watch him carefully and take good care of him

if he contracts the disease. Of course there are many disagreeable things we have to contend with, such as slowness, laziness about getting up, and worst of all, sulkiness. The child has naturally a bad disposition, but we hope with kindness to overcome these things and always remember he is but a child."

New Hartford, Iowa, October 25, 1906.

From Isidore Vorgeitz, aged 14, who went west in November, 1900.

"I like my home and parents. They are very good to me. I go to school and have been promoted every year. Am now in the eighth grade. My reports are generally good. I like to go to Sunday School and young people's meeting. I have quite a few friends and no enemies that I know of. I have been well all the time except once, but we got the doctor in time and I am all right now. I now have a steam engine which I made and I play with that when I get time. I send best wishes to all the children."

Roland, Iowa, October 22, 1906.

From Henry Jucker, aged 17, who went west in September, 1898.

"I read your letter with pleasure. It seemed like a letter from home; the Asylum was my home for two years, 1896-1897. I have been in my present home eight years. I like my guardians well, and have a good home. This is as fine a country as lies under the canopy of Heaven. Farm land selling from one to two hundred dollars per acre. We have all the modern conveniences, such as telephone and R. F. D., but I don't think I shall be a farmer. A profession appeals more strongly to me. I am not in school now, but will go as soon as we gather the corn. I wish to review up the eighth grade work. I finished this in 1904, and after reviewing it, will try for a scholarship, which will entitle me to a free course in any Normal School in the State. I have many nice friends here whom I love to be with. I have a fine black horse and a new rubber tired buggy, and drive to Sunday School and Church most every Sunday. I wish continued success to the Juvenile Asylum."

Vermont, Ill., October 8, 1906.

From Gilbert DeWus, aged 15, who went west in June, 1901.

"I am husking corn for one of our neighbors. I make from \$1.65 to \$2.00 a day. I am going to school in town this winter. Am to board with Dr. Bickley, my foster brother who lives there. I went down Saturday and stayed over Sunday with them. The doctor said he wanted me to get a good education. I joined the Bethlehem Church last summer. I would not care to be back in the Asylum home now, although I hated to leave it. I would advise all boys and girls without good homes to come west.

Waterloo, Iowa, November 1, 1906.

From Frederick A. Duncan, aged 32, who went west in 1886.

"As I am one of the Asylum wards of twenty years ago, I thought I would write you. I am well and happy. I would like to visit the Asylum.

I don't expect I would find things as they were twenty years ago. I left the Asylum Aug. 29th, 1886. I was at that time eleven years old. Now I am married and have a happy home, of which I am proud. I have a large picture frame in which I have pasted several of the pictures I have cut out of the Asylum report of years ago and I show it to my friends. I am glad to say I am one of the New York Juvenile Asylum wards. May God shed rich blessings on the New York Juvenile Asylum is my prayer."

From J. W. Carroll, who went west in 1853.

A letter was received from Capt. J. W. Carroll, Dec. 19, 1906, referring to the fact that he was a boy in the Asylum prior to 1853, and was sent west in that year. He is now master of the Union Station at Peoria, Ill. He made inquiry about Dr. Russ and Mrs. Russ, who were at the head of the Asylum when he left.

Henry Kamp, aged 18.

On Nov. 30, 1906, Mrs. Jennie M. Barnard visited Henry. She found that on his eighteenth birthday, Mr. Felkner gave him \$50, an outfit of clothing and employment at \$25 a month. He speaks well of the home and parents, and has his money deposited in a bank in Garrison, Ill.

Charles Johnson, aged 32, who went west in 1887, writes as follows :

"While perhaps you have forgotten me, I well remember the teachers and officers of the Asylum. You may wonder why I write, but when I explain how much I owe to the dear old Asylum, your wonder will vanish. I came here in 1887, but I remember Mr. Carpenter, Miss Chase, Miss Burns, Miss Bigelow, Miss McIntosh and Mr. Newberry. Most of all, I remember those words of Abraham Lincoln's, which always greeted my eyes in the boy's assembly room : 'Tell the boys of the New York Juvenile Asylum that they must follow truth, justice and humanity, if they wish to become useful and honorable men.' I have often thought of those words. I have tried to live up to them, as Lincoln wished us to do. After I left the Asylum I was unfortunate in the selection of a home. I did not wish to run away (as I finally did), but I was forced to by my guardian. His wife, though, was the best adopted mother any child could wish for. After I left my guardian I came to Iowa, and have been here ever since. I worked my way through school, and taught some of the time in the winter. I did not like teaching very well, because I am slightly deaf, so I went to farming. I farmed until I was taken ill and operated on, and was told that I must give up farming for a time, at least. I was very successful at farming, but I doctored so long that I soon had my money spent. The past two years I have been in business in Wellsburg, Iowa. Last spring I announced myself as a candidate for the office of County Recorder. When the Convention met in April, after a hard struggle, I was nominated over five other good men, so my name went on the Republican ticket as a candidate. Well, one of the defeated candidates at the convention came out as independent. Then in August the Democratic party named a candidate. One was very wealthy, so had very

much the advantage. He spent a great deal for liquor and in various other ways. The other man and I are poor, so we could only ask people to support us on our merits. When the votes were counted I had a plurality of fifty-five, and a few days ago I received my certificate of election. I am justly proud of it, but in my joyousness I must not forget those who were instrumental in my success. A great many of my friends here are directly, but I must consider the early training in the Asylum as indirectly responsible for my success. I will now earn a salary of \$1,250.00 a year, and I expect to marry soon and still strive for the right. I would like to hear from you, and would very much appreciate a copy of this year's report of the Asylum, if you have any to spare. Please do not think I write this to boast. I only trust that I, in my humble way, may be of service to you and the boys, by having stimulated and encouraged you all to put forth greater efforts in the next year. Your work is a grand success, and may God bless and reward you all. I feel you have done a great deal for me. Miss Burns was always especially kind to me. No doubt she has forgotten me.

"While in Boone recently on a visit, I met a young lady, Miss Alma Carlson, who left the Asylum five years ago. She is getting along very nicely. Now, before I close, I have a request to make: Please tell the boys that I wish they would learn those words of Lincoln's. Those are words that will do them good. I wish that boys who leave the Asylum would never forget them. Tell them to come west. This country is large; we have lots of room for them; and will give them a good chance. I took a trip out into Western Nebraska among the Indians and cowboys this summer. The Indian and cowboy will soon be ancient history. I want the children to come where there is a chance, good schools and churches, and good people."

Wellsburg, Iowa, December 4, 1906.

From Frederick A. Duncan, aged 32, who went west in 1886.

"As I am one of the Asylum wards of twenty years ago, I thought I would write you. I am well and happy. I would like to visit the Asylum. I don't expect I would find things as they were twenty years ago. I left the Asylum August 29, 1886. I was at that time eleven years old. Now I am married and have a happy home, of which I am proud. I have a large picture frame in which I have pasted several of the pictures I have cut out of the Asylum reports of years ago and I show it to my friends. I am glad to say I am one of the New York Juvenile Asylum wards. May God shed rich blessings on the New York Juvenile Asylum is my prayer."

Appendix B.

Extracts from 1906 Publications in reference to the work of the New York Juvenile Asylum.

From the last annual report of the State Board of Charities of New York :

"It is the duty of the State to see that these children are well cared for and that they have a chance to become fitted not merely for self-support, but for the competition on equal terms with other children. This means that the children in an institution shall be given decent living-rooms or dormitories with separate beds ; that they shall have clean and suitable clothing for all seasons ; that nourishing food shall be provided and served attractively at a clean table in a pleasant dining-room, where the children may have individual chairs to sit on and ample time for eating ; that the children shall have the use of outdoor playgrounds and indoor playrooms and gymnasias suitably equipped ; that they shall have pleasant, well-lighted school-rooms, modern text-books and qualified teachers ; that medical service shall be prompt and efficient ; that protection shall be afforded against contagious disease and fire as the law provides ; and above all, that they may have the friendly interest and care of some sensible person or persons who will stand *in loco parentis* and furnish that affection, advice, control and help which the child receives in the average home.

"The Board is endeavoring to hold before every home for children in the State this standard of care, which implies sufficient means to secure a well-arranged plant, an adequate staff made up of competent persons, and suitable equipment and supplies. If the resources of an institution do not permit of attaining this standard, measures looking to an increased support from the charitable public or elsewhere, or a reduction in the extent of the work should be taken. While in some counties the per capita allowance made by the supervisors for children who are public charges is perhaps sufficient to provide suitable care, the usual allowance of \$1.75 or \$2.00 per week is too small to insure this.

"In its details the standard of care above outlined suggests also a small institution or small units in a larger asylum, where conditions approaching to some extent those of the family group are possible. While a degree of grouping is feasible in buildings constructed on the congregate plan, which has been adopted by a majority of institutions in this State, the additional advantage of cottage buildings with grounds about them for the use of the 'family' have made the so-called cottage system that generally accepted as



"A HUSKING BEE."

the most suitable for modern asylums. The prevailing belief in the desirability of cottage groups for children's institutions has found concrete expression in the new plant of the New York Juvenile Asylum at Chauncey, in Westchester county, and in the plans for new buildings at the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, Mount Loretto, Staten Island, which represent a marked advance over the usual type of children's institutions."

From the Bulletin of the Church of the Covenant, New York City, Dec. 9, 1906:

"The Christmas Offering Committee unanimously recommend that we show our interest and appreciation of the good work that is done at the Children's Village at Chauncey, N. Y., by helping to provide a joyful Christmas for the very smallest homeless boys and girls who are being so well cared for there and who will depend entirely for their Christmas upon the gifts of friends. Mr. Mornay Williams, the President of the Board of Directors, will address the School this morning. Envelopes and circulars will be distributed to-day. Let us lay aside generously for this purpose and so make our own Christmas the more blessed and joyous."

From the Evening Post, September 22nd, 1906:

"A wealthy stock-farm owner of the West, on his way to London, stopped at a hotel in Long Acre Square last week. He had not been in New York for longer than a day since his boyhood, two years of which he spent as a regular boarder at the Newsboys' Lodging House. He told an interesting story to some friends whom he entertained at luncheon.

"My first steady job was handed out to me from the Newsboys' Lodging House," he said. "It was running errands for a banking house. But I was unappreciative, got myself mixed up with a street gang, and for constantly disturbing the peace was sent to the New York Juvenile Asylum on Washington Heights. They've moved since then, I understand, to a fine cottage settlement at Dobbs Ferry, or Chauncey. They treated me well; if it hadn't been for the help they gave me, real friendly help as from man to man, Lord knows where I'd have been. They sent me out West to do the work I felt myself longing for, tinkering with the ground and seeds and live stock. I was apprenticed to a man who owned a lot of stock, and he liked me enough to call me his son. I certainly liked him, and between us we worked that plant up to a big thing, and when he died it was all left to me. That's how I come to stand a rich man."

From the Report of the State Board of Examiners of California. (Extratts from an account of visits to forty American Children's Institutions, by Hon. A. J. Pillsbury, a special Commissioner):

"This institution, and the one mentioned in the next chapter, partake of the nature of a reform school and of an orphanage, performing a dual, and therefore doubly valuable, service. The institution is over fifty years old, and through its portals have gone out into the world, the better for its ministrations, fully forty thousand young persons. It is not a state institution,

nor yet metropolitan, but it does a much-needed work for the great city of New York, and is mainly sustained by allowances from New York city's treasury. It receives \$104 per year for each child under six years of age and \$110 per year for each child over six maintained.

"Until within the last two years this institution was in New York city, but it has recently moved out to a fine table-land location on one of the fine old estates bordering the Hudson, at Dobbs Ferry, where it has acquired 290 acres of land admirably situated. In New York the institution was conducted on the congregate system. Out here it is inaugurating an ideal cottage system, or the cottage system carried to its last analysis, and for this reason it is especially worthy of consideration.

"Each cottage furnishes a home for twenty children, the boys in one part of the tract and the girls in another, the whole having been laid out admirably by a landscape gardener. Each alternate cottage will be supplied with a dormitory in which all the children will sleep, and each alternately with twenty single rooms for honor children who have earned the right to be in the first grade as to behavior. I do not know any other institution where it has been attempted to give children separate rooms, except at the George Junior Republic, where each citizen must rent a room in a republic lodging-house or lodge in jail. And I do not know any other institution where as few as twenty children are assigned to one cottage. The general rule is to have thirty to the cottage. This makes the per capita cost of housing pretty high for a benevolent institution to be erected by benevolence, but it is expected that there will be no trouble in securing memorial donations of special cottages enough to meet all requirements.

"In the cases of the smaller children, one house mother to the cottage is thought to be sufficient, but with larger ones there is a house master and mother, man and wife, the children doing in the cottage most of the labor except the cooking and laundry work. The cooking is done at a central station and the food is carried to the several cottages to be served. This will have the advantage of economy, but the disadvantage of not bringing the children into the mysteries of family cooking. This is the only concession to the congregate idea that I noticed.

"This institution does not accept children unless the fact of dependency has been judicially determined, which prevents a great deal of imposition upon public bounty; but not all children are committed to this institution because of being dependent. New York does not confine its interest in childhood, as does California, to orphans, half-orphans and abandoned children. It takes in charge those who have no proper guardianship, even if they have both parents living, and does it to prevent their growing up to be criminals. It is cheaper to handle them as children than as adult criminals.

"Children are also committed for being delinquent. This would seem to make the school consist of three classes of children—the dependent, the delinquent and those likely to become dependent and delinquent through having no proper guardianship—but as a matter of cold fact and common experience they are the same sort of children, are more or less dependent, more or less delinquent, and more or less without proper guardianship. It

is perfectly safe to congregate them so far as these attributes are concerned, but they require careful separation on moral, intellectual and other grounds.

"As a disciplinary agent, what is known as the mill system of reward is maintained at this institution. A child is allowed a credit of two mills a day for good work in school, two mills for good work in the industrial department, four mills for proper behavior in the cottage and two mills for neatness in personal appearance. This makes a total of ten mills, or one cent for each day, or \$3.65 for a year. To make it seem more important, the accounts are kept in money ten times as valuable, and is banked and checked out on that basis, but come to exchange it into the currency of the country, it takes ten mills of juvenile money to be worth one cent of real money to spend. Whatever it is, the child can have his balance at proper times to spend for what he wants. It gives an idea of accounts and works well in stimulating good behavior.

"This will one day be a great institution. When its sixteen cottages shall have been increased to fifty, and other accessories in proportion, it will be something worth careful study. Mr. C. D. Hilles, its present superintendent, is far-seeing and liberal minded and I do not doubt that his own growth will keep pace with the growth of the institution. Of the children who have gone out during the four years' of service, only five to eight per cent. have been sent back as being unfit to stay out. This is certainly a good record for slum children of Greater New York.

"The successful coping with the problem of delinquent and dependent childhood almost involves the issue of the progress of the human race. No civilization can endure half criminals and half exemplary, or even a tenth criminal and nine-tenths above serious reproach. In fact, the whole burden of institutional life which in one form or another, embraces all of dependency and all of criminality, hardly concerns one person in the hundred, and yet how great is that burden. It is practically the hundredth man who creates the whole problem of government. Eliminate that man, and prevent his place being filled by another, and the courts may take vacations three-quarters of the year, the prison doors be thrown off the hinges and asylums razed to the ground. And the problem of the hundredth man of to-morrow is the problem of the dependent and delinquent child of to-day. The reward of success in dealing with this problem is the emancipation of the race."

Appendix C.

DONATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1906:

Mr. and Mrs. Mornay Williams	\$500.00
Parents of children for dental work	151.50
Church of the Covenant, Christmas Offering	100.00
Howard Townsend, Esq.	75.00
Members of staff for base ball suits	57.17
Harvey E. Fisk, Esq.	50.00
Missionary Society of Misses Masters' School	50.00
W. W. Smith, Esq.	50.00
Mrs. Esther Hermann	25.00
Mrs. Martha Potter	25.00
Parents of children for oculist work	19.00
Miss Margaret Thayer	10.00
Mrs. L. W. Romaine	10.00
George W. Crossman	10.00
M. LeB.	10.00
William Barthman, Esq.	5.00
Alexander M. Hadden, Esq.	5.00
Otto L. Peterson	5.00
Mrs. K. O. Peterson	5.00
Miss I. M. Hope	5.00

Mrs. West, 20 boxes candy.

Mr. Mornay Williams, 10 pictures, 15 calendars, 150 pamphlets, descriptive of foreign institutions; portrait of Mr. Andrew H. Green and 30 motto cards.

Roy, Collin and Kenneth McClure, magazines.

Miss Josephine Tyres, 3 pairs skates and one sled.

Gen. Horatio C. King, pictures.

Anonymous, 135 calendars, 1906.

Anonymous (Phila.,) 175 motto calendars, 1907.

Girls of Misses Master's School 12 subscriptions to a standard magazine.

"The Sincere Ten" of Misses Master's School, 5 skirts and 28 towels.

Burr McIntosh, 17 photographs.

Ethical Culture School, 40 books.

Mrs. Weir, magazines.

Military Athletic League, 270 tickets.

Cornell University, flower and garden seeds.

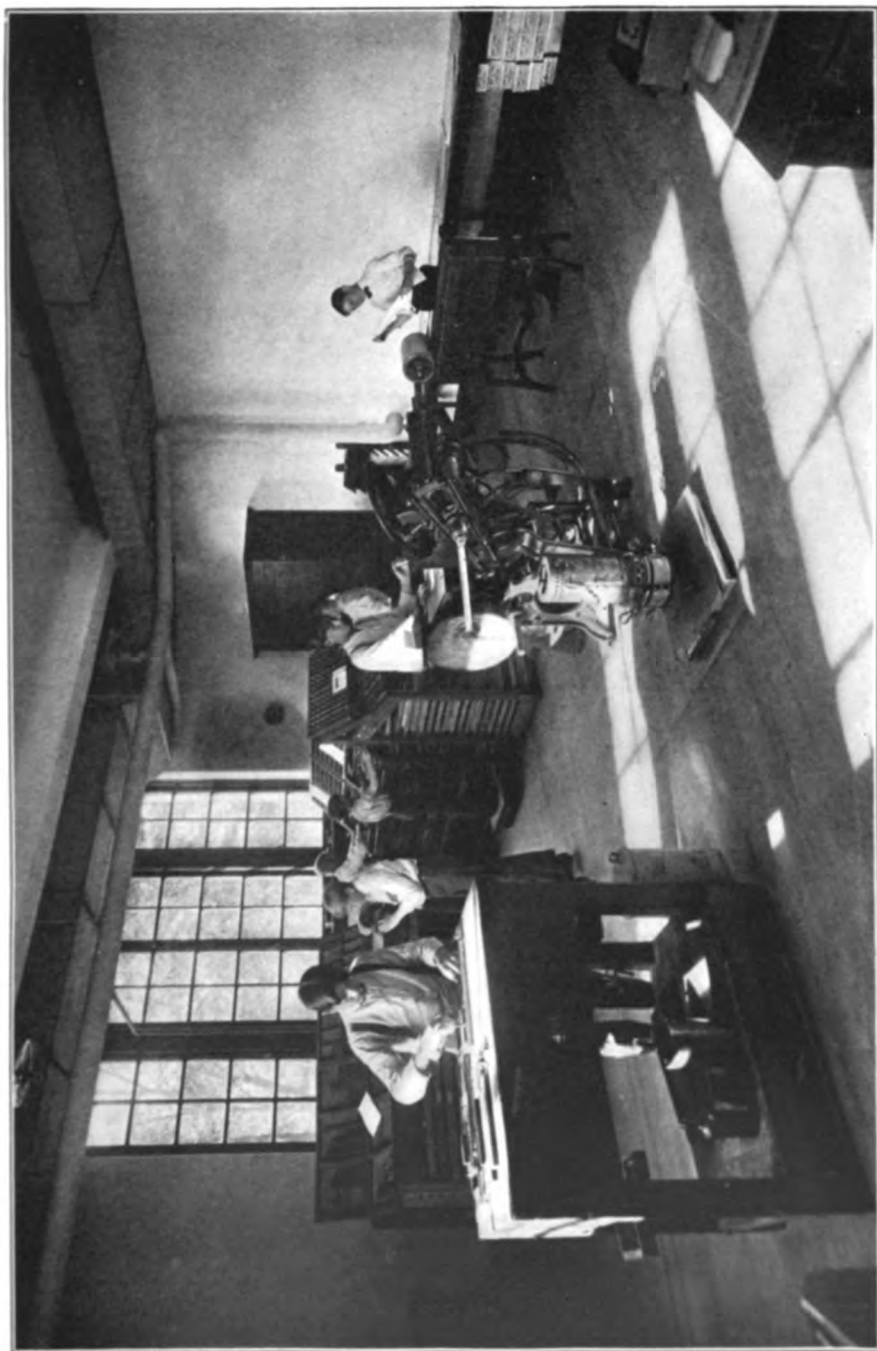
Rev. F. P. Norbor, 150 pamphlets on temperance.

Rev. George S. Webster, 80 Perry pictures.

Mrs. B. F. Smith, 12 books and 66 magazines.

Mrs. Van Brunt, 2 boys' sleds.

Needle Work Guild, 2 packages of linen.



THE PRINTING OFFICE.

Appendix D.

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

FIRST DECADE—1853 TO 1862 INCLUSIVE.

	Received from City for Investment purposes	From City and State for Schools and Maintenance	From Legacies, Donations, Interests, etc.	From Boarders	From sale of Property	Expended for Maintenance	Invested in Land and Buildings
1853	\$ 50,000	\$	\$ 51,478.18	\$	\$	\$ 20,393.02	\$ 18,413.79
1854 . . . . .	.....	5,497.76	4,000.57	232.63	.....	22,699.74	16,997.68
1855 . . . . .	.....	34,204.14	13,492.55	.....	.....	31,875.24	57,200.66
1856	20,000	24,754.02	13,959.34	.....	1,500	31,935.71	30,823.92
1857 . . . . .	.....	24,746.51	1,951.87	.....	.....	30,588.95	8,168.74
1858	20,000	31,497.79	17,663.88	.....	2,000	48,119.05	26,825.11
1859 . . . . .	.....	41,342.12	6,054.92	.....	.....	50,654.41	12,783.96
1860 . . . . .	.....	44,010.94	18,343	.....	.....	53,581.85	3,000.00
1861	10,000	46,810.28	5,297.50	.....	.....	58,814.55	7,330.00
1862	10,000	47,725.10	7,662.61	.....	.....	53,497.32	9,993.79
	\$110,000.	\$200,018.66	\$137,203.36	\$232.63	\$3,500	\$522,092.84	\$186,234.55

SECOND DECADE—1863 TO 1872 INCLUSIVE.

1863	\$ 40,880.98	\$ 11,920.75	\$ . . . . .	.....	.....	\$60,471.87	\$ 837.67
1864	55,888.64	32,741.69	.....	.....	.....	75,691.83	.....
1865	55,911.92	32,467.98	2,861.50	.....	.....	78,433.11	.....
1866	65,316.10	11,785.65	.....	.....	.....	82,871.00	.....
1867	20,000	70,720.08	22,221.20	531.50	.....	82,422.49	13,222.75
1868	20,000	73,807.89	9,662.81	2,213.46	.....	88,842.25	4,827.38
1869	10,000	74,127.00	13,218.93	2,660.42	.....	89,636.68	3,777.28
1870 . . . . .	.....	75,724.93	49,603.58	769.85	.....	96,101.41	2,777.98
1871 . . . . .	.....	52,695.24	14,584.26	667.43	.....	87,687.33	1,711.39
1872 . . . . .	.....	105,134.08	10,827.48	1,637.55	.....	96,344.74	18,535.35
	\$60,000.	\$680,726.46	\$200,166.14	\$10,479.52	.....	\$811,737.72	\$67,297.10

THIRD DECADE—1873 TO 1882, INCLUSIVE.

1873	\$ 77,772.63	\$16,772.51	\$ 428.00	.....	.....	\$94,973.15	\$ 51.70
1874	77,774.35	21,000.36	941.00	.....	.....	99,715.72	.....
1875	73,743.56	7,231.83	41,200	35,830.00	.....	88,008.32	.....
1876	61,231.60	12,287.29	77.00	.....	.....	94,677.22	.....
1877	86,765.80	5,722.55	.....	.....	.....	92,508.32	.....
1878	98,117.42	17,167.00	.....	.....	.....	92,508.32	.....
1879	60,781.85	4,410.77	.....	.....	.....	85,192.65	.....
1880	60,781.57	4,444.08	.....	.....	.....	91,114.77	29,875.26
1881	60,787.27	5,813.16	.....	.....	7,235.01	108,411.75	1,120.11
1882	105,887.20	8,512.78	.....	.....	.....	114,400.00	11,233.16
	\$600,882.17	\$227,869.33	\$1,369.20	\$43,065.01	.....	\$642,788.37	\$ 67,073.23

NOTE. In 1877, Asylum paid City assessment of \$1,072.21.

FOURTH DECADE—1883 TO 1892 INCLUSIVE.

	Received from City and State for Educa- tion, and Main'ten'ce	From Donations, Legacies, Interests, etc.	From Boarders	From Sale of Property.	Expended for Main- tenance	Asses- ments	Invested in Lands and Buildings
1883..	\$ 113,013.21	\$ 16,744.41	.....	.....	\$ 107,711.04	.....	\$ 7,967.51
1884..	100,882.62	17,309.53	1,190.00	.....	108,351.33	.....	4,032.82
1885..	107,816.68	12,244.03	1,262.25	.....	109,000.91	.....	.....
1886..	105,037.40	9,448.21	491.75	.....	112,222.02	.....	33,112.12
1887..	106,827.98	30,535.39	646.25	.....	117,531.14	.....	23,568.58
1888..	117,201.13	20,935.06	1,500.50	.....	120,846.23	.....	2,055.71
1889..	120,461.54	8,182.91	410.00	149,585.00	123,361.42	.....	58,000.00
1890..	115,459.33	7,176.92	300.00	.....	122,323.14	.....	43,501.60
1891..	126,896.07	6,503.37	1,162.50	2,588.25	127,214.03	.....	40,473.49
1892..	124,380.78	4,222.33	909.76	.....	129,680.90	.....	.....
	\$1,140,695.04	\$133,375.20	\$8,152.81	\$152,173.25	\$1,176,182.16		\$212,751.83

FIFTH DECADE—1893 TO 1902 INCLUSIVE.

1893..	\$ 122,317.07	\$ 63,051.70	\$ 939.00	.....	\$ 124,727.91	.....	.....
1894..	125,540.49	18,000.86	1,243.48	.....	129,779.94	.....	.....
1895..	120,534.30	21,472.06	1,377.15	.....	135,054.79	.....	.....
1896..	92,073.54	8,748.06	1,668.59	.....	141,994.54	.....	.....
1897..	134,512.60	4,881.67	1,903.70	18,174.46	126,371.80	36,878.99	.....
1898..	116,651.82	7,025.74	2,113.21	22,046.25	132,263.27	29,417.64	.....
1899..	114,952.83	7,544.53	2,126.25	81,902.50	120,198.32	37,078.04	.....
1900..	75,000.62	13,693.82	2,926.75	.....	108,949.58	8,018.82	.....
1901..	117,000.21	7,168.85	3,625.88	51,081.50	109,801.27	4,886.78	125,342.19
1902..	86,814.78	8,037.37	3,936.88	30,941.00	110,159.43	4,566.20	15,362.73
	\$1,109,724.26	\$160,526.75	\$21,860.89	\$204,145.71	\$1,239,202.85	\$120,846.47	\$140,704.92

SIXTH DECADE—1903 TO ———

1903..	105,783.79	4,023.60	4,417.29	.....	110,958.97	237.21	93,853.96
1904..	101,578.45	8,553.52	3,093.54	304,977.12	107,648.23	10,849.00	491,683.15
1905..	70,021.39	10,376.22	1,277.45	723,261.25	99,964.13	10,782.27	216,947.13
1906..	45,135.60	10,179.39	502.15	.....	92,001.23	.....	33,000.68
	324,522.23	33,132.73	9,351.73	1,028,258.37	410,572.56	21,868.48	835,784.92

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.

Total from City for Investment purposes.....	\$160,000.00	
Total from City for Maintenance.....	4,456,552.82	\$4,616,552.82
Total from Donations, Legacies, Interests, etc.	764,263.15	
Total from Boarders.....	51,285.88	
Total from Sale of Property.....	1,431,142.34	\$2,246,691.37
Total		\$6,863,244.19

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cost of Real Estate, buildings and permanent repairs.....	1,534,807.82	
City assessments for streets and sewers.....	156,387.86	
Expended for Maintenance.....	4,979,712.70	\$6,665,208.48
Unexpended balance.....		192,315.43

Appendix C.

LIST OF DIRECTORS—FROM THE ORGANIZATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

DIRECTORS	TERM OF SERVICE.	
Adams, John T.	Elected in 1855	Died in - 1881
Adams, Charles D.	" 1872	" 1889
Agnew, Andrew Gifford.	" 1886	Resigned in 1900
Allen, Horatio.	" 1851	" 1855
Astor, John Jacob, Jr.	" 1856	" 1859
Baker, Josiah W.	Elected in 1872	" 1882
Barrow, James T.	" 1890	
Bigelow, Richard.	" 1854	Died in - 1863
Bishop, Nathan.	" 1865	Resigned in 1867
Bonney, Benjamin W.	" 1867	Died in - 1864
Bradish, Luther.	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1858
Brown, Stewart.	"	1852
Brown, James.	Elected in 1852	" 1853
Brown, William Harman.	" 1886	Resigned in 1894
Bryan, John A.	Elected in 1858	Resigned in 1868
Bulkley, Charles A.	Elected in 1857	Died in - 1886
Butler, Benjamin F., Sr.	Original Corporator	" 1858
Butler, Benjamin F., Jr.	Elected in 1858	" 1884
Butler, Willard Parker.	" 1900	
Byers, John.	" 1879	Died in - 1888
Carter, Peter.	" 1874	Resigned in 1895
Chapin, Henry D., M. D.	" 1896	
Collins, Joseph B.	Original Corporator	Died in - 1867
Collins, George C.	Elected in 1865	Resigned in 1866
Cooper, Peter.	Original Corporator	Died in - 1883
Coates, Joseph H.	Elected in 1865	Died in - 1888
Crolius, Clarkson.	" 1851	Died in - 1887
Curtis, Cyrus.	" 1852	Resigned in 1852
Cushman, James S.	" 1906	
Davenport, John.	" 1853	" 1854
Dana, Richard P.	" 1866	" 1882
Denny, Thomas, Sr.	" 1852	Died in - 1874
Denny, Thomas, Jr.	" 1870	Resigned in 1879
Devoe, Frederick W.	" 1889	" 1903
Dorman, Richard A.	" 1891	" 1902
Dowd, William.	" 1881	" 1895
Duer, John.	Original Corporator	" 1857
Dwight, Edmund, Sr.	Elected in 1853	" 1893
Dwight, Theodore W.	" 1893	" 1874
Dwight, Edmund, Jr.	" 1893	

DIRECTORS.	TERM OF SERVICE.	
Edmonds, John W.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1853
Ely, Charles.....	Elected in 1852	" 1853
Ewing, Thomas, Jr.....	" 1906	
Field, Frank Harvey.....	" 1903	
Fisk, Wilbur C.....	" 1906	
Garth, Horace E.....	" 1886	" 1900
Gallaway, Robert M.....	" 1892	" 1894
Geissenhainer, Fred'k W. Jr.	" 1865	" 1879
Graham, John A.....	" 1865	" 1867
Green, Andrew H.....	" 1878	Died in - 1903
Gregory, Henry E.....	" 1895	
Gilbert, Albert.....	Original Corporator	" 1858
Gilman, William C., Sr.....	Elected in 1851	Died in - 1863
Gilman, William C., Jr.....	Elected in 1864	Resigned in 1877
Gibson, Isaac.....	Elected in 1855	Died in - 1860
Goodrich, Samuel G., 2d....	Elected in 1859	Resigned in 1865
Gould, E. R. L.....	" 1904	
Havens, Rensselaer N.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1876
Hartley, Robert M.....	Elected in 1853	Resigned in 1868
Hartley, Joseph W.....	" 1895	Died in - 1905
Hawk, William S.....	" 1895	Term exp'd Jan. '96
Hadden, Alexander, M. D....	" 1896	Resigned in 1901
Hadden, Alexander M.....	" 1902	
Herring, Silas C.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1855
Hills, Henry F.....	Elected in 1875	" 1879
Hopper, Isaac T.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1852
Holden, Daniel J.....	Elected in 1879	Resigned in 1895
Humphrey, Henry M.....	" 1889	Resigned in 1899
Hurry, Randolph.....	" 1895	
Jenner, Solomon.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1861
Jesup, Charles M.....	Elected in 1906	
Johnson, John E.....	Elected in 1868	Resigned in 1874
Joy, Joseph F.....	Elected in 1861	Died in - 1891
Kennedy, David S.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1852
Kelly, James.....	" "	" 1853
Kingsley, Ezra M.....	Elected in 1861	" 1894
Kingsley, William M.....	" 1894	" 1895
King, William V.....	" 1882	" 1885
Lambert, William.....	" 1893	" 1894
Lockwood, Joseph B.....	" 1882	Died in - 1893
Lockwood, Roe.....	" 1856	Resigned in 1858
Lowery, John.....	" 1858	" 1861
Lovell, Leander N.....	" 1872	" 1879
Marling, Alfred E.....	" 1892	
Minturn, Robert B.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1852
Miller, Walter T.....	Elected in 1867	" 1869
Morrison, James M.....	" 1867	" 1869
Moulton, Franklin W.....	" 1896	" 1901
Newbold, Clayton.....	" 1856	" 1865



ALPINE ROAD, THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE.

DIRECTORS.	TERM OF SERVICE.	
O'Connor, Charles.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1856
Opdycke, Leonard E.....	Elected in 1901	Resigned in 1904
Partridge, Charles.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1885
Parkin, William W.....	Elected in 1854	Resigned in 1857
Peck, Charles C.....	" 1876	" 1894
Plummer, John F.....	" 1888	" 1890
Quincy, John W.....	" 1858	Died in - 1883
Redfield, James S.....	" 1853	Resigned in 1854
Robb, J. Hampden.....	" 1889	" 1892
Russ, John D., M. D.....	Original Corporator	" 1853
Schwab, Gustav H.....	Elected in 1887	" 1900
Sherman, Benjamin B.....	" 1879	Died in - 1885
Sherman, William Watts.....	" 1900	Resigned in 1902
Slade, John M.....	" 1877	" 1888
Slade, Francis Louis.....	" 1903	
Smith, Orison B.....	" 1894	" 1902
Smith, William W.....	" 1906	Died in - 1906
Speer, Robert E.....	" 1902	
Strong, William K.....	" 1855	Resigned in 1856
Strong, Theron G.....	" 1885	" 1901
Stokes, Anson G. P.....	" 1869	" 1872
Stokes, J. G. Phelps.....	" 1902	" 1906
Stratton, Robert M.....	Original Corporator	" 1852
Sutton, George D.....	Elected in 1868	" 1872
Sweetser, Joseph A.....	" 1874	Died in - 1874
Talmadge, Henry.....	" 1872	Resigned in 1903
Taylor, William B.....	" 1883	Died in - 1899
Tillou, Francis R.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1865
Tift, Henry N.....	Elected in 1891	
Townsend, Howard.....	" 1868	Resigned in 1905
Trow, John F.....	" 1868	Died in - 1886
Truax, John G., M. D.....	" 1896	Died in - 1898
Van Amringe, Guy.....	" 1906	
Van Schaick, Myndert.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1852
Van Wagenen, William F.....	Elected in 1861	" 1865
Vermilye, Jacob D.....	" 1881	Died in - 1892
Verplanck, Wm. E.....	" 1901	
Ward, Lebbeus B.....	" 1852	Resigned in 1865
Ward, John Seely, Jr.....	" 1844	
Wetmore, Apollos R.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1881
Wemple, Christopher Y.....	" "	Resigned in 1859
Wendell, Evert Jansen.....	Elected in 1900	" 1905
Wheelock, William E., M. D.....	" 1883	" 1892
Williams, Leighton.....	" 1883	Resigned in 1887
Williams, Mornay.....	" 1887	
Winston, Frederick S.....	Original Corporator	" 1855
Wolcott, Frederick H.....	Elected in 1852	" 1856
Worth, J. L.....	" 1853	" 1856
Wood, Oliver E.....	" 1857	Died in - 1883
Woodhouse, Lorenzo G.....	" 1889	Resigned in 1900

	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Appendix F.</h2> <h3 style="margin: 0;">ASYLUM CHRONOLOGY</h3>	
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1849.—On October 8th, Benjamin F. Butler, Robert M. Hartley, Luther Bradish, Joseph B. Collins, Apollos R. Wetmore, Thomas Denny and Frederick S. Winston were appointed to consider the expediency of establishing a permanent institution.

Dr. John D. Russ, corresponding secretary of the Prison Association, and Solomon Jenner of the Society of Friends, announced through the *Tribune* on November 15th, their intention of securing a charter for an Asylum.

1850.—Late in the month of January, Hon. Albert Gilbert, member of the Assembly from the 18th Ward, introduced a bill to create such an institution.

A meeting of those interested was held at the Mayor's office, February 8th, Hon. Caleb S. Woodhull, Mayor of the city, presiding, at which the proposed act of incorporation was drafted.

1851.—New York Juvenile Asylum incorporated by an act of the Legislature, June 30th.

March 1, Association of Ladies for an Asylum, 30 managers, opened at 109 Bank Street, with 17 boys.

Directors organized and elected officers, November 14th.

Hon. Luther Bradish was elected President. He was then Lieutenant-Governor of New York, and President of the American Bible Society.

1853.—Subscription fund of \$50,000, collected by volunteer efforts, reported to the Directors on January 1st.

Asylum opened at 109 Bank Street, July 1st, succeeding to the property and work of the Association of Ladies for an Asylum, which association had been in existence three years. Fifty-seven children received by transfer on the opening day.

The Asylum, with two hundred children, was removed to the foot of East Fifty-fifth Street, April 25th. Fifty-six per cent. of all children received were illiterate. House of Reception established at 77 Grand Street.

1854.—During the year, eighteen per cent. of the children admitted were orphans and fifty per cent. natives of Ireland. A tract of 23 acres, near Highbridge, was purchased for \$33,000.

1855.—House of Reception was removed to 23 West 13th Street, March 24th.

1856.—Formal opening of new Asylum on Washington Heights, on April 2nd.

1859.—At the beginning of the year, the House of Reception was removed to No. 61 West Thirteenth Street.

1861.—Banner year in emigration to the west, the number transferred being 232.

1863.—Total number of children committed was 1160—the largest number in any year. Sixty-five per cent. of these were dependents.

1881.—Death of Apollos R. Wetmore, President of the Board, occurred January 27th. Memorial exercises held at the Asylum, with Mr. Peter Cooper, then ninety years old, presiding.

1889.—House of Reception on Thirteenth Street sold November 1st, books removed to temporary quarters at No. 30 West Twenty-fourth Street, and new site purchased on 27th Street, near Sixth Avenue.

Ten per cent. of children admitted during the year were Germans.

1897.—During the year, the Italian wave reached its crest; 21 per cent. of all the children admitted were natives of Italy.

The Executive Committee recommended a change from the congregate system to the segregate, in a report submitted November 11th.

1900.—Twenty-one per cent. of the population for the year were natives of Russia.

1901.—Farm of 277 acres purchased near Dobbs Ferry.

1902.—Architectural competition held as a preliminary to the construction of a cottage colony.

1903.—Services in memory of Hon. Andrew H. Green, for twenty-five years a Director, were held December 13th.

1904.—First official inspection of **The Children's Village** near Dobbs Ferry, October 26th.

1905.—Farewell service at the Asylum at 176th Street and Amsterdam Avenue was held April 16th. The exodus was begun May 16th and the buildings were abandoned May 30th.

The average population of the Children's Village from June 1st to December 31st was 316.

Total Number of Children to Dec. 31st, 1905, 39,195

Presidents of the Board.

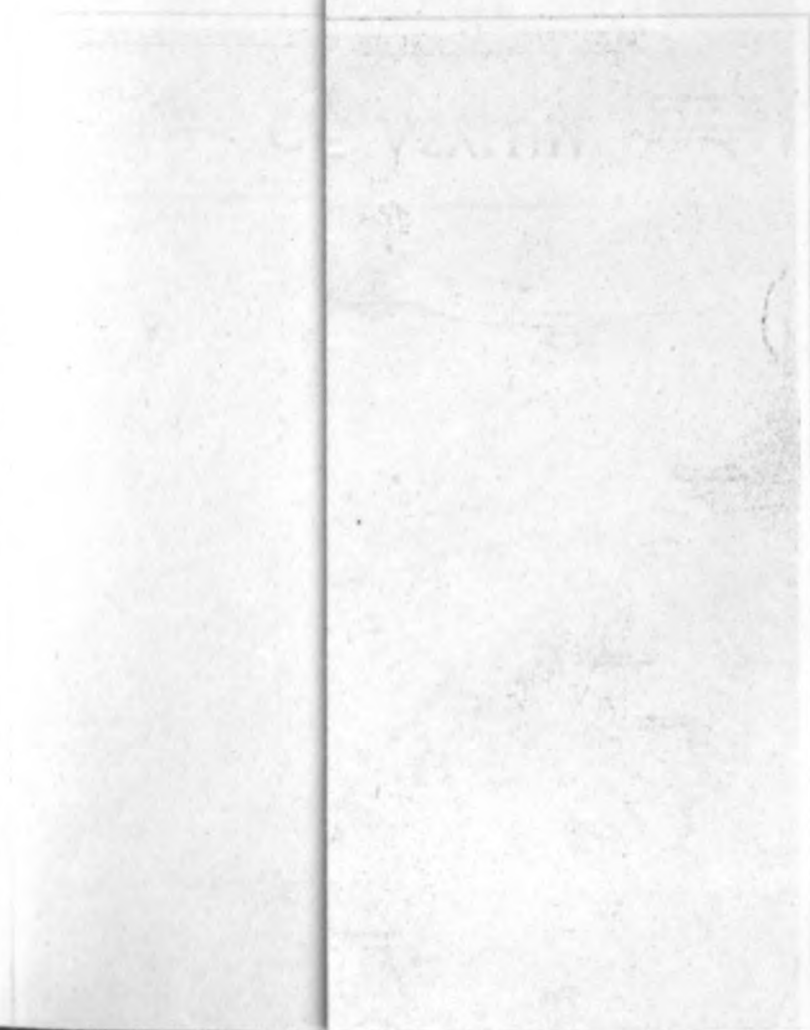
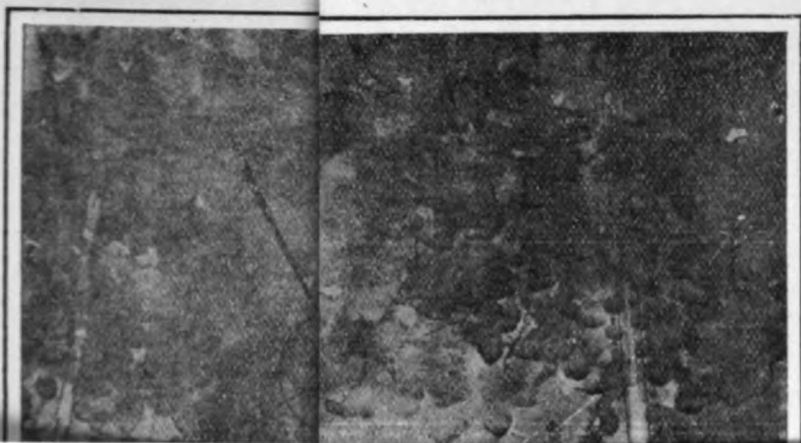
1851 to 1854,	Luther Bradish, Esq.
1854 to 1881,	Apollos R. Wetmore, Esq.
1881 to 1894,	Ezra M. Kingsley, Esq.
1894 to 1897,	Frederick W. Devoe, Esq.
1897 to —,	Mornay Williams, Esq.

Superintendents.

1851 to 1858,	John D. Russ, M. D. (also Secretary)
1858 to 1871,	Samuel D. Brooks, M. D. (also Physician)
1871 to 1896,	Elisha M. Carpenter (elected April 1st)
1896,	Aaron P. Garrabrant, A. M. (acting)
1897 to 1902,	Charles E. Bruce, M. D.
1902 to —,	Charles D. Hilles

Form of Bequest to the N. Y. Juvenile Asylum.

I give and bequeath to the NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM,
incorporated June 30, 1851, under the Laws of the State of New
York, the sum ofto be
applied for the uses and purposes of said corporation.



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THE CHILDRENS VILLAGE
AND OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE
NEW YORK
JUVENILE ASYLUM

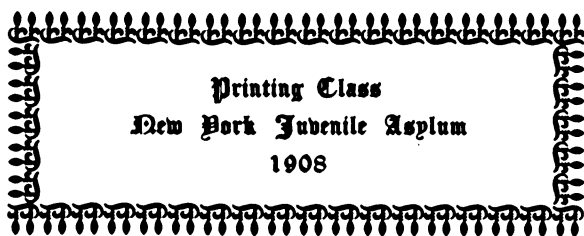


FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 1907

**Fifty-sixth Annual Report
of the New York Juvenile
Asylum to the Legislature of
the State and to the Board of
Aldermen of the City of New
York for the Year 1907**

NEW YORK:

1908



Printing Class
New York Juvenile Asylum
1908



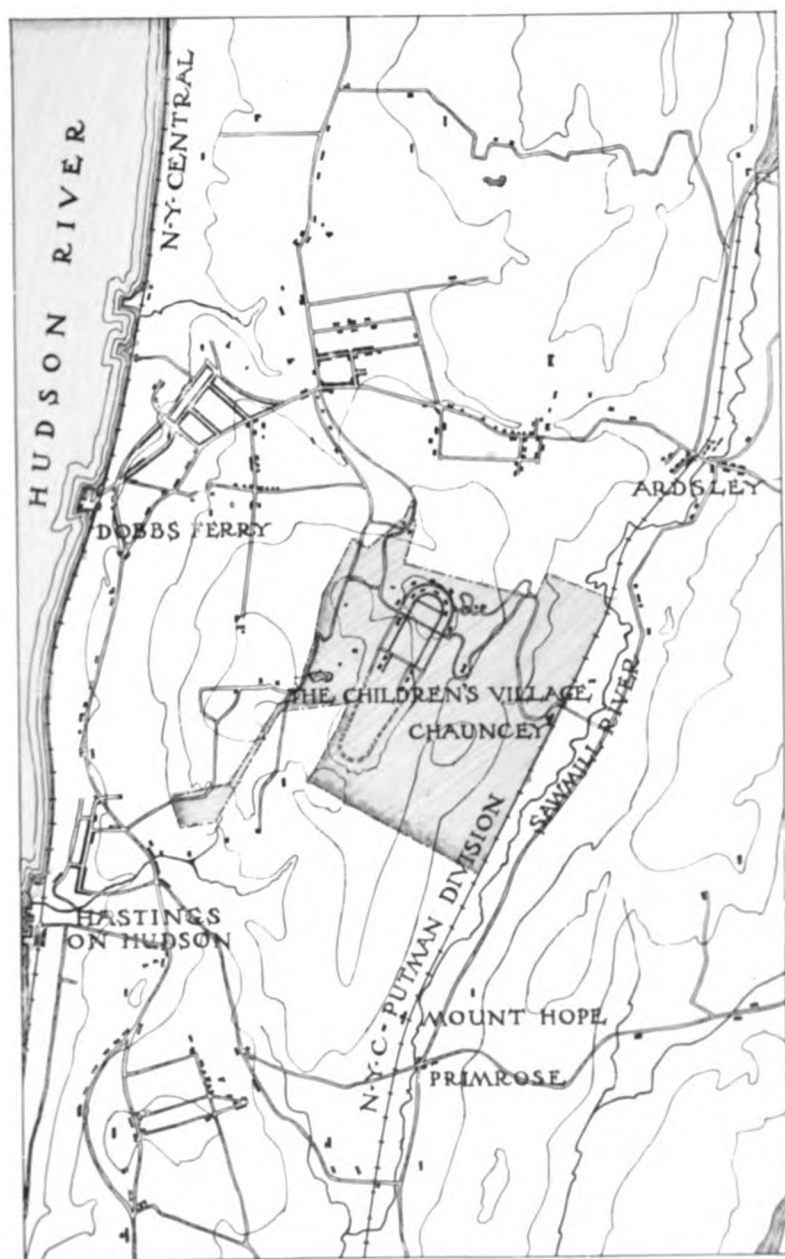
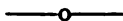


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Officers and Directors
OF THE
NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM
FOR THE YEAR 1908.

PRESIDENT,
MORNAY WILLIAMS.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT,
ALFRED E. MARLING.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN SEELY WARD, JR.

SECRETARY,
HENRY N. TIFFT.

TREASURER,
WILLARD PARKER BUTLER.

DIRECTORS

WHOSE TERMS OF OFFICE EXPIRE RESPECTIVELY

January, 1909.
HENRY N. TIFFT,
HENRY E. GREGORY,
RANDOLPH HURRY,
FRANCIS LOUIS SLADE,
THOMAS EWING, JR.,
GUY VAN AMRINGE.

January, 1910.
JAMES T. BARROW,
WILLARD PARKER BUTLER,
FRANK HARVEY FIELD,
E. R. L. GOULD,
JAMES S. CUSHMAN,
WILBUR C. FISK,
CHARLES M. JESUP.

January, 1911.
MORNAY WILLIAMS,
ALFRED E. MARLING,
EDMUND DWIGHT,
JOHN SEELY WARD, JR.,
HENRY D. CHAPIN, M. D.
WM. E. VERPLANCK,
ALEXANDER M. HADDEN,
ROBERT E. SPEER.

DIRECTORS EX-OFFICIO.

HON. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Mayor of the City of New York.
HON. JOHN F. AHEARN, President of the Borough of Manhattan.
HON. PATRICK F. MCGOWAN, President of the Board of Aldermen.
HON. ROBERT W. HEBBERD, Commissioner of Public Charities.
HON. JOHN V. COGGEY, Commissioner of Correction.

STANDING COMMITTEES

FOR THE YEAR 1908.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER, Chairman.

E. R. L. GOULD.

WILBUR C. FISK.

COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND DEVELOPMENT.

MORNAY WILLIAMS, Chairman.

JAMES T. BARROW.

THOMAS EWING, JR.

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER.

ALFRED E. MARLING.

EDMUND DWIGHT.

JOHN SEELY WARD, JR.

COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES.

CHARLES M. JESUP, Chairman.

JAMES S. CUSHMAN.

FRANCIS LOUIS SLADE.

WILLIAM E. VERPLANCK.

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS, INDENTURES AND DISCHARGES.

HENRY E. GREGORY, Chairman.

HENRY D. CHAPIN, M. D.

RANDOLPH HURRY.

FRANK HARVEY FIELD.

ROBERT E. SPEER.

ALEXANDER M. HADDEN.

WILLIAM E. VERPLANCK.

GUY VAN AMRINGE.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

EDMUND DWIGHT, Chairman.

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER, of Committee on Finance.

JAMES T. BARROW, of Committee on Buildings and Development.

CHARLES M. JESUP, of Committee on Supplies.

HENRY E. GREGORY, of Com. on Admissions, Indentures and Discharges

MORNAY WILLIAMS.

RANDOLPH HURRY.

Honorary Members.

AGNEW, ANDREW G.	MOULTON, FRANKLIN W.
DEVOE, FREDERICK W.	OPDYCKE, LEONARD E.
GALLAWAY, ROBERT M.	ROBB, J. HAMPDEN
GARTH, HORACE E.	SCHWAB, GUSTAV H.
HADDEN, ALEXANDER, M. D.	SHERMAN, WILLIAM WATTS
HILLS, HENRY F.	SMITH, ORISON B.
HUMPHREY, HENRY M.	STOKES, ANSON P.
JOHNSON, JOHN E.	STOKES, J. G. PHELPS
KING, WILLIAM V.	STRONG, THERON G.
KINGSLEY, WILLIAM M.	TOWNSEND, HOWARD
LAMBERT, WILLIAM	WENDELL, EVERT JANSEN
LOVELL, LEANDER N.	WHEELOCK, WILLIAM E.
MILLER, WALTER T.	WILLIAMS, LEIGHTON



CITY OFFICE, 100 WEST 27TH STREET.

Official Staff

**SUPERINTENDENT,
CHARLES D. HILLES.**

The Children's Village

**ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT,
GUY MORGAN.**

PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOLS.*

CLERKS.

MISS DOROTHY PAPENHAUSEN,

EDWARD W. MCCLURE.

MUSIC TEACHER.

MISS NELLIE M. CHASE.

TEACHERS.

MISS MARGARET MCINTOSH,

MISS FANNIE M. BATCHELDER,

MISS JANET D. BURNS,

MISS IDA J. KIRLEY,

MISS MARY L. GARTLAND.

KINDERGARTNERS.

MISS MARY W. WALES,

MISS ANNA H. WALES.

MISS ELIZA DICK, Matron Scholes Cottage.

MRS. FANNIE RIGGIN, Matron Dwight Cottage.

MISS FRANC ALVORD, Matron Howard Cottage.

MRS. E. F. COLVIN, Matron Russ Cottage.

MISS SOPHIA SOMERS, Matron Collins Cottage.

MISS HENRIETTA EDWARDS, Matron Butler Cottage.

MRS. E. A. SACEY, Matron House of Reception.

MRS. HENRY J. COOPER, Matron Bradish Cottage.

MISS MAY LENHART, Matron Willetts Cottage

MRS. T. M. STEWART, Matron Cooper Cottage

*Vacant since the death of Miss Mary F. Dowling, December 21, 1907.

MRS. GEORGE SHEFFOLD, Matron Hartley Cottage.
 MRS. C. O. HOSLER, Matron Kingsley Cottage.
 MISS K. O. BLEEKMAN, Matron Stuart Cottage.
 MRS. E. L. POLLARD, Matron Rose Cottage.
 MRS. BELLE S. ILES, Matron Lenox Cottage.
 MRS. A. J. LYLE, Matron Green Cottage.
 MRS. E. M. VAN BRUNT, Relief Matron.

HENRY J. COUPER, MASTER BRADISH COTTAGE and farmer.
 EDWARD F. COLVIN, Master Russ Cottage and gardener.
 E. A. SACEY, Master House of Reception.
 GEORGE SHEFFOLD, Master Hartley Cottage and tailor.
 A. J. LYLE, Master Green Cottage and tinner.
 T. M. STEWART, Master Cooper Cottage and carpenter.
 CHARLES O. HOSLER, Master Kingsley Cottage and storekeeper.

E. L. POLLARD, Electrician. GEORGE W. KERR, Printing Class.

MORGAN MORGAN, Relief Officer. JOSEPH BOVE, Teamster.
 DOUGLAS FORBES, Relief Officer. ELLSWORTH HISER, Relief Officer.
 H. H. DANFORD, Disciplinarian. DANIEL BOVE, Shoemaker.
 GEORGE BRUNJES, Baker and Bandmaster.
 ANDREW C. JOHNSON, Chief Engineer.
 PETER SCHRIEBER, Assist. Engineer.
 MISS MARGARET SALT, Cook. MISS NETTIE MAHER, Laundress.

ROBERT DENNISTON, M. D., Physician.
 J. P. COLE, D. D. S., Dentist.
 A. J. SMITH, M. D., Consulting Oculist.
 MISS ADA HALSEY, Hospital Matron.



Office of the Corporation—106 West 27th Street.

MISS MINNA DALY, Clerk.
 ROBERT T. WEBBER, Custodian.



Western Agency—79 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

DR. HASTINGS H. HART, Superintendent.
 MRS. LAURA J. DONALDSON, Assistant.

Fifty-sixth Annual Report.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF
NEW YORK, AND THE HONORABLE, THE BOARD OF
ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK :

The Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum, pursuant to the act under which they were incorporated, herewith submit their report for the year 1907, being their fifty-sixth annual report.

It is a matter of most sincere gratitude that the Directors are able to report that during the year just past there has been no death, either among the inmates of the Children's Village, among the officers there, or among the members of the Board, and to this statement the Directors are glad to be able to add that, in spite of the prevalence in the immediate neighborhood of the Children's Village of several epidemics of measles, scarlet fever, etc., there has not only been no serious sickness (beyond a mild epidemic of gripper), but that the number of hospital and dispensary treatments throughout the year at the Children's Village have been a seventh of the proportionate treatments given during corresponding periods when the institution was located on Washington Heights in Manhattan Island. This statement is rendered the more remarkable when it is considered that the Juvenile Asylum has held, during its entire history of more than fifty years, a leading place among the institutions of the State of New York, and indeed of the country at large, for its health record.

But if this record of healthfulness is one in which the Directors and friends of the school generally can take the sincerest pleasure, scarcely less in importance is the record of the school for efficiency and moral discipline. For the first time in a long course of years, after the inspection by the State Board of Charities, conducted in September, 1907, the Juvenile Asylum was placed by the Board in the first class; that is to say, in the

class of institutions which in the judgment of the State Board of Charities had no material defect. How highly valued a distinction this is, may be judged from the fact that of all the children's institutions in the state, it is believed that this is the only one to be placed by the State Board of Charities in this class. How such a result has been attained, and the specific lines on which work, that has been crowned with such distinguished success, is conducted, is more fully set forth in the report of the Superintendent hereto annexed and need not be more minutely referred to here.

In the report for the year 1906, attention was called to the advance which the change from city to country and from barracks to cottage had wrought in the demeanor and conduct of the children, and to the recognition on the part of the city authorities of that advance in the increase of the per capita allowance to institutions adopting the cottage home plan. The city authorities have again signified their recognition of this advance, by a further increase of this allowance during the year just past, and so marked is the public recognition of the improved conditions, that a large number of similar institutions in the State of New York have either taken steps looking toward a transfer to the cottage home plan, or have the matter now under consideration.

These facts are surely argument enough for the success of the work from the standpoint of efficiency, but unfortunately, the response on behalf of the general public to the appeals of the Directors for financial aid in carrying on and developing the work at the Children's Village has not been equally satisfactory. The reasons for this are not far to seek. The Asylum has become almost exclusively a reformatory institution. That is to say, its wards are no longer drawn both from the class of children technically labelled as dependents and the class technically labelled as delinquents, but are, by the action of the city authorities, and by the desire of the State Board of Charities, confined almost exclusively to boys committed by the courts for misdemeanors, and sometimes felonies, or to boys as to whom, when brought before the courts, it appeared that their waywardness and delinquency were the result of no proper guardianship in the homes of which they had theretofore been members. In other words, the courts, as guardians of public morals, have made this institution, as far as the children of Protestant parents are concerned, the reformatory agency of the City of New York, and the general

public has naturally felt that, as the courts were committing, the city should sustain the institution. This argument seems to have been, perhaps, the chief cause, if not the sole cause, for the slow response to appeals for help sent out. Next to it has been probably the feeling that, as in past years, when the institution was conducted on the barrack plan, the allowance from the city was almost sufficient to maintain children without outside aid, a further call on private benevolence was not justified. And yet neither of these reasons is valid, and perhaps the most important subject to which the Directors can address themselves, in this report of their work, is the setting forth of the reason why it is both proper and necessary that private benevolence should supplement the moneys allowed by the city for the maintenance of children, and should be looked to *exclusively* for the development of the permanent plant of the institution. If a reformatory school for boys could be wisely maintained by the city, it might be only fair to expect the city to meet all of the cost, both of the equipment and the maintenance of such school, and to do so out of the tax levy; but the difficulty lies in the fact that under the American Constitution religious instruction cannot be given as a part of the state work and that to undertake a reformatory school without religious instruction is a colossal blunder. The statutes of the State of New York provide that children are to be committed to institutions controlled by persons of a like faith with their parents; that is, institutions which not only have religious instruction, but religious instruction of a particular type consonant with the general faith of the families from which the children came. Hebrew boys are entitled to have training in the Hebrew faith; the children of parents who are members of the Roman Catholic church are entitled to have training in accordance with the faith of their fathers, and Protestant children are similarly entitled to training in accordance with their faith. Now, the State cannot and does not undertake to give such training. It must be given, if at all, by institutions maintained, as far as the general endowment goes, by the religious bodies with whose teaching they are in accord, and accordingly, we have in New York City, three leading institutions, the New York Catholic Protectory, the Jewish Protectory and the Children's Village, representing these three classes of religious teaching. To maintain these institutions, that is for the general purposes

of equipment and endowment, the source of supply must, of course, be those in sympathy with the religious teaching that they represent. At the same time, the city government not only obtains the benefit of a better training than it could bestow, because it could not enter on the religious field at all, but it is relieved of the financial expense of equipment and is partially relieved of the expense of maintenance, in so far as maintenance implies that part of the curriculum which is distinctly religious. It must, therefore, be necessary for the institution to make its appeal to the general public for support, and it can scarcely be conceived that a more worthy appeal can be made than that of this particular institution. It is seeking to do on the highest lines the most needed work.

Only as society develops does it become apparent that the work which must cost most is the work done for those who are the least able to help themselves. That is to say, the boy or girl, the man or woman, who is naturally best equipped for the struggle of life on any side will need, on that side, the least help from his fellows. The boy who is in full possession of a normal and healthy body needs no hospital or dispensary treatment; he is not compelled to make appeal for the services of physicians, nurses and dispensaries. In the same way, the boy who has an alert mind and a natural aptitude for the acquisition of knowledge, does not need the specific aids in the acquirement of elementary branches which the backward and dull boy does need. And so, too, the boy who by birth and home companionship enjoys the privilege of a pure moral atmosphere, does not need the slow and patient discipline of a reformatory school, as does the boy who has been bred amid the moral miasmas of the street,—the boy who is practically, if not technically, homeless, and, in all the more sacred relations, parentless. Society, however, cannot afford to allow the unhealthy child, the unintellectual child and the immoral child to go along as best they can without the additional help of support, stimulus and inspiration. In the savage tribe it may be possible to expose the infant which is undesired, and to abandon helpless old men or women, but apart from the shocking immorality of such a course, the civilization of a crowded city cannot afford to allow disease and death to have their will with all the undesired and unfit members of the community, because disease and death will not stop with the



LAKE AT THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE

undesired and the unfit, but proceed to take its toll of all of the rest of the community as well. In the small and narrow life on the frontier a certain order of society can be perpetuated without a very large appeal being made to the school house and the library, but the nation or the city that neglects its illiterates will reap the harvest of its neglect in increased taxes for the maintenance of its prisons and almshouses, and the city or state that allows the morally unfit to develop as best they may, will not only need to provide large jail accommodations, but will find that jail deliveries are some day the terrible retribution for its unwisdom. It cannot be too often reiterated that the danger of the commonwealth lies not in the multitudes who come from other lands to its shores, but in the larger multitudes who are born its citizens. The child, not the emigrant, is father of the man of to-morrow, and as the child is left morally developed or undeveloped will be the civilization that he builds up when he attains the age, if not the stature, of manhood. It used to be said that the carnage of the Napoleonic Wars left its record in the low stature of the French peasantry. More real and more terrible is the fact that civic, economic and moral neglect of the children of the cities registers itself in the low moral tone of the people.

It is not necessary to advance arguments for the wisdom of maintaining a thoroughly equipped school for boys who need reformatory training—such a school as the Children's Village is. The arguments are already in existence in the scores of applications for admission to its doors. It is the need that justifies the expenditure and that need must be met, and the Directors of the Asylum firmly believe that it will be met by the gifts, even to the point of sacrifice, of Christian men and women, the peers of those who first established the great school which, under changed conditions and with higher aspirations, confronts the future on the hills where stands the Children's Village of to-day.

MORNAY WILLIAMS

President

JOHN SEELY WARD, JR.

CHARLES M. JESUP

*Committee on
Report.*

NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM

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Miscellaneous Accounts:

Trust Funds:	
Balance January 1, 1907:	
Central Trust Company.....	\$295.77
Interest on balances (6 months).....	4.47
	<hr/>
	\$300.24
Graduates' Building Fund:	
Balance January 1, 1907:	\$55.67
Central Trust Company.....	24.84
Interest on balances (6 months).....	<hr/>
	\$80.51

Miscellaneous Accounts:

Trust Funds:	
Disbursements, 1907:	
Lorena Friedla.....	\$40.02
Annie Williams.....	27.36
	<hr/>
Balance December 31, 1907.....	\$67.38
	<hr/>
	\$90.24
Graduates' Building Fund:	
Balance December 31, 1907.....	<hr/>
	\$56.51

SUMMARY

Balance January 1, 1907:	
Central Trust Company.....	\$3,527.08
Central Trust Co., Children's Fund.....	295.77
Central Trust Co., Graduates' Bldg. Fund.....	55.67
Mechanics' National Bank, Treas.....	1,347.25
Mechanics' National Bank, Supt.....	1,002.00
Petty Cash at Asylum.....	400.00
Petty Cash at Western Agency.....	2,315.30
Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.....	<hr/>
	\$8,942.07
Receipts, 1907:	
Current Account.....	\$6,113.57
Capital Account.....	4.47
Children's Funds.....	<hr/>
Graduates' Building Fund.....	24.84

Disbursements, 1907:	
Current Account.....	\$90,046.50
Capital Account.....	24.36
Children's Funds.....	76.38
	<hr/>
Balance—December 31, 1907:	\$170,128.03
Central Trust Company.....	\$230.05
Central Trust Co., Children's Fund.....	24.36
Central Trust Co., Graduates' Bldg. Fund.....	55.67
Mechanics' National Bank, Treasurer.....	4,506.85
Mechanics' National Bank, Supt.....	1,302.00
Petty Cash at Asylum.....	400.00
Petty Cash at Western Agency.....	1,518.20
Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.....	<hr/>
	\$8,837.15
	<hr/>
	\$187,965.19

Investments:

Thompson Street Mortgage, 4½ per cent
Bedford Mortgage, 4½ per cent
Co. Union Pacific Nat. Mgtge 4 p. c bonds
Panhandle Fund 1st M. R. Co certificate
Panhandle Fund 1st M. R. Co bonds

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER, Treasurer.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Treasurer's and Superintendent's books, bank books and vouchers of the foregoing account of the New York Juvenile Asylum for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1907, and declare the same to be correct in all respects.

TOWNSEND & DIX, Certified Public Accountants.

NEW YORK, January 4, 1908.

Superintendent's Report.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM :

The succeeding pages recount fully the work of the Asylum in 1907. It was prosecuted with industry and devotion, and much real progress was made.

The total number of children cared for in the Children's Village was 541 ; the number under supervision in family homes was 313 ; grand total, 854.

There was a fuller measure of health than had been anticipated and, with children of the class to which the Asylum ministers, health is of superlative importance.

The number of attempts at escape was 23, which is one-fourth of the number during the first year of occupancy of the new home.

The holidays were all appropriately marked by exercises and on many of these days the school made an effort to open the eyes of the boys to the condition of the nation, so that they might study its hopes and see its dangers.

A rule was adopted which is intended to encourage continuity of service on the part of worthy members of the staff.

In the realm of statistics, some of the old familiar landmarks seem to have disappeared and the changing record was accelerated in 1907 by the decision of the city authorities to undertake to make more distinct the line which separates the delinquent class from the dependent class.

Including the year under review, the city's contributions to the Asylum have been \$5,260,000. There has been received from private sources, including proceeds of fortunate investments, approximately \$1,800,000. Hence one-fourth of the vast sum



ROAD THROUGH WOODS. THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE.

required to create and conduct the Asylum has been contributed by the city's philanthropists.

The Village was visited in 1907 by large numbers of the representatives of the humane and philanthropic element in our citizenship, who are willing to provide for the comfort of "the troubled, tempted, tempest-tossed."

The results of the year just closed confirm the managers of the school in the conviction that the cottage home type of school exerts a higher influence than any other type and that that school is best equipped which individualizes the treatment to the greatest extent. In the congregate school little regard is had for the vast difference in individuals. It is true that the cost of maintenance rises sharply in the cottage school, but this is attributable to increase in the staff, caused by a division of the population into small groups. The central idea running through the whole is the value of personality. Much more is undertaken than mere boarding and lodging. The Asylum deals with a class that is one of the transforming powers of the nation. If such a school measures up to its opportunities, it helps to refine moral ideas, provides a pastoral home influence, assists in a clear unfolding of elemental truth—a clearing and shaping of the mind of its ward about what foundation his life shall rest upon. This leads inevitably to the introduction into the school of religious influences—not the kind of religion that is set apart from life, but the kind that permeates it powerfully. It means that not only must a much larger staff be provided proportionally, but that every member of the staff who is brought into the relations of foster-parent should be a positive force for good. The character and personality of the cottage masters and matrons count for more than the scheme of classification or size of units or the solution of the problems of administration.

THE HEALTH.

The health record was again most gratifying and in some respects could not have been surpassed. Out of a total of five hundred and forty-one children cared for in 1907, there was not a death. It is truly a remarkable record, from the fact that a very large proportion of the children, prior to their admission to the Asylum, lacked proper nourishment and had given themselves over to reckless abandon, largely as a result of their impover-

ished condition. It is the first time in the last quarter of a century that the Asylum has completed a calendar year in which it was exempt from death. Since the organization of the Asylum, in 1852, the record of 1907, in this particular, has had only five parallels.

In February, May, August, September and November, the medical report was literally a blank and in March one boy only was in the infirmary and he was there one day only. The number of cases treated in the local infirmary in proportion to the population was one-seventh of the average number treated in the former home on Washington Heights during a normal year.

Ten days after the children received the March visits from their friends, a case of chicken-pox developed and six boys were quarantined in consequence. On July 12th, a boy who had arrived on the 6th became ill with scarlet fever. He was promptly isolated under the care of a nurse, and the House of Reception was quarantined. Two of his companions who had been exposed were also isolated and had mild attacks of the fever. The treatment in the case of both chicken-pox and scarlet fever was so prompt and drastic that an epidemic was averted. A mild epidemic of la grippe or influenza—probably entirely due to the unseasonable weather of December—tested the capacity of the infirmary toward the close of the year and the number indisposed in consequence was one-third of the total number of cases of illness during the year.

The vigilance of the nurse was supplemented by the conscientious service of Dr. Denniston, who was present 240 days in the year. All boys were carefully examined on entrance and one in every seven was immediately returned to the city for treatment in an appropriate hospital, as follows:

Trachoma	21	Eye	4
Pulmonary trouble.....	3	Scabies	5
Ear	1	Epilepsy	1
Incipient Tuberculosis.....		3	

On three occasions the Commissioner of Charities was asked to assemble a commission of experts to pass on the mental condition of certain children, and by the direction of the Commissioner three boys were sent to Bellevue for observation. One

was transferred to the Craig Colony ; one had an operation performed ; and the third was returned, as he was thought to have been malingering.

Not only was the health remarkably good, but with one exception the year was completed without accident. The dentist examined the teeth of all children. Although all dental work had been done in 1906 that was necessary, the record for 1907 is two hundred and three extractions, twelve cases of treatment and one hundred and fifty-eight permanent fillings.

CHANGES IN THE PERSONNEL.

There were fewer changes in the personnel of the staff in 1907 than in any year since 1902. As the new school becomes adjusted and established, it is hoped the number of interruptions in the work, resulting from removals, will be minimized. Some changes will inevitably occur every year, however, in an official family of fifty-five members. In 1905 there were thirty-five changes, prior to departure from Washington Heights, and twenty shortly thereafter. In 1906 there were twenty, and in 1907, twelve. Two of the twelve had served long years. One-third of the members of the present staff have been in the service six years or longer. During the year 1907 a rule was adopted which was intended as a just and substantial recognition of length of days in the service. One teacher who has been continuously in the employ of the Asylum for more than thirty years was granted an extra vacation of nine weeks ; six who had served more than twenty years were each granted four extra weeks ; and nine who had served ten years were each granted two extra weeks. These sixteen persons constitute twenty-nine per cent. of the present staff, and their average term of service has been almost nineteen years. Manifestly, there is entire absence of the precarious tenure so demoralizing in schools which are subjected to political interference and political revolutions.

THE PLACING-OUT FEATURE OF THE WORK.

The school did not encourage emigration to Western States in 1907. Probably for the first time in a half century no children were transferred to the Western Agency. This is explained in part by a contemplated change in the placing-out policy of the

school. Prior to 1907 more than half a million dollars had been expended on this branch of the work, of which vast sum the city had not contributed a dollar. The average age of those who have been transplanted is about eleven years. They are under supervision until they are eighteen years old. Hence the Asylum, in sending a company west, assumes an obligation that it may not discharge for seven years. Unless it has reasonable security that financial support will be supplied for that length of time, it is not justified in incurring an obligation so serious in character. Then, too, the work is gradually increasing in cost. Standards are higher; eligible homes are not as numerous; railroads are less liberal in their treatment, not only of the children but of the supervisors; and salaries have advanced. At the beginning of the year there were three hundred and thirteen wards in the west. The net deficit per child in 1907, on account of supervision alone, was more than \$10. One boy was sent west through the Childrens' Aid Society; one, an orphan eighteen years old, enlisted in the U. S. Navy; two children were transferred to Hope Farm; and ten were adopted. On the 18th of March twelve destitute boys were transferred to the Protestant Home at Mineola, Long Island, and two others were returned to the Department of Charities by direction of the Comptroller, in order to comply with the new rule of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which has for its object the separation of delinquent and dependent children in institutions. This rule is far-reaching and significant. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in line with the recommendation of the State Board of Charities, has sought to make prohibitive the association in a given school of the two classes of children. It seems to have been accepted as true that among boys of very tender years there is no perceptible difference between the so-called delinquent class and the so-called dependent class; yet the sentimental demand for the separation of the "sheep" from the "goats" has prevailed.

Heretofore all children who were committed by the court were classified as delinquent; and all who came from the Department of Charities were classified as dependent, except that no children under six years old could be placed in the delinquent class. Therefore the recent rule bars from the Children's Village all children under six years of age and all others who have not been committed by the Courts.



A QUIET EVENING IN PETER COOPER COTTAGE.

Already it has modified our problem measurably. In 1906, before the rule had gone into effect, only 34 per cent. of the children committed were over fourteen years old ; last year 50 per cent. were over fourteen. It will be seen that the age limit rises rapidly under the operation of the rule.

The comparison between the results this year and last suggest other interesting and useful observations in regard to the fluctuations in the population of the Asylum. As has been pointed out, half of the two hundred and thirty children received in 1907 were over fourteen years of age. In the fifty-five years of the Asylum's life the number of those who were over fourteen when committed, was only 17 per cent. of the whole number. Fifty years ago 89 per cent. were under fourteen years of age.

The character of the charges placed against the children has undergone a like change. Last year no children came for truancy, because the city now makes ample provision for this class elsewhere ; yet in 1902 one-third of the children were truants. Originally eighty per cent. came for vagrancy ; last year there were no vagrants. Peddling and begging disappeared in 1907 as causes of commitment. Less than one per cent. came in the earlier years for lack of proper guardianship ; last year the percentage was twenty-six. In earlier years 20 per cent. were orphans ; now the number has declined to 5 per cent. In 1853, fifty-three per cent. of the children had intemperate parents ; last year the number whose parents were reported as intemperate had receded to twelve per cent. In the beginning more than half the children were illiterate ; last year twelve per cent. were illiterate. In the past an average of twenty-five per cent. were foreign born ; last year eight per cent. only were aliens — and of the eighteen born in other lands, ten are natives of Germany.

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY OBSERVANCE, ETC.

Religious services were conducted fifty Sundays in 1907. On February 24th and March 10th the storms were so severe that the speakers could not keep the appointments. Many of those who spoke on Sunday afternoons came at considerable sacrifice, and at times it seems that the school does not express adequately its appreciation of this invaluable voluntary service. The illustrated lectures were continued throughout the season. In addi-

tion to the course provided, illustrated lectures were contributed as follows: Miss Mary Vaux, of Philadelphia, on the "Canadian Rockies"; Mr. Walter Courtney, on "Ceylon"; and Rev. George S. Webster, on "The Holy Lands." Charles M. Jesup, Esq., gave an evening with a phonograph, and a magician and ventriloquist was present one night. Mr. Schutte, of the Damrosch orchestra, rendered violin solos at one of the Sunday services.

The birthdays of Lincoln and Washington were appropriately observed as holidays. Exercises were held in the auditorium. Mr. Gregory was the speaker on February 12th, and Rev. J. O. White on February 22nd. Messrs. Williams, Jesup and Gregory made brief addresses on Memorial Day and participated in the exercises on Independence Day. The children rendered programmes of recitations and songs. Attractive Easter music was supplemented by an excellent address by Rev. Mr. Iglehart. Work was suspended on Labor Day and the band assisted in the street parade in Dobbs Ferry. Thanksgiving Day was likewise observed as a holiday. The boys were on the athletic field all morning; had a special dinner at noon; were visited by their parents and friends in the afternoon; and attended exercises in Wetmore Hall. Mr. Gregory delivered an address. On Christmas Day appropriate exercises were held in Wetmore Hall. The children had a programme of carols and recitations. Mr. Williams delivered a brief address.

OUR FRIENDS ARE LEGION.

There has been no diminution in the number of those who have visited the Village for the purpose of study or supervision or that they might testify their interest in the children.

The "Semi-Annual," always a spacious event in the quiet, relatively uneventful life of the institution, was succeeded in 1907 by an annual visit of the Directors and their guests, who came to the school on May 17th. The party consisted of eighty-nine persons. Addresses were made in the Assembly room of Wetmore Hall by Mr. Jacob A. Riis, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, Justice Willard H. Olmsted and Dr. Charles P. Fagnani.

Official inspections were made by representatives of the State Board of Charities, as follows: C. C. Lathrop on January 31st, R. W. Wallace on June 19th and Clarence E. Ford on September 17th and 18th. The health officer conducted his examination

January 28th. D. T. Levenson, representing the Board of Education, spent September 26th at the school and, incidentally, collected blanks and data for use in preparing the dietary and rules of government for the new City Truant School. The books and vouchers were audited every month by expert accountants. Ninety-seven visits were made by members of the Board of Directors. Comptroller Metz and Deputy Comptroller Phillips personally inspected the work, and Dr. D. C. Potter, Chief Examiner of Accounts of Institutions in the Department of Finance, was present on three occasions. On July 10th fifty members of the School of Philanthropy spent the day at the Village, and a few days later, forty Columbia University students came, under the leadership of Professor Andrews. Other student parties were Gaylord S. White and eleven students from the Union Theological Seminary; Professor D. S. Snedden, of Columbia, and eight candidates for degrees; Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay and thirty-six members of the Winter School of Philanthropy; Miss Helen Babson, of the faculty of Vassar; the Senior Class of Miss Mason's School, "The Castle," at Tarrytown; and thirty young ladies from the Misses Masters' School.

In May, 125 members of the Misses Masters' School were present at a Sunday afternoon service and contributed a hymn by the Glee Club, a trio and a solo. Scores of persons prominent in the philanthropy of New York State were visitors. Other States were represented as follows: Mrs. Glendower Evans, Mrs. Harter and Rev. Frederick H. Knight, of Boston; Dr. A. C. Brown, of Council Bluffs, Iowa; Gen. Lawrasson Riggs, President, and Mr. Nolting, Architect, of the Baltimore House of Refuge; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hume, of Dallas, Texas; Mr. James Cumberland, Physical Director of the Newark City Schools and Miss Clark, Parole officer of the Newark City Home; Miss Martha Berry, of Rome, Georgia, and Mrs. T. A. E. Means, of the Atlanta Industrial School; Dr. Hastings H. Hart, Herbert T. Root and Miss Mary Frances Wright, of Chicago; Rev. R. Maplesten, of Hartford; Hon. Carmi Thompson, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, Max Senior, Rev. J. O. White and Dr. Alfred Friedlander, of Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Davis, of the Michigan Reform School, and Rev. A. C. Slocum, of Kalamazoo; Prof. C. A. Reade, of Seattle; Amos W. Butler, of Indianapolis, President of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, and C. E.

Joseph, of Evansville ; Albert T. Burns, representing a committee of the Chicago Union League Club, empowered to recommend plans for a school for street children ; Superintendent J. C. Greely, of the California School for Boys at Los Angeles, and Mr. James Clark, a Director of the School ; Mrs. Martha P. Falconer, Superintendent of the Girls' Department of the Philadelphia House of Refuge ; Mrs. Catharine White, Probation officer of Pittsburgh ; Albert P. Gerhart, Arthur Brokie, T. Mitchell Hastings and W. B. Buck, Trustees of the Seibert Fund, which is to be used in founding a home for Philadelphia street children, and Charles T. Walker, General Secretary of the Juvenile Protective Association of Philadelphia.

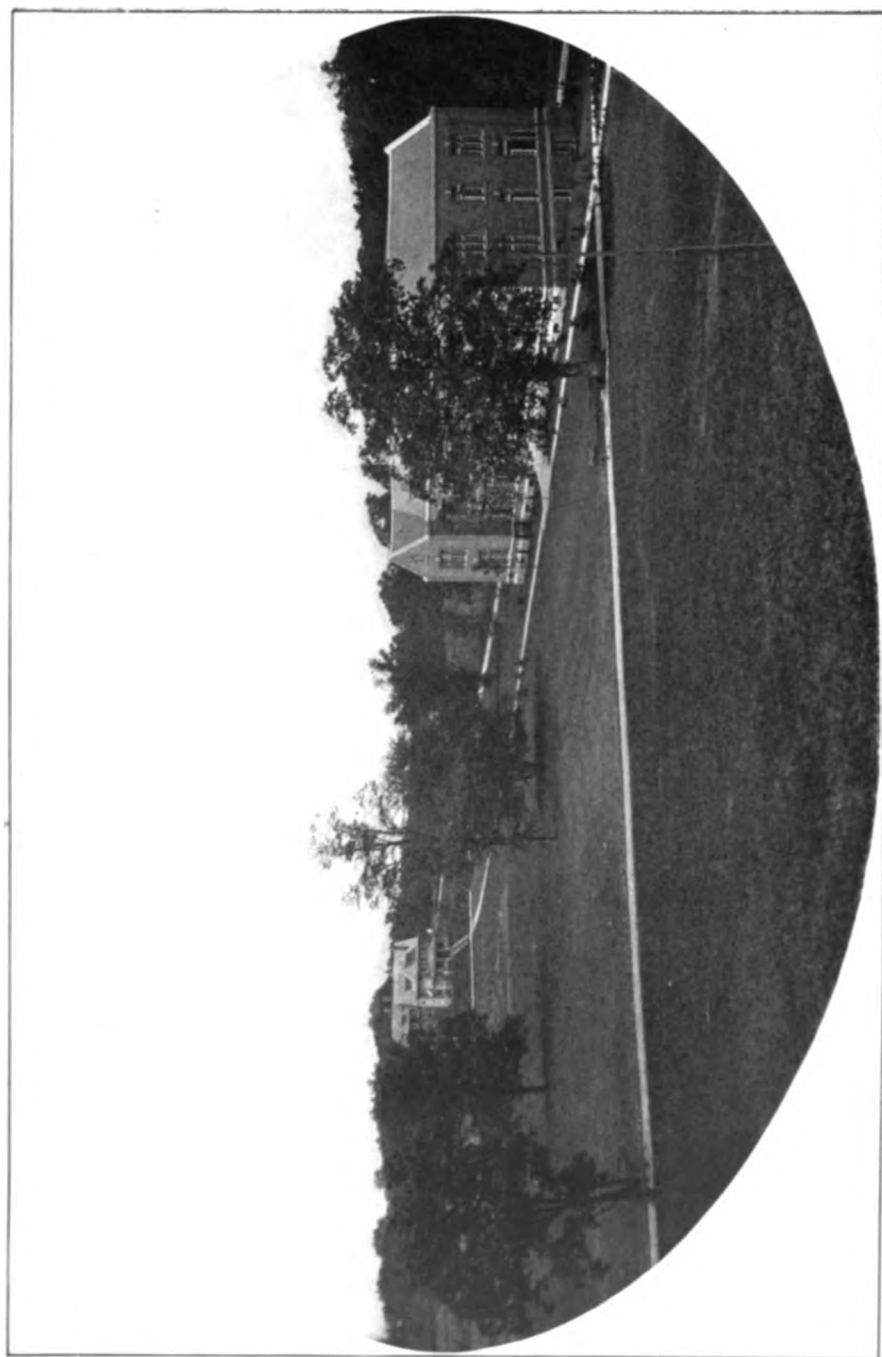
Foreign interest in the school has not altogether abated, as was shown by the fact that in 1907 Judge Blumenthal, of the Prussian Children's Court ; Mr. Hugh H. Lusk, of New Zealand ; Madam Von Boos-Farrar, of Sweden ; and Dr. Max Lederer, of Prague, Bohemia, were visitors. Dr. Lederer spent a day at the Village and made an official report on the work and a recommendation to his government.

An average of fifty-nine per cent. of all the children received visits every month. In 1905 the percentage was sixty-one. The slight decrease is due to the withdrawal by the New York Central Railroad of the half-rate tickets formerly furnished to parents of our wards. The last year the Asylum was operated on Washington Heights, when much less time was lost and much less expense involved in making visits, only thirty-four per cent. of the children were visited.

DISCIPLINE.

The maintenance of discipline in a correctional school is not less important than the maintenance of methods of honesty and security in a banking house. Eighty per cent. of the children are entrusted to such schools that they may be disciplined. With the preponderating majority of boys of this class, the habit of regularity is the real need.

The State Board of Charities inveighs against the administering of corporal punishment, no matter what the provocation. The rule of the State Board is believed to be implicitly obeyed in the Children's Village. The substitutes for such method of punishment are many and the frequency with which they are used



WETMORE HALL, KINGSLEY AND RUSS COTTAGES IN THE DISTANCE.

depends upon the gravity of the offences and the previous conduct of the children who are to be corrected. At the outset it is apparent that the school cannot expel troublesome pupils, nor can it appeal to parents for their co-operation, as large private and public schools may do.

Boys are deprived of play privileges ; or required to stand at attention while their fellows are at play ; or they may be fined ; or may be sent, as a last resort, to the drill squad. If they are fined it means the loss of mills which have been accumulated by good conduct. The mill system is more efficacious in regulating deportment than any other device or agency at work in the school, save only the personality of the staff. A child whose deportment in the cottage and whose deportment and progress in department and school warrant a reward, may earn ten mills a day. These are credited to him. Ten mills equal one cent. In time a boy will have a relatively robust bank account on which he may draw at will for the purchase of such articles as are not interdicted. It requires bookkeeping that is burdensome, but the patience is rewarded by the results. In 1907 the net number of good conduct marks earned by the boys was almost seven and a half million, which, translated into real money, was \$748.48. This is the sum that was paid. It represents perfect deportment and the right spirit in 205 boys every day in the year 1907. This means that two-thirds of the entire population was on its best behavior every day in the year and this large element in the community had a sobering and steadying influence on the other one-third. It is this system that has made it possible to dispense with the services of one disciplinarian, whose salary and maintenance represented a greater outlay than the mill system requires, if we except the cost of bookkeeping. Not all those who didn't earn money—the drones—were under restraint. Their conduct may have been on the border line and their school work indifferent. They simply didn't earn mills. This mill system teaches some valuable lessons that may later induce economy. After boys begin to accumulate they find it is fascinating. Base-balls and foot-balls and bright-colored cravats and marbles are the fruits of frugality. One boy, with \$5.00 to his credit, bought a suit of clothing, and even more, through the generous encouragement of a large clothing house, and these he wore when he went forth from the school.

When all stimuli and warnings and minor remedies fail, boys are sent to a drill squad, where they are deprived of play privileges, are served reduced rations, and alternately sit in silence and practice "setting-up" exercises. At night they are constantly under surveillance of a watchman. It is a stern and rigid regimen, and the monotony is irksome. One experience is intended to be curative, although no system yet practiced in this village or the larger villages everywhere has effectually stamped out recidivism. Still, there are days when one may take hope. On March first only two boys were in the drill squad and the average the first week in March was only five.

Of course the mill system does not determine character. Very frequently boys are moved to good behavior by prudential considerations. It requires keen insight to determine whether or not a boy has probably acquired an abiding ambition to do right. It may be laid down as a general principle that the most trying boys to influence and govern are not the neglected boys who have sprung from the so-called lower stratum, or the "common people,"—from those who may be thought to be common by reason of the absence of distinction or wealth or proud ancestry. The most difficult problems are the boys who have had great opportunities and have rejected them. They are the unexpected and inexplicable developments, corresponding in the moral world to those specimens in the natural world, which the biologists term "sports."

Usually the effect of the discipline of a reformatory school is judged by the number of desertions. This is a superficial test. As a rule, there is no apparent cause, unless it is plainly homesickness. Trustworthy boys are more troublesome in this regard than boys who have a real or fancied grievance against those who caused their removal from society. There were twenty-three attempts to escape in 1907, only three of which were successful. These boys disappeared from departments, as follows :

From cottage matrons.....	10	From industrial departments ..	6
From cottage masters	5	From relief officer	1
From night watchman	1		

There was not an attempt to escape in the months of January, February and December. Twenty-three compares very favorably with past results. During the first three months after removal

to the Village, in 1905, there were twenty-four attempts, and the succeeding quarter there were seventeen attempts, or attempts at the rate of eighty-two per annum. It was pointed out a few years ago that the schools which are surrounded by high walls are not as successful in preventing desertions as the open school. At the close of 1854 there were 1,050 names on the roster of the Asylum and one hundred and thirty of these children were out without leave; at the close of 1907 there were three hundred and fifty-four names on the roster and only three of these children were out without leave. Fortunately, such arguments in support of the segregate system are superfluous, as the attitude of the public toward this system is no longer one of incredulity.

Twelve per cent. of all the children committed to the Asylum prior to 1905 were re-commitments. Of these one-eighth, or one and one-half per cent. of the whole number committed, were sent for either the third or fourth time. In the Children's Village the percentage of re-commitments has declined from twelve to seven, and no child has yet been sent for the third time.

THE DEPARTMENTAL WORK.

It is to be regretted that an industrial building is not as yet even a probability. It was contemplated at the time the original programme was adopted. If cottages are to be erected in 1908, as we anticipate, more school-rooms will be required. These rooms have been provided, but are being used temporarily by manual training classes. If these classes must make way for the proposed increased attendance at school, it may be necessary to reduce the number of industrial departments. It would be a misfortune to dispense with any department now operated in the school; in fact, the work of several departments should be extended, so that larger numbers could be benefited. This is especially true in respect to wood-working and printing. We have long planned to introduce sloyd, which, if a room were provided and \$500 were set apart for equipment, could be taught to a class of fifty small boys.

Nine additional cottages would justify the installation of an electric storage battery. At present a thirty kilo-watt generator is in commission for day duty. It furnishes motive power for the laundry, bakery, ventilating fan and fuel tramway. The surplus electricity should be stored. It is estimated that it

would supply current sufficient to light fifty incandescent lamps for eight hours continuously. This would solve the problem of providing lighting service between ten o'clock P. M. and six o'clock A. M., without increasing the pay-roll. A battery of 140 cells would cost approximately \$1,200 and could be placed in the dark room underneath the bakery.

The fuel tramway was completed in the autumn. The termini are at the railroad track at Chauncey and the coal storage bin on the plateau, near the power house. The equipment includes a side-track and a cable on which a bucket travels. The capacity of the bucket, which is loaded and dumped automatically, is 600 pounds.

In January, 1907, the school harvested and stored 300 tons of ice, which supplied the needs during the year. The farm produced vegetables (including 1,400 bushels of potatoes) and pork, having a market value of \$3,546.72.

The band filled eleven engagements during the year. It appeared in the G. A. R. parade on Memorial Day, following custom, and was the escort of General Grant Post at the dedication of the Siegel statue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A fire-drill was conducted every month. The average time required in which to vacate the school-house after the fire alarm had sounded was $51\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. Two general inspections of the fire extinguishers were made and all were re-charged in June. Other precautions against loss of property from fire are the maintenance of a fire pump; gravity pressure on the service mains from an elevated tank containing fifty thousand gallons of water; and frequent tests of the hydrants, which are so located that every building in time of fire may be controlled by two streams of water.

Interest in base-ball and foot-ball was as marked in 1907 as it was in 1906, and the ball club was as successful. Skating and coasting increased in popularity. Nutting claimed the attention of all the boys several weeks in the autumn, although the quest was not as bountifully rewarded as in previous years. The boys are at an age when a variety of outlets for activity must be provided. Extreme emphasis should be placed on the body's need for active expression. There should be an out-door gymnasium



ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION AWARD.

in order to fully meet the requirements of the health of the body and give an ampler field for physical culture.

It has never been the policy of the Asylum to publish the histories of its many "cases." Obviously, for some children it might prove disadvantageous in after life. Frequently the stories are infinitely touching. It will not be a serious departure from the Asylum's practice, however, to make brief reference to one of many novel situations that arose last year. The story has in it something of the flavor of the story of Enoch Arden, except that in this case the return of the absentee was not a signal for immediate self-sacrifice and self-effacement. A boy, aged fourteen, was committed by the Children's Court, as a disorderly child. His mother was married twenty years ago to a man who returned to Germany three years after the marriage, to try to secure his interest in an estate. No children had been born to them. The woman remained in New York, but presently changed her address. Thereafter she did not receive a letter from her husband. She construed prolonged absence and silence as indicating his death, and three years after the separation took place she accepted another man. Four children, including the Asylum's ward, were born out of wedlock. Late in 1907 the woman met her husband in a street-car, and although seventeen years had elapsed he re-established the home. He accepted his wife's point of view and contends that her course was justifiable. The woman and her husband and the father of the boy united in an application for the boy's discharge. The boy's father lives in the new home as a boarder. The woman, with two men to provide for her and protect her, is a good mother and the home is clean and attractive.

STATISTICAL.

Remaining January 1st, 1907 :	Boys	Girls	Total
In the Children's Village.....	295	23	318
In House of Reception.....	13		13
Total.....	308	23	331
Received in 1907.....	233		233
Total.....	541	23	564
Discharged in 1907.....	197	13	210
Remaining December 31, 1907.....	344	10	354
In the Children's Village, December 31st.....	320 Boys	10 Girls	330
In House of Reception.....	24 "		24
	344	10	354

Disposition :

Discharged to friends.....	135	
Sent West		
Transferred to other institutions.....	21	
Expiration of sentence	40	
Returned to court	1	
Indentured.....	13	
	<hr/>	210
Largest daily population.....		357
Smallest daily population.....		320
Total number since opening.....		39,591
Native born of those received in 1907.....	215	
Foreign born :		
Germany	9	
Ireland.....	2	
Italy	2	
England	1	
Austria	1	
Sweden	1	
Russia	1	
Unknown	1	
	<hr/>	18
		233
Number re-committed.....		17
Daily average attendance in Asylum		320
Daily average attendance in House of Reception.....		23
Total number cared for in 1907.....		541
Total admitted, 1907.....		233

CHARLES D. HILLES,

Superintendent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1907.

Report of the Physician.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW
YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

DEAR SIRS:

It gives me great pleasure to report that the record of health of the Children's Village for the past year has been truly remarkable. We have had but few serious cases of sickness and no deaths. There were three cases of scarlet fever and six of chicken pox, but no general epidemic, save a very mild one of influenza, which speaks volumes for the advantage of the cottage plan and the efficiency of the nurses. The absence of trachoma and kindred eye troubles has been most gratifying. We have treated as hospital cases about sixty children, classified as follows.

CASES TREATED

Anemia	1	Hernia	1
Burns	2	Influenza	21
Chicken Pox	6	Malaria	8
Contusions	1	Pneumonia	2
Dysentery	1	Rheumatism	3
Dislocates (Elbow)	1	Septicemia	2
(Foot)	1	Scarlet Fever	3
Epilepsy	2	Tonsillitis	3
Gastric Fever	1	Total	59

There have been treated in the dispensary some twelve hundred cases, including everything from a cold in the head to the opening of an abscess.

Thanking the superintendent and officers for their courteous treatment and the nurses for their efficiency, I remain,

Yours very respectfully,

ROBERT DENNISTON, M. D.

Report of the Dentist.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK
JUVENILE ASYLUM.

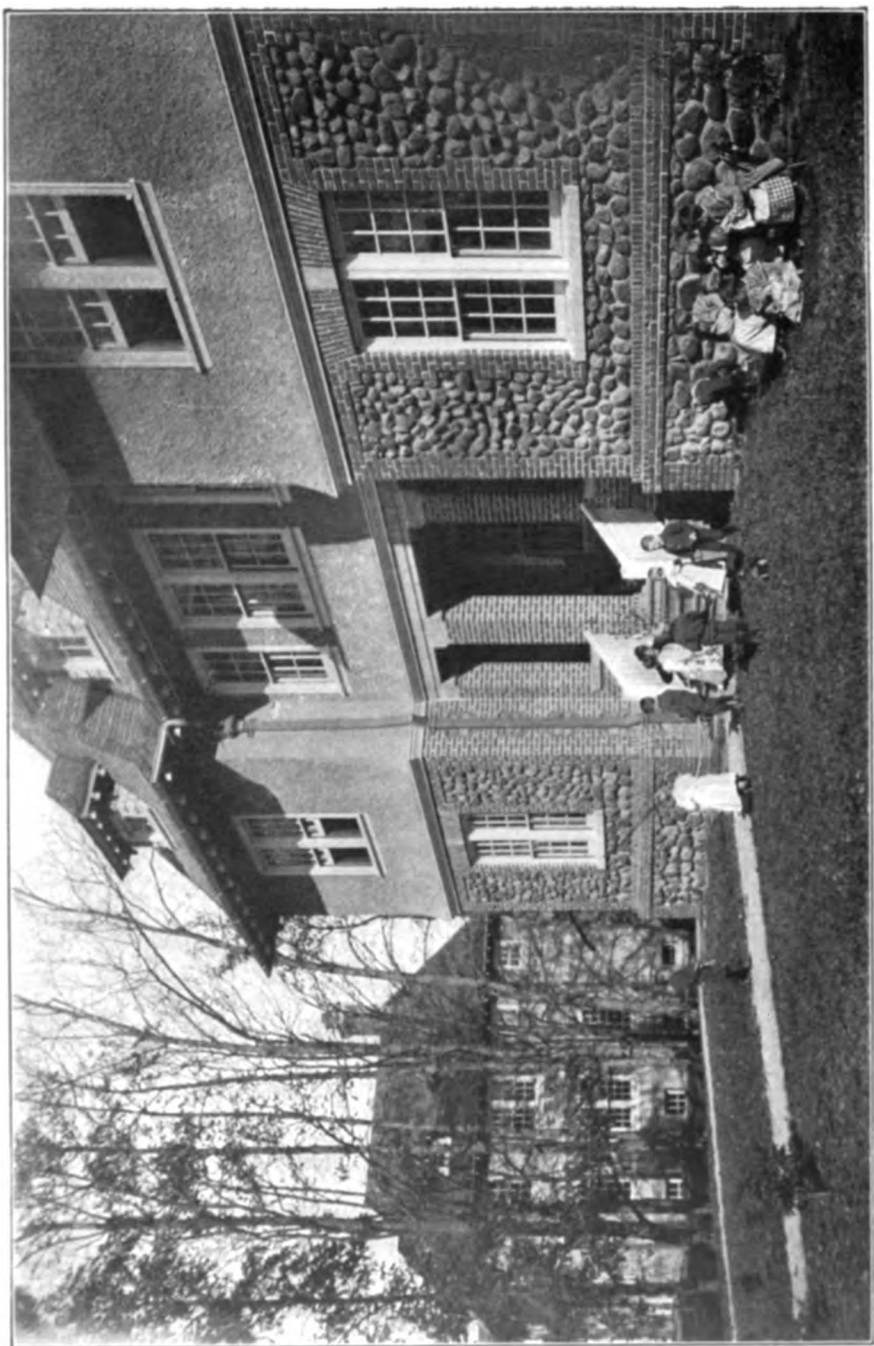
GENTLEMEN :

I have the honor to submit the following report of the dental
operations performed during the year 1907 :

Gold fillings	4
Silver fillings	149
Cement fillings	5
Cases of treatment	12
Teeth extracted	203

Respectfully submitted,

J. PARLEY COLE, D. D. S.



BUTLER COTTAGE.

Report of the Western Agency.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN :

We respectfully submit the report of the Western Agency for the year 1907.

The Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society assumed the Western Agency in the fall of 1903. The experience of the past year has confirmed that of the previous years, as to the general good conduct of these children. We are convinced, by our visitation and inspection of these children, that they have been, on the whole, a very valuable addition to the population of the states in which they have gone, and that the addition to the public burden of those states has been very small compared with the addition to the productive force of the community.

Out of the 510 boys and girls who have come under our charge, only 253 remain. Most of the others have grown up to manhood and womanhood, many of them have bank accounts and a few are happily married.

During the four years, since we assumed the agency, we have had to send back to New York, as incorrigible, only seven or eight children out of the 510. A few have drifted back to New York of their own accord, and are not necessarily doing badly ; a few are on probation in the west and may still have to go back to New York ; but on the whole these children have made at least as good a record in the west as the average child born on the ground.

We have had under our charge during the past four years 510 wards of the New York Juvenile Asylum. Of these 198 have passed the age of 18 years ; eight have been legally adopted ; and 51 have been dropped for other reasons, leaving 253 children on hand.

The expenses of the Western Agency have steadily diminished with the diminution in numbers, and the increasing stability of the children from year to year. The average cost of our work, for each of your children under our care, has diminished from about \$18 to a little less than \$14 per child. The per capita cost will not probably diminish in the future, owing to the wide area over which these children are scattered and the increase in traveling expenses, caused by the withdrawal of half-fare railroad privileges from charitable organizations.

We congratulate your Board of Directors for the splendid record which has been made by your wards in the west. Most of them have reaped the double advantage of favorable conditions in the west, and separation from unfortunate influences in their former environment.

The following is a statistical statement of the year's work:

Number of wards in family homes, October 15, 1893, 370

Children were sent west from New York, as follows :

In 1904.....	58	
In 1905.....	69	
In 1906.....	13	
In 1907.....	00	
Total.....		140
Making the total number in 45 months.....		510

Of these 510, there have been dropped from the roll, as follows :

	1904	1905	1906	1907	Total	
Past 18 years.....	38	57	57	46	198	
Returned to New York.....	6	10	12	5	33	
Ran away (whereabouts unknown) ..	..	2	4	7	13	
Sent to State Reformatory.....	..	1	..	..	1	
Died	2	2	..	..	4	
Adopted.....	..	..	6	2	8	
Total.....	46	72	79	60	257	257
Leaving still under guardianship in family homes,						253

During the year 1907, our visitors made 248 visits to wards of the New York Juvenile Asylum, with the following results :

Good reports	203
Fair reports	31
Bad reports.....	14
Total number of visits.....	248

The placing out work of the year has been as follows :

Placed in homes first time	7
Replaced in homes	18
Replaced a second time	19
Replaced a third time	8
Replaced a fourth time	6
Replaced a fifth time	3
Replaced a sixth time	1

Total number of placements and replacements in 1907 62

These children are distributed as follows :

Illinois	125
Iowa	104
Missouri	17
Wisconsin	1
Minnesota	2
Oklahoma	1
Texas	1
South Dakota	1
Kansas	1
Total	253

All of which is respectfully submitted.

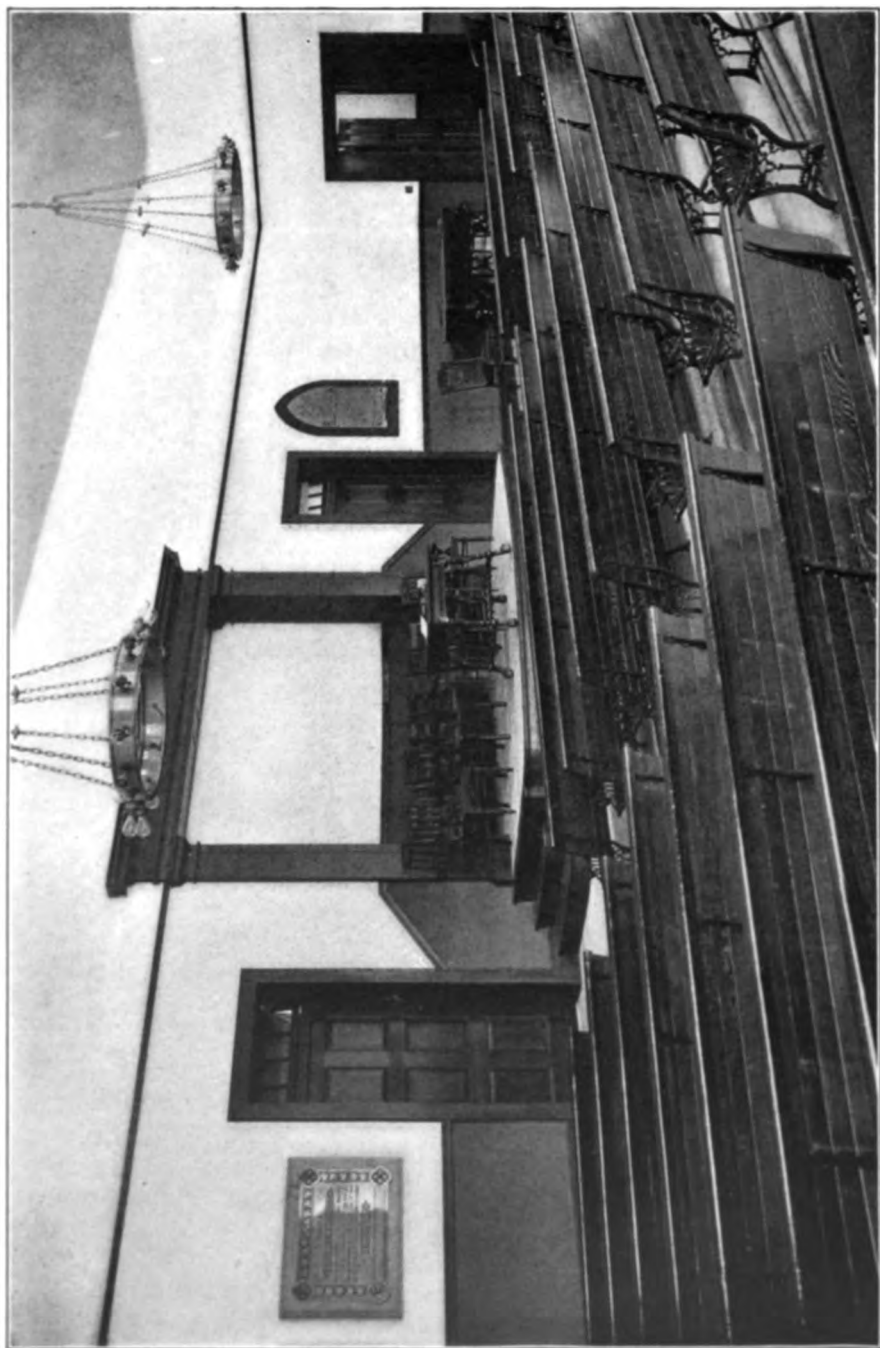
HASTINGS H. HART,

Superintendent.



ABSTRACT OF THE TABLES IN THE APPENDIX.

YEAR	Total number committed	Number of re-commitments	Total number discharged	Number of escapes	Number of deaths	Total number during year	Number at the end of the year
1853.....	623	8	421	33	1	623	202
1854.....	1050	25	954	137	3	1252	298
1855.....	727	101	935	72	10	1025	90
1856.....	902	114	851	104	5	992	141
1857.....	741	124	685	128	2	882	189
1858.....	781	104	727	121	7	978	251
1859.....	863	136	613	19	6	1114	501
1860.....	863	59	816	33	5	1364	548
1861.....	800	47	847	15	4	1348	501
1862.....	957	109	1008	5	5	1458	450
1863.....	1160	234	1105	12	3	1610	505
1864.....	888	139	905	11	..	1398	488
1865.....	812	98	795	6	..	1300	505
1866.....	853	119	847	3	1	1358	511
1867.....	922	152	854	5	1	1433	579
1868.....	854	136	838	1	4	1433	595
1869.....	826	152	866	3	2	1421	555
1870.....	714	143	717	6	4	1269	555
1871.....	572	112	517	3	3	1124	607
1872.....	546	91	536	..	1	1153	617
1873.....	581	53	585	1	2	1198	613
1874.....	687	93	656	1	2	1300	644
1875.....	632	76	648	1	2	1276	628
1876.....	802	95	652	3	2	1430	778
1877.....	588	59	576	1	2	1366	790
1878.....	588	67	596	1	3	1378	782
1879.....	499	59	562	..	3	1340	775
1880.....	577	72	636	1	3	1352	716
1881.....	670	68	503	1	..	1386	883
1882.....	672	54	685	4	..	1555	870
1883.....	711	57	654	..	4	1581	923
1884.....	653	65	703	..	..	1576	873
1885.....	640	70	611	2	6	1513	894
1886.....	649	78	655	1	3	1543	888
1887.....	608	65	598	4	7	1586	988
1888.....	687	59	668	1	2	1675	1007
1889.....	638	61	702	1	3	1645	943
1890.....	646	72	635	1	1	1580	954
1891.....	614	70	597	2	5	1568	1001
1892.....	624	71	593	2	3	1625	1030
1893.....	569	58	548	7	1	1599	1051
1894.....	599	56	617	7	4	1650	1033
1895.....	541	47	633	9	6	1574	941
1896.....	692	46	680	2	4	1633	953
1897.....	916	67	821	1	1	1869	1048
1898.....	983	81	959	3	3	2031	1066
1899.....	905	112	1006	3	4	1971	875
1900.....	1073	124	1160	10	3	1948	788
1901.....	1020	167	920	6	2	1808	880
1902.....	861	134	927	5	2	1741	814
1903.....	644	79	584	14	1	1458	874
1904.....	758	56	642	8	1	1646	989
1905.....	265	27	902	3	1	1262	360
1906.....	163	12	193	4	3	523	323
1907.....	233	17	210	3	..	541	354



THE AUDITORIUM.

TABLE I—COMMITMENTS.

THESE EMBRACE ALL ADMISSIONS INTO THE INSTITUTION, WHETHER UNDER COMMITMENTS FROM THE MAGISTRATES, SURRENDERS BY PARENTS OR OTHERWISE.

RECAPITULATION.

First commitments.	3459	Third Commitments	}.....	510
Second "	4225	Fourth "		
Total.....	39591			

YEAR	NEW COMMITMENTS.					SECOND COMMITMENTS.					THIRD AND FOURTH COMMITMENTS.					Grand Total
	White		Colored		Total.	White		Colored		Total.	White		Colored		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.				
1853....	593	12	10	..	615	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	623
1854....	774	156	30	5	965	84	1	..	..	84	1	..	..	1	1050
1855....	473	128	19	6	626	81	13	1	..	95	6	..	..	6	727
1856....	605	154	20	9	788	99	12	..	..	111	3	..	..	3	902
1857....	494	102	20	1	617	102	18	3	1	124	..	..	..	..	741
1858....	501	154	19	3	677	85	17	2	..	104	..	..	..	..	781
1859....	535	163	23	6	727	117	13	6	..	136	..	..	..	..	863
1860....	626	144	24	10	804	40	6	2	4	52	7	..	..	7	900
1861....	583	132	29	9	753	29	10	3	1	43	4	..	..	4	800
1862....	676	141	28	3	848	79	12	5	1	97	11	1	..	12	975	
1863....	746	149	19	12	926	101	22	5	..	128	42	4	..	46	1000	
1864....	669	134	9	6	749	107	11	4	1	123	16	4	..	20	889	
1865....	507	121	18	8	714	82	6	2	2	92	6	..	..	6	812
1866....	589	126	14	5	734	94	9	1	1	105	12	2	..	14	853	
1867....	627	129	9	5	770	120	15	2	..	137	14	1	..	15	922	
1868....	556	135	17	10	718	110	13	3	..	126	9	1	..	10	854	
1869....	540	111	14	9	674	113	15	2	1	131	20	1	..	21	826	
1870....	419	108	17	7	571	101	15	7	1	124	17	1	1	19	714	
1871....	379	62	12	7	460	70	15	2	1	88	23	1	..	24	546	
1872....	375	61	11	8	455	66	7	1	1	75	15	1	..	17	572	
1873....	408	77	12	7	504	56	6	3	2	67	9	1	..	10	591	
1874....	468	111	11	4	594	63	8	2	1	74	17	1	..	19	687	
1875....	456	91	6	2	555	55	8	3	..	66	11	..	..	11	612
1876....	562	129	14	2	707	71	14	2	1	88	7	..	..	7	802
1877....	435	73	13	5	526	45	9	..	..	54	5	..	..	5	598
1878....	402	105	13	1	521	52	4	1	..	57	10	..	..	10	598
1879....	360	90	14	5	469	45	4	3	..	55	4	..	..	4	577
1880....	391	94	15	5	505	53	4	..	..	62	10	..	..	10	598
1881....	455	115	22	7	602	50	6	3	..	59	9	..	..	9	673
1882....	464	123	23	8	618	45	8	1	..	54	4	..	..	4	711
1883....	487	135	24	8	654	43	5	..	..	53	4	..	..	4	711
1884....	416	117	28	7	558	51	11	1	1	64	..	1	..	1	653	
1885....	429	100	30	11	570	53	6	3	..	62	7	1	..	8	640	
1886....	400	105	43	23	571	51	15	6	2	74	4	..	..	4	649
1887....	441	119	44	29	633	47	7	8	1	63	2	..	..	2	699
1888....	448	126	38	16	628	40	7	5	4	56	3	..	..	3	687
1889....	405	103	51	18	577	47	2	9	1	59	1	..	1	2	638	
1890....	427	90	34	23	574	51	1	6	5	63	8	1	..	9	649	
1891....	389	110	24	21	544	43	7	8	5	63	7	..	..	7	614
1892....	410	93	37	13	553	49	6	8	..	63	6	..	1	8	624	
1893....	389	85	29	11	514	41	7	4	2	54	3	1	..	4	596	
1894....	403	98	30	12	543	39	6	4	..	40	3	..	3	1	549	
1895....	395	90	29	10	494	31	6	5	..	42	2	3	..	5	541	
1896....	466	127	34	19	646	36	4	1	1	42	4	..	..	4	632
1897....	600	197	40	12	849	46	5	6	..	57	9	..	1	10	916	
1898....	701	187	34	10	992	64	5	4	1	74	6	1	..	7	983	
1899....	621	112	44	16	773	77	8	0	2	87	13	..	2	1	975	
1900....	782	94	57	16	949	86	7	8	3	104	19	..	1	20	1177	
1901....	653	123	62	15	853	120	8	6	2	137	29	..	2	31	1012	
1902....	541	99	29	14	727	92	6	8	1	107	24	..	2	27	861	
1903....	423	64	38	10	535	53	2	8	6	69	8	..	1	10	644	
1904....	577	144	31	20	772	29	3	8	3	43	12	..	..	13	785
1905....	222	14	2	..	238	21	..	..	..	24	2	..	..	1	265
1906....	141	10	..	..	151	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	153
1907....	215	..	1	..	216	17	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	216
Total....	27099	5603	1315	509	34509	3529	435	240	61	4225	494	23	15	8	50	39591

Males, 3282; females 6229. Total 9511.

TABLE 2—MANNER OF COMMITMENT.

YEARS.	CLASS 1. — COMMITTED BY A MAGISTRATE.				CLASS 2. — COMMITTED BY MAGISTRATE AT THE REQUEST OF PARENTS OR FR'NDS				CLASS 3. — COMMITTED BY A MAGISTRATE AT THEIR OWN REQUEST.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853.....	435	9	9	..	65	1	..	..	28	1	..	..
1854.....	667	107	21	2	101	29	4	2	19	3	5	..
1855.....	386	92	10	2	89	27	6	3	34	8	2	..
1856.....	409	86	12	5	130	33	4	2	54	12	3	..
1857.....	364	59	15	1	104	29	5	1	48	11	3	..
1858.....	508	140	20	2	60	21	..	1	11	9	1	..
1859.....	394	114	13	2	184	32	9	3	36	13	3	..
1860.....	420	104	11	3	180	33	11	9	32	5	..	1
1861.....	270	68	7	2	268	48	16	9	11	3	1	..
1862.....	275	63	13	1	403	67	18	2	31	7	1	..
1863.....	313	40	7	..	490	95	6	10	21	10	8	..
1864.....	162	25	2	..	279	44	5	2	2	1	1	..
1865.....	173	25	6	3	269	36	8	3	3	2	..	..
1866.....	208	22	6	4	282	49	6	1	8	2	..	..
1867.....	141	19	..	..	414	62	6	5	4	1	..	..
1868.....	90	12	3	1	257	50	3	3	9	..	..	..
1869.....	39	4	2	..	286	35	3	3	16	1	1	..
1870.....	15	4	1	..	187	32	7	2	9	2	..	..
1871.....	18	5	2	..	161	19	4	2	12	2	..	..
1872.....	36	4	1	..	177	23	7	7	3	2	1	..
1873.....	51	12	1	..	163	31	6	5	4	..	..	..
1874.....	54	16	1	..	192	44	6	2	9	..	..	..
1875.....	37	4	2	1	168	29	2	..	6	1	..	..
1876.....	57	22	1	..	145	41	4	1	4	2	..	..
1877.....	60	15	3	..	109	15	3	2	..	..	..	..
1878.....	51	11	4	1	105	29	3	..	8	..	..	..
1879.....	39	6	5	..	61	15	3	1	4	1	..	..
1880.....	43	10	4	..	69	15	2	..	4	..	..	..
1881.....	67	15	7	1	58	14	3	..	2	..	..	..
1882.....	51	18	2	1	56	22	5	2	..	..	..	..
1883.....	58	19	3	2	65	24	8	..	2	..	..	..
1884.....	56	33	4	4	113	38	3	3	4	..	..	..
1885.....	77	34	4	1	90	17	11	4	5	..	..	..
1886.....	84	41	7	12	130	35	23	4	4	..	..	..
1887.....	69	36	7	12	103	40	13	8	2	..	..	..
1888.....	102	39	6	4	143	58	14	9	1	..	..	..
1889.....	89	29	8	4	144	35	21	9	1	..	..	1
1890.....	75	15	10	4	123	29	9	13	1	..	..	..
1891.....	62	12	6	2	130	24	11	10	1	1	..	..
1892.....	101	11	8	2	146	43	20	6	1	..	..	..
1893.....	60	6	5	3	131	20	10	1	1	..	..	..
1894.....	74	18	8	..	166	31	13	5	..	..	..	..
1895.....	90	21	5	1	140	29	15	5	..	..	..	..
1896.....	131	8	6	..	96	16	4	3	1	..	..	..
1897.....	234	3	8	1	80	18	10	2	..	..	..	..
1898.....	377	12	15	2	120	37	5	3	..	..	..	..
1899.....	446	16	27	2	86	19	16	4	..	..	..	..
1900.....	633	28	32	4	106	26	17	5	..	..	..	..
1901.....	510	49	38	3	163	44	13	8	..	..	..	..
1902.....	442	49	20	6	181	40	13	7	..	..	..	..
1903.....	272	49	22	8	152	34	13	4	..	..	..	..
1904.....	309	111	20	10	158	34	13	11	..	..	..	..
1905.....	145	14	2	1	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1906.....	86	8	..	..	59	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1907.....	151	..	..	..	79	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	10566	1792	462	120	8501	1712	441	207	461	100	31	1

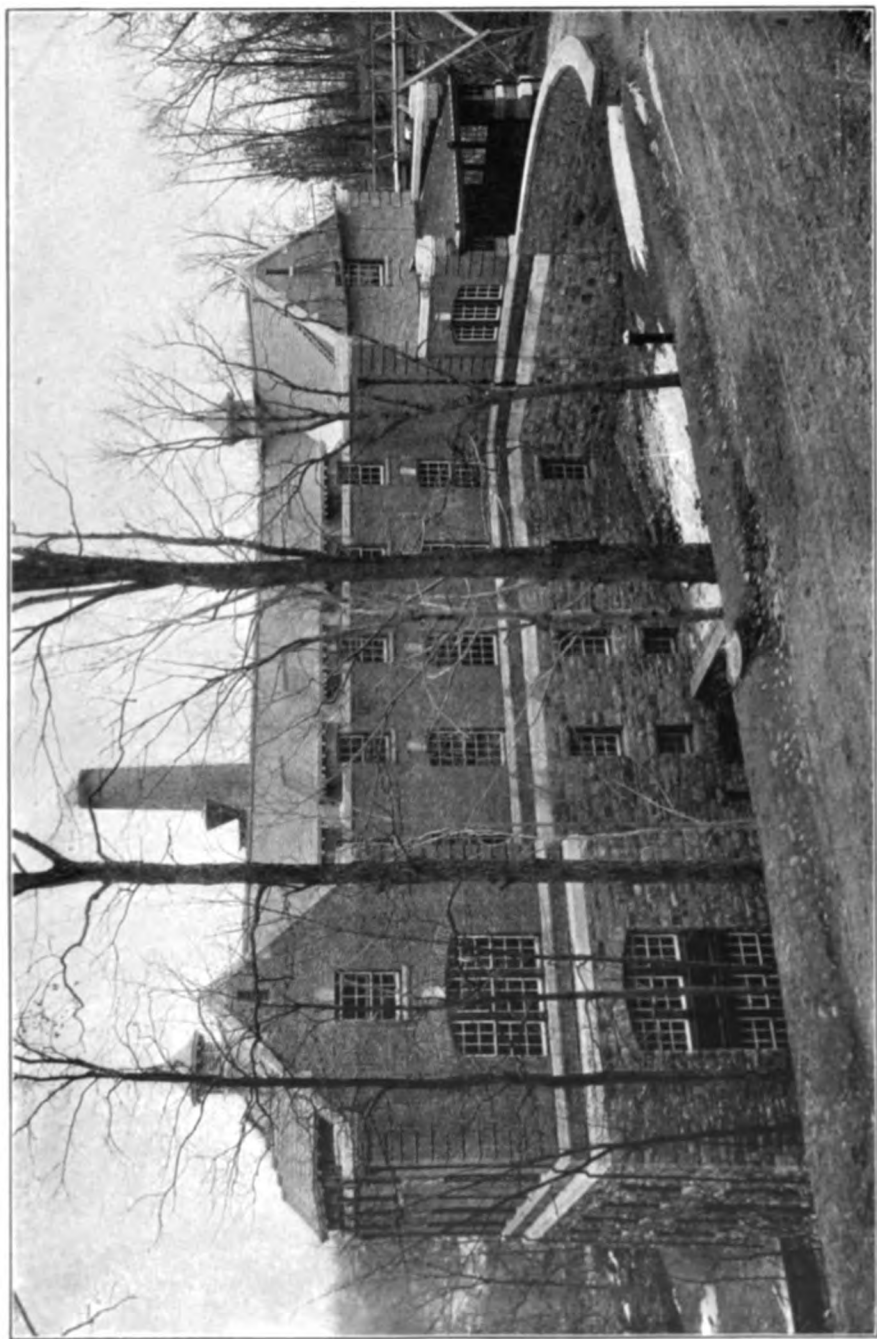
TABLE 2—MANNER OF COMMITMENT—Concluded.

YEARS.	CLASS 4.—SURRENDERED TO COMMITTEE BY PARENTS OR FRIENDS.				CLASS 5.—SURRENDERED THEMSELVES FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS.				CLASS 6.—RECEIVED BY THE COMMITTEE.				Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853.....	67	.....	1	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	623
1854.....	60	15	.....	1	6	2	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	1,352
1855.....	43	12	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	7	1	1	.....	727
1856.....	58	26	1	2	22	8	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	902
1857.....	80	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	741
1858.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	281
1859.....	35	17	1	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	523
1860.....	39	8	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	313
1861.....	68	29	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	800
1862.....	53	19	1	1	3	3	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	657
1863.....	123	39	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1,176
1864.....	284	64	5	6	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	688
1865.....	293	64	6	4	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	812
1866.....	190	63	3	1	4	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	853
1867.....	193	61	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	6	1	1	.....	922
1868.....	315	87	14	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	854
1869.....	329	84	9	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1	.....	826
1870.....	343	86	15	4	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	714
1871.....	275	48	7	6	.....	2	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	575
1872.....	235	39	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	546
1873.....	251	42	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	681
1874.....	285	62	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	687
1875.....	295	64	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	2	.....	.....	632
1876.....	422	74	9	2	.....	.....	1	.....	11	6	.....	.....	802
1877.....	313	51	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	688
1878.....	269	65	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	688
1879.....	333	65	8	3	2	.....	.....	.....	7	5	.....	.....	668
1880.....	349	69	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	667
1881.....	380	88	15	6	2	.....	.....	.....	8	4	.....	.....	670
1882.....	392	84	16	5	1	.....	.....	.....	9	7	1	.....	772
1883.....	400	95	18	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	.....	.....	711
1884.....	302	55	22	1	1	.....	.....	.....	11	3	.....	.....	753
1885.....	308	59	18	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	6	.....	.....	740
1886.....	227	42	19	9	1	.....	.....	.....	9	2	.....	.....	749
1887.....	307	48	30	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	2	.....	765
1888.....	249	34	21	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	2	.....	787
1889.....	216	39	28	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	4	.....	618
1890.....	287	48	19	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	747
1891.....	246	39	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	714
1892.....	214	45	16	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	624
1893.....	239	97	15	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	829
1894.....	293	55	16	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	869
1895.....	158	49	14	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	541
1896.....	279	103	24	17	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	667
1897.....	341	181	29	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	916
1898.....	279	113	15	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	1	925
1899.....	179	82	10	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	2	.....	606
1900.....	129	46	15	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	1	.....	1	1,155
1901.....	106	36	17	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	2	2	.....	1,120
1902.....	36	7	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	3	1	791
1903.....	26	12	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	34	1	6	2	744
1904.....	7	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	4	3	768
1905.....	6	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	205
1906.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	175
1907.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	605
Total.....	11,887	2,887	836	242	96	21	4	1	404	52	39	12	36,991

First Class, 12,849; Second Class, 10,991; Third Class, 5,711; Fourth Class, 14,985; Fifth Class, 92; Sixth Class, 537. Total, 36,991.

TABLE 3—AGES WHEN COMMITTED.

YEAR.	EIGHT YEARS AND UNDER.				NINE YEARS.				TEN YEARS.				ELEVEN YEARS.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853.....	64		1		51	4	1		96	3	2		110	3	1	
1854.....	97	39	6	1	77	19	2		149	21	7	2	123	20	2	
1855.....	72	29	2	1	53	19	1		103	24	3	1	86	19	4	1
1856.....	74	33	3		49	16			78	17	1	1	104	20	3	3
1857.....	23	13			46	12	1		62	12	1	1	70	15	7	
1858.....	37	18			38	15	1		42	9	3		66	20	1	
1859.....	82	46	3	1	53	28	3	1	88	16	4		80	17	2	
1860.....	85	42	3	3	57	19	2	1	93	19	4	2	95	18	2	2
1861.....	111	33	6	4	65	18	11	3	79	17	3	1	99	12	3	2
1862.....	106	50	5		75	19	1		147	21	4		104	15	4	1
1863.....	150	36	4	2	90	26	1	2	176	20	1	4	140	19	4	1
1864.....	129	43	1		86	11	3		96	15		1	147	15	1	
1865.....	104	29	2	1	78	14	2		107	17	1	2	102	16	4	2
1866.....	117	41	1		65	21	1	1	83	17	3		83	14	1	1
1867.....	118	46			88	7	2		100	15	2		107	13	2	
1868.....	134	46	1		79	12	4	2	84	12			83	19	6	2
1869.....	132	39	4	1	76	13			87	16	2	2	90	19	2	
1870.....	100	29	6	1	63	19	3		87	17	1	1	74	15	4	
1871.....	75	15	1		61	8			80	12	1	1	79	12	5	
1872.....	80	23	2		61	8	1	2	62	14	4		65	8	1	2
1873.....	87	35			48	7	1		81	10	1	4	68	8		
1874.....	87	35			67	12	2		74	21	1		68	13	2	1
1875.....	90	36	2		65	13	1		74	21	1	1	67	19		
1876.....	117	51	2		84	22	2		104	12	2		104	16	4	1
1877.....	67	19	3		61	9	1		73	11	1	1	83	14	1	2
1878.....	68	26	1		52	19			59	21			77	12		
1879.....	74	37	4		56	10	4		73	19	2		77	12		1
1880.....	80	30	1		53	12	5	1	76	12	5		77	17		2
1881.....	86	41	3	1	78	17	4	1	74	15	4	1	82	10	5	
1882.....	100	35	7		64	23	3	1	74	19	2	2	73	13		
1883.....	113	45	6	2	73	22	2		88	20	4		78	17	4	3
1884.....	94	38	7		64	26	5		91	9	6	1	76	17	4	
1885.....	105	27	7	2	64	19	3		73	10	6	1	64	14	3	3
1886.....	72	34	5	4	68	14	10	1	67	21	3	4	69	13	6	5
1887.....	98	29	9	5	76	19	5	3	75	22	7	3	59	16	6	3
1888.....	86	33	5	2	62	15	6	1	72	16	8		60	10	4	5
1889.....	75	25	8	5	56	12	7	2	65	12	7	1	84	7	4	2
1890.....	96	19	6		48	15	5	3	58	12	10	1	84	11	2	
1891.....	53	28	4	1	49	17		6	57	8	6		57	15	9	
1892.....	67	25	4	1	46	9	3		58	6			57	14	4	3
1893.....	75	28	5	3	47	14	2		52	11	6	1	64	8		
1894.....	62	30	3	2	47	11	6	1	68	16	6		55	10	6	5
1895.....	71	38	5		46	12	5	3	62	10	6	1	55	10	7	2
1896.....	84	44	9	8	53	25	3		64	18	5	2	61	15	2	
1897.....	132	83	17	2	55	35	6	4	59	33	2	2	81	16	8	
1898.....	126	90	0	0	60	32	1		80	21	6	2	82	14	4	1
1899.....	76	54	4	4	57	20	3	3	74	12	2	2	75	11	4	2
1900.....	90	39	3		53	10	3		68	8	7		90	10	8	
1901.....	86	60	1	1	47	10	3		59	10	8	1	102	12	6	2
1902.....	98	46	0	2	38	8	5	1	66	9	1	2	84	7	5	1
1903.....	66	40	7	2	20	8		1	35	5	4		59	11	3	2
1904.....	82	53	3	2	29	10	2		43	12			72	17		
1905.....	28	13			15				18				22			
1906.....	20	6			10	1			10				18			
1907.....	20				1				14				18			
Total.....	4712	1912	190	82	3130	803	153	49	4189	760	181	60	4240	714	201	77



POWER HOUSE AND KITCHEN. THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE.

TABLE 3—AGES WHEN COMMITTED—Concluded.

YEARS.	TWELVE YEARS.				THIRTEEN YEARS.				FOURTEEN YEARS AND OVER.				Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853.....	110		2		104	1	2		66		1		623
1854.....	189	25	4	1	120	21	7	1	103	12	2		1,050
1855.....	91	23	5	1	88	16	2	1	67	11	3	2	727
1856.....	126	28	8	1	120	24	2	2	108	27	3	2	902
1857.....	79	9	3	1	112	13	2		204	46	9		741
1858.....	58	12	4		103	19	6		242	78	6	3	781
1859.....	95	23	3		128	18	6	3	126	28	8	1	863
1860.....	109	17	6	3	103	15	4	2	131	20	5	1	863
1861.....	93	16	3	2	86	17	3	3	99	21	7	2	860
1862.....	130	18	8	1	94	14	4	2	110	17	7		957
1863.....	150	20	6		147	26	3	1	99	26	5	2	1,106
1864.....	100	18	4	1	118	18	1	2	81	18	4	3	885
1865.....	117	20	5	1	90	8	3	3	86	15	3	1	812
1866.....	109	13	6	1	105	11	1	1	116	18	2		853
1867.....	139	17	1	3	101	18	1	2	108	20	2		922
1868.....	99	19	1	1	97	22	4		99	19	3	4	851
1869.....	97	14	3	3	85	10	4	1	100	24			826
1870.....	66		2	1	78	16		3	90	20	6	14	714
1871.....	62	10	3	1	59	5	1	2	54	17	4	4	572
1872.....	84	8	1	2	65	10	1	7	55	6	2	1	546
1873.....	70	7	2		72	12	5	1	71	14	1	4	581
1874.....	80	20	1	1	86	7			81	23	1	4	687
1875.....	83	8	1	1	73	10	3	1	78	8	1		612
1876.....	88	18	2		77	13	2	3	62	15		1	822
1877.....	91	11	3	2	86	10	3		14	7		1	688
1878.....	85	12	5		77	12	4		47	6	1		688
1879.....	72	7			67	8	5	2	29	3	1	1	655
1880.....	69	6	3		67	13			29	7			627
1881.....	87	19	2	3	64	14	3		46	5	4	1	670
1882.....	77	20	3	2	66	16	3	1	14	6	1	1	672
1883.....	82	17	7	2	69	14	5	1	31	5	1		711
1884.....	72	17	4	4	67	16	2		21	6	1	1	653
1885.....	69	12	4	2	70	12	6	3	44	11	1		646
1886.....	82	10	11	2	56	14	10	5	52	11	5	3	642
1887.....	65	14	5	3	68	11	8	5	46	11	6	5	695
1888.....	72	16	7	1	70	21	7	5	67	17	7	5	687
1889.....	75	18	9	1	56	12	8	2	69	14	14	4	675
1890.....	66	7	4	10	62	9	7	2	72	19	1	10	646
1891.....	73	10	4	3	66	16	7	7	90	21	5	5	614
1892.....	77	7	7	4	84	12	11	2	94	24	12	2	624
1893.....	73	10	5	2	61	10	4	4	69	12	8	1	659
1894.....	75	14	2		76	9	6	2	62	14	8	3	629
1895.....	71	10	4	1	86	8	2		57	11	5	2	641
1896.....	68	9	5	3	64	9	6	2	109	11	3	2	622
1897.....	100	16	6	1	79	7	6	2	144	5	9		629
1898.....	130	10		1	108	8	7	1	174	8	11	2	681
1899.....	112	9	4	1	133	2	22	4	215	12	16	3	908
1900.....	144	6	14	2	129	8	9	1	289	20	22	3	1,073
1901.....	132	10	10	3	102	12	14	3	274	17	20	7	1,027
1902.....	107	5	2	1	101	5	9	4	215	16	15	5	821
1903.....	75	5	11	1	73	9	11	3	186	15	10	8	644
1904.....	66	12	5	4	75	8	7	3	181	35	15	14	705
1905.....	32	1			33		1		97		2	3	275
1906.....	11				22				84	1			203
1907.....	28				35				116		1		
Total.....	482	683	233	85	446	681	290	105	548	87	98	143	5,241

8 years and under, 686; 9 years, 4115; 10 years, 5120; 11 years, 5232; 12 years, 6913; 13 years, 5472; 14 years and over, 6800. Total, 95,971.

TABLE 4—HABITS WHEN COMMITTED.

YEAR.	UNFORTUNATE.				PILFERING.				VAGRANT.				BAD AND DISORDERLY.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853.....	5				102	3	1		479	9	9		8			
1854.....	90	43	6	1	257	24	5	1	392	45	17	1	108	45	2	2
1855.....	93	53	5	2	177	13	2	2	145	20	10	2	96	25	3	
1856.....	70	27	3	2	243	30	9		182	45	3	3	165	29	5	4
1857.....	160	47	7		159	7	3		88	5	8	1	138	33		1
1858.....	171	70	6	1	120	10	3		93	10	3		169	47	2	
1859.....	127	79	5	1	151	8	6	1	113	5	7		187	32	10	4
1860.....	129	63	7	7	111	9	2	1	166	20	4		73	11	4	4
1861.....	166	70	9	3	106	10	6		88	21	3					
1862.....	136	74	9	1	76	6	2		167	25	9	1				
1863.....	170	80	6	4	148	9	4	2	153	20	4	1				
1864.....	139	76	4	1	84	13	2		45	9	2		77	11	4	3
1865.....	135	57	6	2	75	10	2	2	52	15	4		44	6	2	1
1866.....	193	72	5	1	80	5	2	2	53	9		1	13	2		
1867.....	159	66	2		120	9	1		38	16						
1868.....	165	96	4		80	4			40	7	1	1				
1869.....	185	74	4	2	64	4	4		8	1		1				
1870.....	173	62	13	1	32	6	1		4	1			1			
1871.....	134	41	5	3	21	3	3		7	2			1			
1872.....	109	33	5	4	35	3		1	10	2			1			
1873.....	150	43	4	1	49	8	2		5	2						
1874.....	166	65	1		44	6	1		19	5						
1875.....	175	58	2		23	2			15	4	1	1				
1876.....	294	90	2	1	17	5			31	13			2			
1877.....	129	42	1	1	15	4			26	5	3					
1878.....	153	66	1	1	24	2			24	5	1	1	4			
1879.....	161	62	4	2	3	5	1		10	4	1					
1880.....	179	60	1	4	15	7			11	2	2	1				
1881.....	189	80	3	5	31	1	2		14	1	2					
1882.....	162	83	5	1	26	5	1		13							
1883.....	180	72	5	4	12	3	1		18	8	2					
1884.....	191	77	7	2	12	1	1	1	21	8	4	2				
1885.....	200	67	13	7	15	1		1	18	4	3					
1886.....	162	93	11	14	22	4	2		16	3	5	1				
1887.....	190	80	18	16	25	3	2	3	20	1	4	1				
1888.....	184	88	4	8	33	6			21	4	3					
1889.....	149	60	14	9	37	3	2	1	22	1	5	1				
1890.....	141	50	17	9	31	6	5		30	1	1					
1891.....	115	55	5	3	55	5	4	4	14	1	2					
1892.....	128	57	13	6	72	4	5	1	26	2	2					
1893.....	130	52	8	6	56	5	5	1	14	2						
1894.....	188	76	12	6	52	5	4		11	1	2		1			
1895.....	172	84	10	5	37	3	2		3				18		1	
1896.....	203	100	22	14	27	1	2		2	1			93		2	
1897.....	282	190	23	12	35				1		1		193		6	
1898.....	257	143	14	8	43	2		1					302		13	
1899.....	156	106	9	9	28	1	1						384		23	
1900.....	137	79	12	14	33	2	3						563	1	25	
1901.....	135	94	10	5	74	3	7	1	9	2	1		383	5	26	1
1902.....	198	75	10	5	82	5	4		5	1			293	2	12	1
1903.....	139	78	13	6	109		3	1	7	1			77		9	
1904.....	195	115	11	7	85	9	3	1	9	1	1		77	1	5	
1905.....	67	16			40				7				40			
1906.....	63	9			28				3				58			
1907.....	60				63				3				106		1	
Total.....	8489	3748	396	227	3594	303	121	28	2771	368	129	23	3675	250	164	23

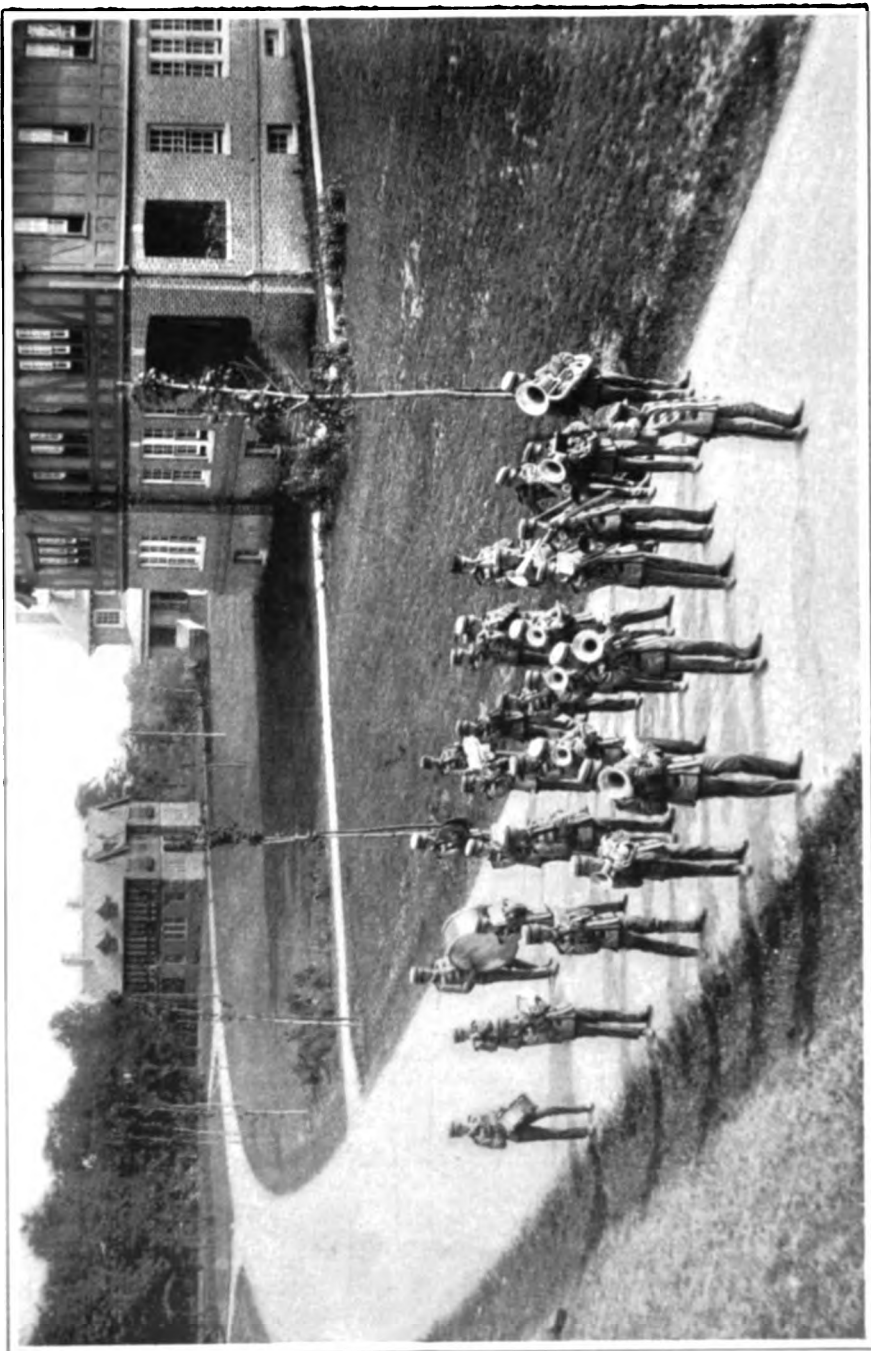
TABLE 4—HABITS WHEN COMMITTED—Concluded.

YEAR.	BEGGARS.				PED- DLING.	DISOBEDIENT AND TRUANT.				TEMPORARY, AS WITNESSES.				Total
	White M. F.	Colored M. F.	White M. F.	Colored M. F.		White M. F.	Colored F. M.	White M. F.	Colored F. M.	White M. F.	Colored M. F.	White M. F.	Colored M. F.	
1853.						7								623
1854.	2					9								1050
1855.	25	29				24	1							727
1856.	14	34				29				4	1			902
1857.	17	26	1			32	1			2				741
1858.	8	34				24	1			1				731
1859.	29	47	1			45	4			1				891
1860.	29	36	1			165	11	8	2					893
1861.	14	12				243	28	13	8					900
1862.	10	20				377	29	13	2					957
1863.	18	8		1		460	56	10	4					1160
1864.	1	2				378	31	2	3	1				888
1865.						349	39	6	3					812
1866.		1				350	46	8	2					851
1867.	1					443	54	9	4					922
1868.	1					369	42	15	9					854
1869.		1				416	47	8	7					826
1870.						345	54	12	6					714
1871.						369	33	7	3					572
1872.						304	28	7	4					426
1873.	1					270	31	10	5					521
1874.	3	1				315	48	8	5					682
1875.	1					308	37	4	1					612
1876.	2	4	2			260	20	12	2					612
1877.	1					316	32	8	4					588
1878.	2	2				259	33	10						588
1879.	4					265	25	9	2					538
1880.						255	31	11						527
1881.	5	3	2			280	36	14	2					570
1882.	4	3	1			304	40	16	7					672
1883.	7					316	57	21	4	1				711
1884.	6	3				268	39	17	3					651
1885.	5	5		10	3	241	27	17	3					646
1886.	5	3		5	1	216	16	30	10	9		1		640
1887.	4	2		9	1	241	39	27	9	1		1	1	628
1888.	11		1	8	2	231	32	35	11	3	1	1		687
1889.	4	3		2	3	225	31	42	8	14	4			616
1890.	9			5		269	35	17	10	1				644
1891.	7		1	2		244	56	21	18	2				614
1892.	8	1		3		227	34	26	7	1	1			629
1893.	1					232	34	17	6					599
1894.	4			3		186	22	19	7					521
1895.	2			2		164	12	21	5					442
1896.	3			1		177	29	9	6					520
1897.				1		143	12	17						371
1898.				4		168	18	11	2					328
1899.	5					135	13	22	10					285
1900.	2					161	19	26	8	1				373
1901.						261	27	26	10					425
1902.	1					130	13	14	10					261
1903.						162	17	22	10					314
1904.						182	21	19	16					338
1905.						90		1	3	1				95
1906.						2								193
1907.														23
Totals	276	282	8	3	55	10	1217	1452	277	42	8	3	1	3951

Unfortunate, 1290; Pilfering, 407; Vagrant, 3291; Bad, 3032; Beggars, 959; Peddling, 65; Disobedient and Truant, 14594; Temporary as Witnesses, 54. Total, 3951.

TABLE 5—EDUCATION PREVIOUS TO COMMITMENT.

YEAR.	No. 1—COULD READ, WRITE AND CIPHER.				No. 2—COULD READ AND WRITE.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853.....	16	2	.....	.....	65	2	.....	.....
1854.....	10	3	.....	.....	147	25	3	I
1855.....	59	17	2	.....	36	12	.....	.....
1856.....	160	20	.....	.....	53	9	2	I
1857.....	167	22	3	.....	21	10	1	.....
1858.....	166	46	5	2	25	9	3	.....
1859.....	186	31	4	1	44	14	5	.....
1860.....	110	14	2	2	81	14	2	I
1861.....	72	6	1	.....	66	18	5	.....
1862.....	176	10	3	1	55	10	1	.....
1863.....	350	45	8	5	29	8	1	I
1864.....	242	30	1	3	41	9	2	.....
1865.....	251	45	3	3	40	7	3	2
1866.....	280	34	4	2	52	13	3	I
1867.....	298	48	2	2	25	2	.....	I
1868.....	258	64	9	7	21	3	.....	.....
1869.....	298	38	6	5	62	9	1	.....
1870.....	204	35	11	3	48	7	I	.....
1871.....	191	29	8	2	48	7	.....	3
1872.....	249	19	3	3	49	6	3	I
1873.....	241	31	5	3	46	13	I	2
1874.....	251	36	7	3	86	18	I	.....
1875.....	253	31	3	1	87	14	I	I
1876.....	328	46	7	4	106	25	I	.....
1877.....	245	36	4	1	75	14	.....	2
1878.....	275	51	9	.....	63	14	.....	I
1879.....	263	31	4	4	53	14	I	.....
1880.....	241	45	6	3	49	7	I	.....
1881.....	310	46	14	3	43	13	I	I
1882.....	261	59	13	6	54	10	I	.....
1883.....	267	54	12	3	56	15	5	2
1884.....	260	55	11	4	37	9	I	.....
1885.....	288	53	21	7	22	12	2	I
1886.....	282	61	29	17	26	4	3	I
1887.....	285	66	33	17	25	1	5	I
1888.....	308	77	28	15	17	4	4	.....
1889.....	314	63	38	13	12	3	5	2
1890.....	333	57	32	26	4	2	.....	.....
1891.....	315	57	23	21	1	3	.....	I
1892.....	329	54	40	11	2	.....	.....	.....
1893.....	286	48	24	8	6	.....	.....	.....
1894.....	333	57	25	10	3	2	.....	.....
1895.....	296	48	20	5	14	7	3	I
1896.....	339	58	19	11	27	7	3	.....
1897.....	406	50	32	8	60	16	5	.....
1898.....	553	48	25	6	47	16	5	I
1899.....	554	41	47	12	33	10	5	3
1900.....	749	52	54	9	36	10	5	0
1901.....	660	60	67	16	16	1	I	.....
1902.....	588	51	37	14	17	2	I	.....
1903.....	493	52	39	14	12	.....	2	2
1904.....	449	92	35	22	10	2	.....	.....
1905.....	211	.....	3	3	4	.....	.....	.....
1906.....	117	2	.....	.....	13	I	.....	.....
1907.....	180	.....	1	.....	19	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	15546	2242	842	341	2189	463	100	35



THE BAND ON PARADE.

TABLE 5—EDUCATION PREVIOUS TO COMMITMENT—Concluded.

YEAR.	No. 3—COULD READ ONLY.				No. 4—COULD NOT READ.				Total.
	White		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853	176	2	4	.....	345	5	6	.....	623
1854	220	42	9	2	481	87	18	2	1050
1855	150	35	6	2	315	75	10	4	727
1856	130	45	6	2	364	92	12	6	902
1857	120	32	2	1	285	56	17	1	741
1858	113	25	1	.....	283	91	11	1	781
1859	118	27	3	1	304	104	17	4	863
1860	148	26	3	2	334	96	19	9	893
1861	173	37	6	2	362	81	23	5	860
1862	268	39	7	3	267	95	22	.....	957
1863	266	53	8	3	284	69	7	3	1160
1864	211	47	4	1	240	51	4	2	888
1865	156	35	6	2	209	39	8	3	812
1866	147	45	5	1	216	45	3	2	853
1867	218	41	5	1	220	54	4	1	922
1868	201	31	5	3	195	51	6	.....	866
1869	178	34	5	3	135	46	4	2	826
1870	149	33	7	1	157	45	7	3	714
1871	152	26	4	3	85	13	1	.....	572
1872	105	21	3	3	53	23	4	1	446
1873	93	13	7	2	97	26	1	.....	551
1874	126	30	2	.....	90	34	2	1	587
1875	108	27	2	.....	75	25	1	.....	532
1876	102	35	5	.....	105	33	2	.....	802
1877	92	15	2	.....	79	15	4	1	558
1878	74	16	1	1	61	20	2	.....	558
1879	62	18	4	.....	65	35	4	.....	558
1880	83	17	6	1	86	29	2	1	577
1881	63	21	4	1	102	41	5	2	650
1882	67	10	4	.....	127	52	6	1	672
1883	92	28	6	1	119	43	6	2	711
1884	62	18	5	1	125	47	12	3	653
1885	65	12	3	1	114	30	7	2	640
1886	42	10	9	4	105	45	8	3	649
1887	35	6	8	3	142	49	10	9	628
1888	40	11	7	3	126	41	4	2	687
1889	27	9	7	1	100	30	11	3	636
1890	26	5	2	1	123	25	6	1	644
1891	21	2	2	.....	102	55	7	4	614
1892	27	6	4	.....	107	39	2	3	629
1893	25	1	3	.....	113	44	3	5	621
1894	13	9	2	.....	96	36	10	3	589
1895	8	3	3	2	80	41	8	2	542
1896	17	8	2	1	123	55	11	8	626
1897	16	11	1	1	173	116	9	3	613
1898	14	7	.....	1	157	92	8	3	658
1899	7	4	.....	.....	117	75	3	4	605
1900	8	4	1	1	94	3	6	9	513
1901	9	5	2	.....	87	57	.....	1	549
1902	16	3	1	.....	88	49	1	2	541
1903	11	3	4	.....	55	41	2	1	544
1904	19	3	.....	.....	70	50	4	2	585
1905	5	1	.....	.....	25	13	.....	.....	585
1906	2	.....	.....	.....	22	6	.....	.....	573
1907	3	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	573
Total	4995	1053	265	62	8463	2667	170	133	11,991

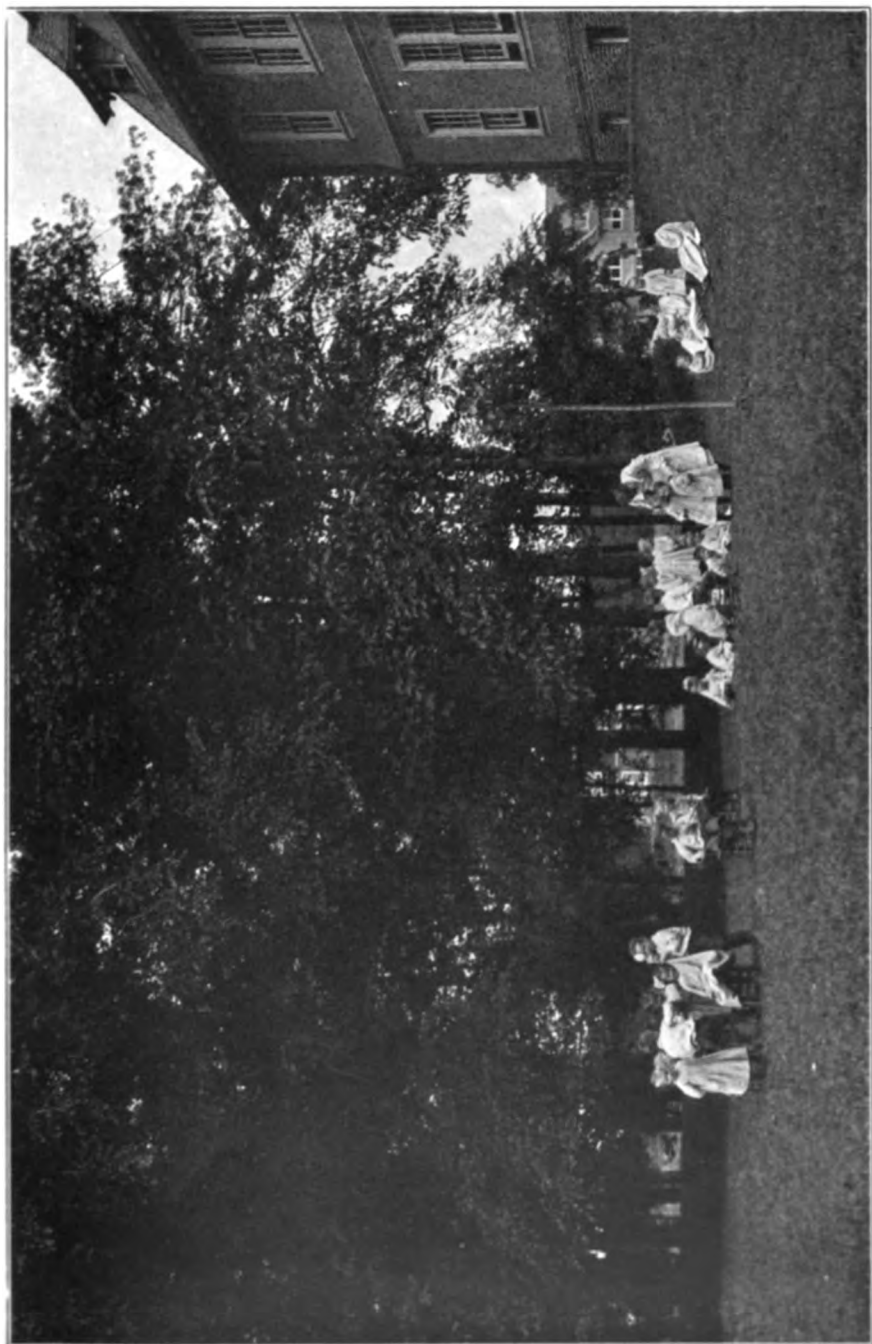
No. (1), 1873; No. (2), 2727; No. (3), 6228; No. (4), 1165—Total, 3351.

TABLE 6—WHETHER PARENTS ARE LIVING.

YEAR.	Both Parents Living.	Father only Living.	Mother only Living.	Both Parents Dead.	Unknown.	TOTALS.
1853.....	230	122	164	106	1	623
1854.....	323	210	238	185	94	1,050
1855.....	275	114	195	129	14	727
1856.....	374	124	241	152	11	902
1857.....	316	114	185	117	9	741
1858.....	342	114	213	103	9	781
1859.....	396	112	251	84	20	863
1860.....	373	125	256	90	19	863
1861.....	367	106	228	70	9	800
1862.....	449	141	264	96	7	957
1863.....	557	180	331	88	4	1,160
1864.....	424	121	272	66	5	888
1865.....	367	124	228	91	2	812
1866.....	378	118	231	123	3	853
1867.....	400	151	294	77	..	922
1868.....	368	151	256	79	..	854
1869.....	381	144	227	74	..	826
1870.....	320	136	205	51	2	714
1871.....	253	95	169	45	10	572
1872.....	246	94	161	36	9	546
1873.....	232	101	205	41	12	581
1874.....	271	129	233	44	10	687
1875.....	240	133	205	39	15	632
1876.....	310	178	252	47	15	802
1877.....	202	121	213	33	19	588
1878.....	220	117	198	36	17	588
1879.....	189	135	186	38	10	558
1880.....	218	125	193	33	18	577
1881.....	280	144	202	31	13	670
1882.....	256	150	210	41	15	672
1883.....	310	150	215	25	11	711
1884.....	282	139	194	25	13	653
1885.....	240	153	198	40	9	640
1886.....	273	131	193	34	18	649
1887.....	297	166	176	51	8	698
1888.....	286	149	193	46	13	687
1889.....	282	116	174	54	12	638
1890.....	330	108	149	54	5	646
1891.....	313	117	147	30	7	614
1892.....	285	121	168	39	11	624
1893.....	269	114	157	25	4	569
1894.....	291	118	151	30	9	599
1895.....	246	115	151	28	1	541
1896.....	371	118	160	39	4	692
1897.....	541	128	202	44	1	916
1898.....	686	95	164	33	5	983
1899.....	591	100	171	36	7	905
1900.....	742	114	180	31	6	1073
1901.....	648	122	211	24	15	1020
1902.....	547	100	151	34	29	861
1903.....	370	108	114	24	28	644
1904.....	422	122	138	39	37	758
1905.....	156	44	49	11	5	265
1906.....	68	48	39	7	1	163
1907.....	147	42	32	12	..	233
Totals...	18575	6767	10583	3060	611	39591

TABLE 7.--HABITS OF PARENTS.

YEAR.	Both Whose Parents were Temperate.	One or both whose parents were intem- perate.	Unknown.	Totals.
1853.....	236	331	56	623
1854.....	407	446	197	1,050
1855.....	397	295	35	727
1856.....	472	366	34	902
1857.....	366	324	21	741
1858.....	440	307	34	781
1859.....	470	356	37	863
1860.....	545	277	41	863
1861.....	593	232	5	800
1862.....	793	254	..	957
1863.....	913	231	16	1,160
1864.....	722	152	14	888
1865.....	673	78	61	812
1866.....	667	124	62	853
1867.....	800	122	..	922
1868.....	739	97	18	854
1869.....	647	161	18	826
1870.....	588	110	16	714
1871.....	475	79	18	572
1872.....	476	66	4	546
1873.....	505	70	6	581
1874.....	600	83	4	687
1875.....	574	55	3	632
1876.....	684	108	10	802
1877.....	545	35	8	588
1878.....	537	46	5	588
1879.....	510	35	13	558
1880.....	522	47	8	577
1881.....	609	47	14	670
1882.....	590	73	9	672
1883.....	625	70	16	711
1884.....	557	83	13	653
1885.....	573	58	9	640
1886.....	563	78	8	649
1887.....	617	72	9	698
1888.....	610	67	10	687
1889.....	593	39	6	638
1890.....	611	32	3	646
1891.....	592	21	1	614
1892.....	593	27	4	624
1893.....	546	26	3	575
1894.....	558	37	4	599
1895.....	495	45	1	541
1896.....	660	26	6	692
1897.....	877	37	2	916
1898.....	928	49	6	983
1899.....	593	35	7	635
1900.....	1025	37	11	1,073
1901.....	947	55	18	1,020
1902.....	757	33	41	831
1903.....	573	41	30	644
1904.....	668	44	40	752
1905.....	244	18	13	275
1906.....	147	13	3	163
1907.....	124	29	10	163
Totals.....	32441	6103	1147	39691



THE BABES OF COLLINS COTTAGE

TABLE 8—(Continued).

NATIVITY OF CHILDREN—FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

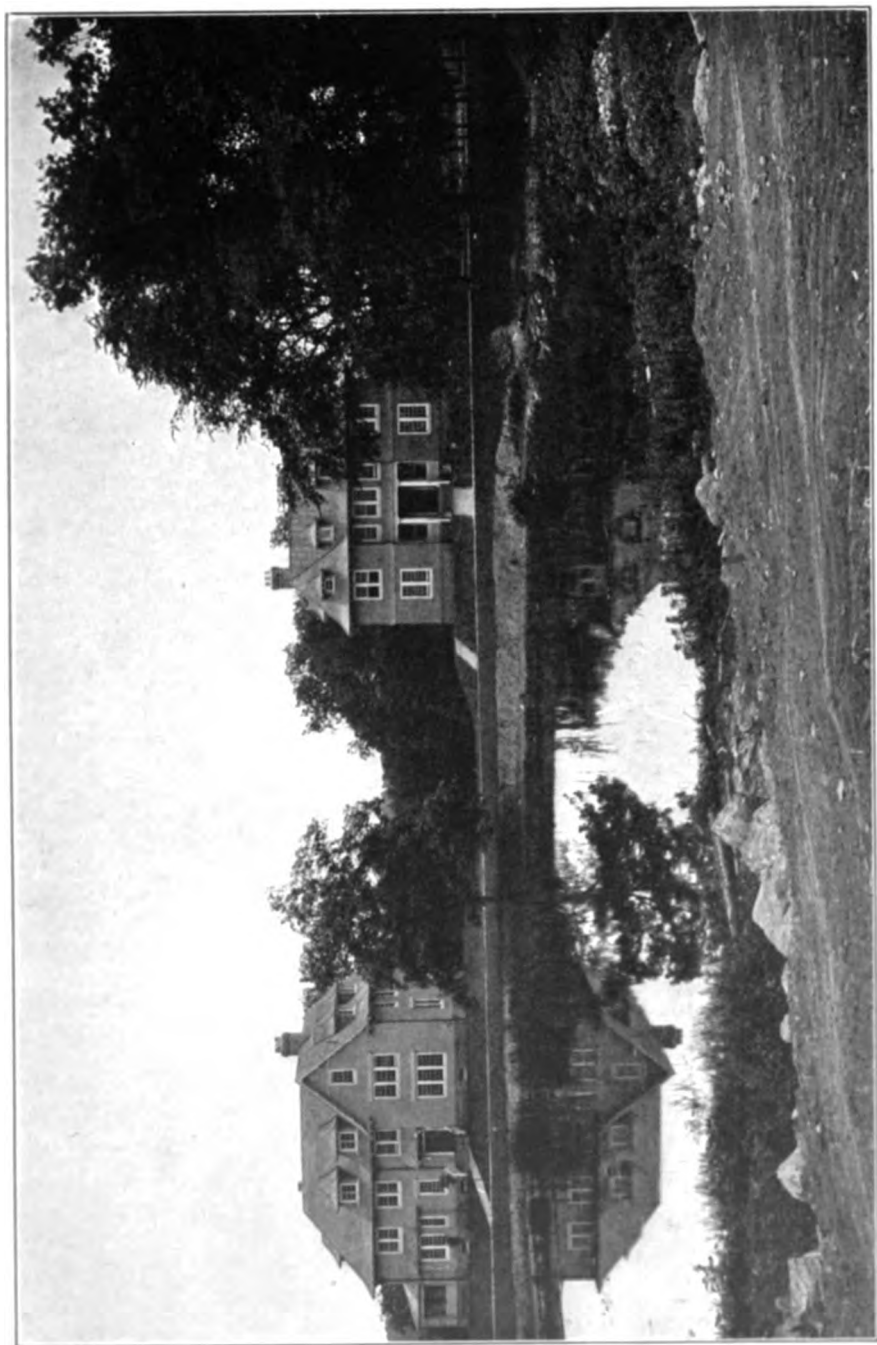
Unknown.	Total foreign.	Japan.	Austria.	At Sea.	S. America.	W. Indies.	St. Helena.	Australia.	Italy.	Africa.	Spain.	Switzerl.	Holland.	Sweden.	Denmark.	Norway.	Poland.	Russia.	Turkey and Syria.	Hungary.	Germany.	France.	Scotland.	Ireland.	England.	Canada, etc.	Years.
25	272	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	37	1	10	180	29	128	1881
53	430	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	44	2	10	186	49	129	1882
27	265	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	45	1	10	194	66	130	1883
44	264	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37	1	10	190	84	131	1884
35	267	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	38	1	10	194	44	132	1885
14	263	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	41	1	10	190	34	133	1886
11	184	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	1	10	145	46	134	1887
8	171	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	1	10	144	37	135	1888
3	100	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	1	10	145	32	136	1889
100	110	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	1	10	146	26	137	1890
2	104	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	1	10	142	26	138	1891
1	92	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	1	10	145	15	139	1892
1	74	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	10	146	26	140	1893
1	101	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	1	10	145	26	141	1894
1	86	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	1	10	146	26	142	1895
1	90	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	10	145	26	143	1896
1	82	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	1	10	146	26	144	1897
1	109	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	1	10	145	26	145	1898
1	106	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	10	146	26	146	1899
1	130	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	1	10	145	26	147	1900
2	73	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	1	10	146	26	148	1901
4	48	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	1	10	145	26	149	1902
3	113	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	10	146	26	150	1903
2	129	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	1	10	145	26	151	1904
2	107	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	1	10	146	26	152	1905
1	128	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	1	10	145	26	153	1906
2	106	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	1	10	146	26	154	1907
1	135	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	1	10	145	26	155	1908
1	107	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	10	146	26	156	1909
1	138	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	1	10	145	26	157	1910
2	122	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	1	10	146	26	158	1911
1	101	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	1	10	145	26	159	1912
1	122	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	1	10	146	26	160	1913
1	107	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	10	145	26	161	1914
1	135	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	1	10	146	26	162	1915
1	107	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	1	10	145	26	163	1916
1	136	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	1	10	146	26	164	1917
1	101	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	10	145	26	165	1918
1	122	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	1	10	146	26	166	1919
1	107	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	1	10	145	26	167	1920
1	135	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	1	10	146	26	168	1921
1	107	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	10	145	26	169	1922
1	138	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	1	10	146	26	170	1923
1	101	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	1	10	145	26	171	1924
1	122	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	1	10	146	26	172	1925
1	107	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	1	10	145	26	173	1926
1	135	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	1	10	146	26	174	1927
1	107	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	10	145	26	175	1928
1	122	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	1	10	146	26	176	1929
1	107	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	1	10	145	26	177	1930
1	135	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	1	10	146	26	178	1931
1	107	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	10	145	26	179	1932
1	122	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	1	10	146	26	180	1933
1	107	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	1	10	145	26	181	1934
1	135	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	1	10	146	26	182	1935
1	107	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	10	145	26	183	1936
1	122	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	1	10	146	26	184	1937
1	107	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	1	10	145	26	185	1938
1	135	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	1	10	146	26	186	1939
1	107	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	10	145	26	187	1940
1	122	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	1	10	146	26	188	1941
1	107	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	1	10	145	26	189	1942
1	135	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	1	10	146	26	190	1943
1	107	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	10	145	26	191	1944
1	122	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	1	10	146	26	192	1945
1	107	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	1	10	145	26	193	1946
1	135	1	1	1	1																						

Native born, 29,112; Foreign, 9,559; Unknown, 420. Total, 39,091.

TABLE 9.

DISCHARGES INCLUDING INDENTURES, ESCAPES AND DEATHS.

YEARS.	Restored by Magistrates to Parents, Guardians or Friends.			Expiration of Sentence.			Restored by the Committee to Parents, Guardians or Friends.			Returned by the Committee to Magistrates: also those transferred by Magistrates and the Committee to other Institutions.				
	White.		Colored		White.		Colored		White.		Colored		White.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1863	251	2			253				19				15	
1864	436	55	6		497				44	18			40	4
1865	336	50	4		390				76	26	1		32	3
1866	335	65	1	1	402				95	34	2	1	132	11
1867	255	52	1		308				99	21			120	5
1868	210	69	3	1	283				139	35			174	14
1869	265	59	10	1	335				47	7	1	1	56	11
1870	241	50	2	2	295				170	50	4	3	227	21
1871	271	29	3	2	305				174	42	8	3	227	10
1872	386	54	2		442				213	41	7	1	262	12
1873	425	49	2		473				364	69	6	2	441	12
1874	155	12			170				434	81	11	2	528	5
1875	73	10			83				404	75	3	2	484	11
1876	90	7			97				450	53	4	2	509	9
1877	130	18			148				411	67	11	2	491	15
1878	104	11			115				438	94	10	10	552	9
1879	100	11		1	112				465	85	10	8	568	11
1880	50	3	2		55				415	92	7	4	518	9
1881	35	6	1		42				307	62	6	2	377	3
1882	45	5	1		51				305	52	12	6	376	3
1883	45	8			53				352	45	13	2	412	2
1884	48	8	1	1	58				336	78	8	8	430	6
1885	18	2			20				385	70	5	4	464	5
1886	18	13	1		32				362	78	13	2	455	4
1887	21	3			24				391	60	4	1	456	4
1888	17	1	1	1	20				343	69	10		422	4
1889	21	1			23				312	77	9	1	399	5
1890	15	1	2		18				372	65	12	3	452	4
1891	7		1		8				302	66	8	1	377	
1892	7	2	1		10				363	84	21	5	473	8
1893	9	1			10				337	84	16	10	447	5
1894	15	3			18				375	98	17	3	491	3
1895	11				11				332	83	25	7	447	4
1896	19	3	2		24				361	79	26	9	475	7
1897	8	5	1		14				323	66	25	7	421	2
1898	12	4	1		17				326	66	45	12	449	3
1899	24	6	1		31				332	69	47	15	463	2
1900	15			2	17				350	87	36	17	490	7
1901	11			1	12				302	67	25	13	407	7
1902	15		3		18				317	74	41	14	446	8
1903	7				7				289	71	27	13	400	8
1904	11	2	1		14				366	71	24	11	472	4
1905	39	2	2	1	44				342	84	25	10	461	4
1906	24		1	1	26				433	73	27	10	543	2
1907	38	2	2		42	162	4	166	363	88	37	8	496	4
1908	54		3		57	263	9	272	345	130	23	9	507	1
1909	81				81	324	1	26	351	143	38	11	509	2
1910	229	1	9		239	347	1	15	363	296	120	22	448	7
1911	117	3	3	1	124	294	2	20	316	242	85	19	356	1
1912	66	3	3		72	271		15	287	315	82	26	432	10
1913	11		1		12	96	7		103	261	62	36	369	23
1914	38	19	1		58	81	3	3	87	281	33	34	363	18
1915	96	15	4		115	44	1	3	48	355	90	42	498	63
1916	7				7	9			9	133	2		135	16
1917						46			40	119	7		126	2
1918	5373	722	83	17	6195	1931	8	102	1	2012	1638	3610	580	320
1919	21217	501	185	72	35	863								



GREEN COTTAGE, THE SHEEP POND, COLLINS COTTAGE.

NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM

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TABLE 9—(Concluded).

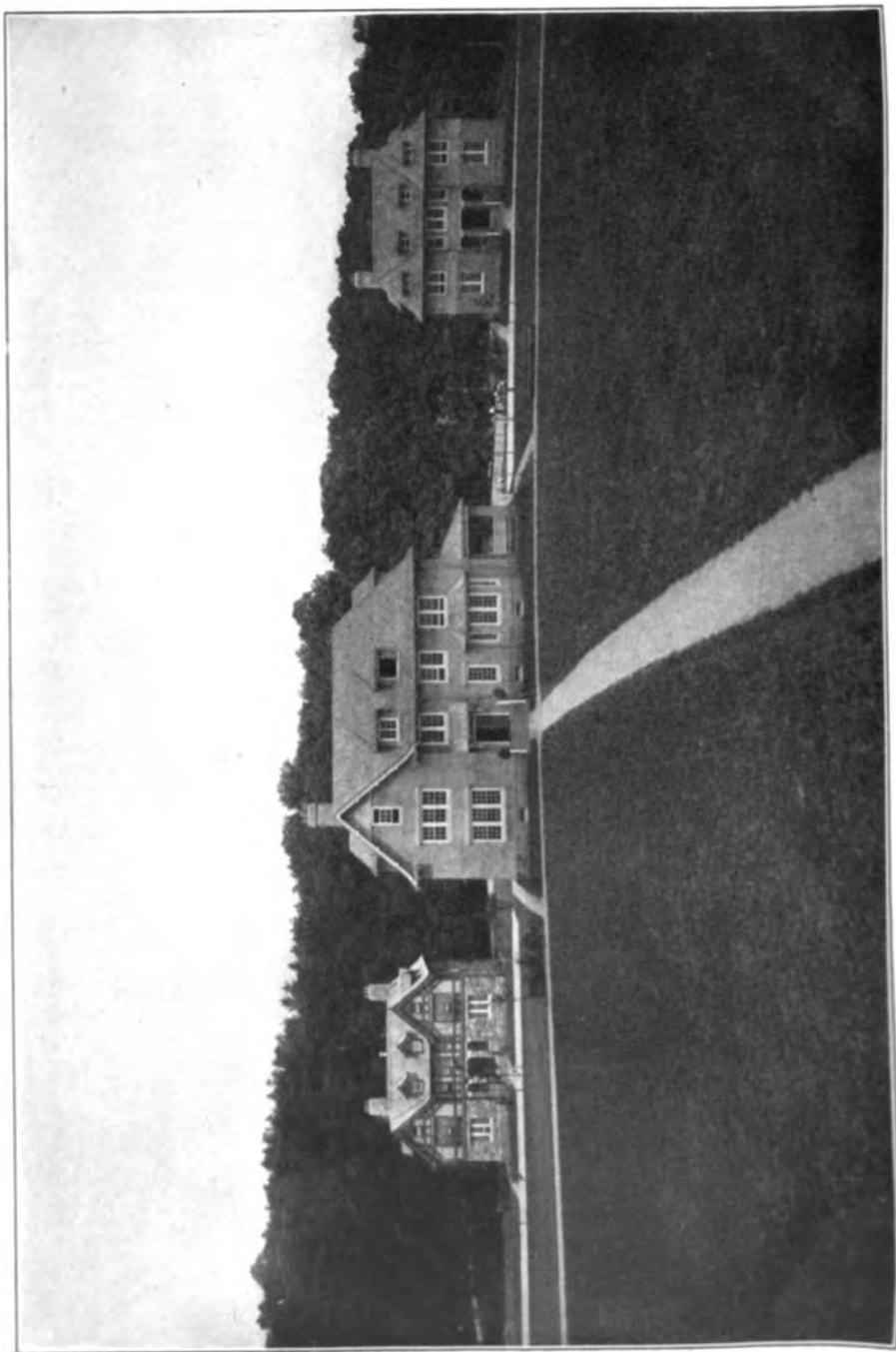
DISCHARGES INCLUDING INDENTURES, ESCAPES AND DEATHS.

YEAR.	Adopted and Apprenticed.					Escaped.					Deaths.					Total.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
1883.....	97	3			100	33				33					1	421
1884.....	155	47	8		211	130	6	1		137	3				3	955
1885.....	220	98	4	2	324	68	3	1		72	30				10	944
1886.....	152	37	10		199	101	3			104	5				5	851
1887.....	77	40	2	2	121	122	5	1		128	2				2	685
1888.....	76	51			127	117	3	1		121	7				7	725
1889.....	115	59	4	2	180	18		1		19	6				6	617
1890.....	162	53	3	4	222	29	3	1		33	2	1	2		5	813
1891.....	199	93	12	1	275	14	1			15	4				4	146
1892.....	170	43	9	1	223	5				5	2	1	2		5	1007
1893.....	94	37	12	3	146	1				1	3				3	1108
1894.....	130	38	10	10	188	8	2	1		11						995
1895.....	141	47	5	15	209	4	2			6						705
1896.....	190	54	5	3	242	3				3	1				1	147
1897.....	136	46	1	2	185	8				8	1				1	184
1898.....	122	33			155	1				1	1	2	1		4	838
1899.....	120	30	15	1	166	3				3		2			2	826
1899.....	55	33	2		88	6				6	4				4	717
1899.....	55	20	6	4	85	3				3	2		1		3	612
1899.....	76	21	2	3	102						1					826
1899.....	77	20	2	5	104	1				1	2			2		855
1899.....	133	17	4	3	157	1				1			2		2	686
1899.....	124	25			154	1				1	2				2	648
1899.....	123	30	1		154	3				4	2				2	652
1899.....	82	1			83					1	2				2	876
1899.....	117	26	2	2	147	1				1	1	2			3	826
1899.....	127	26	1	1	155	1				1	3				3	838
1899.....	107	37	2	2	148	1				1	3				3	676
1899.....	105	13	4	2	124	1				1						581
1899.....	129	50	2	1	182	4				4						688
1899.....	114	45	2	1	162						3	1			4	685
1899.....	150	37	3		190											711
1899.....	116	25	3	1	145	1		1		2	2	1			6	688
1899.....	133	37	2	2	174	1				1	1	2			3	628
1899.....	112	29	7	2	141	4				4	3	3	1		7	628
1899.....	130	47	1	15	193	1				1	2				2	688
1899.....	125	51	11	13	200	2			2	3	1		1	1	3	712
1899.....	93	18	4	2	117	1				1	1	1			1	688
1899.....	105	25	6	3	139	2				2	1	2	2		5	677
1899.....	89	19	6	2	116	2				2	2				3	884
1899.....	80	11	4	4	101	5			2	7			1		1	688
1899.....	74	20	5	4	103	9				9	2	1	2	1	6	683
1899.....	74	35	1	2	112	2				2	1	1		2	4	680
1899.....	79	18	3	5	108	1				1	1				1	621
1899.....	93	21	1	2	120	3				3	1	2			3	725
1899.....	86	50	1	4	141	3				3	2	2			4	109
1900.....	59	19	7	4	89	7		3		10		1	1	1	1	140
1901.....	74	48	1	5	118	4		1		5	1		1		2	688
1902.....	82	19	6	1	108	4				4	3				8	677
1903.....	25	13	2	5	45	13	2	1		14	1				1	71
1904.....	47	22	9	13	91	8				8	1				0	243
1905.....	41	19	12	11	83	3				3	1				1	84
1906.....	19	6			22	4				4	2	1			3	
1907.....	13				19	3				3						
Totals.....	571	188	108	17	784	782	50	14	4	850	11	31	24	5	111	48

By magistrates, 618; by expiration of sentence, 241; by committee, 211; transferred, 85; apprenticed, 75; escaped, 80; deaths, 161. Total, 694; remaining in the institution December 31, 1934, 34; grand total, 728.

TABLE 10—PERCENTAGES OF ADMISSIONS.

YEAR.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Germany.	France.	Russia.	Poland.	Italy.	Turkey and Syria.	West Indies.
1853.....	4.65	1.61	28.66	5.94	.16	....	.32	.16	...	.32
1854.....	2.96	.76	29.33	4.19	.19	....	.19	.57	...	.19
1855.....	3.58	1.38	27.65	6.19	.14	....	.14	.55	...	.14
1856.....	3.77	.55	21.51	4.10	.89	....	...	.11	...	.33
1857.....	5.80	.54	25.64	4.99	.40	....	...	.54	...	...
1858.....	3.59	1.28	22.02	4.87	.51	....	...	.13	...	...
1859.....	3.94	1.62	16.80	5.56	.35	....	...	.81	...	.12
1860.....	5.33	1.39	15.30	4.75	.35	....	...	.70	...	.23
1861.....	4.62	1.00	9.62	4.72	.25	....	...	1.50	...	.25
1862.....	3.34	1.15	7.73	3.87	.25	....	.10	.31	...	...
1863.....	3.62	1.29	4.14	2.84	.43	....	.34	.09	...	...
1864.....	2.25	.68	2.93	3.04	.23	.11	.23	.11	.11	...
1865.....	3.20	1.23	3.45	3.69	.37	....	.12	.25	...	...
1866.....	3.73	.59	3.28	1.76	.47	....	.35	....	...	...
1867.....	2.27	.11	1.96	3.47	.43	.11	.11	.32	...	.11
1868.....	1.76	.23	2.11	2.93	.47	....	...	.32	...	...
1869.....	3.15	.12	1.60	3.75	.24	.12	...	.48	...	.24
1870.....	3.78	.26	1.68	3.92	.28	.14	.14	.28	...	...
1871.....	3.67	.17	2.97	5.42	.35	....	...	.70	...	.18
1872.....	4.94	.37	3.66	4.39	.55	....	.18	.73	...	...
1873.....	1.55	.34	.86	5.68	1.55	.34	.17	1.03	.17	...
1874.....	3.20	1.02	1.89	4.22	.73	...	.29	2.33	...	...
1875.....	3.48	1.42	2.37	4.91	2.21	....	.63	.60	...	...
1876.....	3.86	1.00	1.62	6.11	.87	....	.25	1.50	...	...
1877.....	3.74	.34	1.36	2.55	1.19	....	...	....	...	.34
1878.....	3.91	.17	.68	4.42	.34	.17	...	.34	...	...
1879.....	2.33	....	.36	1.97	.90	.35	.36	....	...	.36
1880.....	1.56	.35	.35	1.56	.52	....	.17	1.04	...	...
1881.....	2.69	.15	.59	4.33	.75	....	.59	1.64	...	.45
1882.....	2.53	.30	.30	5.65	.71	.45	.15	4.46	...	.30
1883.....	1.55	.14	1.55	4.36	.14	.56	.42	6.61	...	...
1884.....	2.13	.61	.31	5.21	.46	.15	.61	8.11	...	.15
1885.....	1.40	1.86	1.25	7.34	.31	.31	1.09	6.56	...	.16
1886.....	1.08	.46	.15	8.47	.15	1.54	.77	5.86	...	.15
1887.....	2.29	.43	.43	4.44	.43	.57	1.15	12.04	...	.72
1888.....	3.35	.73	.44	7.42	.73	3.06	.87	10.19	...	...
1889.....	2.98	1.45	.33	9.87	.29	2.19	1.16	7.12	.31	.29
1890.....	2.48	.77	.62	9.29	.31	2.17	.77	16.72	...	...
1891.....	1.95	.49	.65	5.21	.49	4.89	.49	16.12	...	...
1892.....	3.06	.48	.64	6.57	.48	5.45	.64	9.94	1.01	...
1893.....	2.28	1.41	.35	5.10	.53	5.98	.88	12.65	2.64	.18
1894.....	3.34	.33	1.00	6.68	...	8.51	1.17	9.51	2.84	.17
1895.....	3.33	.74	.55	3.51	.55	11.83	.74	9.24	.74	.74
1896.....	1.16	.58	.58	3.61	.72	9.97	.29	16.91	2.02	.43
1897.....	.76	.55	.21	3.82	.44	12.44	.22	21.29	2.62	...
1898.....	2.44	.71	.31	2.34	.31	15.89	.41	16.90	1.32	.41
1899.....	2.21	....	.33	2.87	.11	18.78	.22	9.28	1.88	...
1900.....	1.77	.18	.09	1.67	.18	20.78	.37	3.35	.65	.65
1901.....	1.78	.09	.39	1.37	.39	16.47	.19	1.47	.29	.29
1902.....	1.05	.58	.11	1.85	.23	16.49	...	1.05	.11	.46
1903.....	1.09	.62	.15	1.86	.15	10.87	.15	...	...	.15
1904.....	1.98	.13	.13	1.19	...	10.95	...	.13	...	...
1905.....	.96	.15	.38	2.64	...	2.64	.38	.38	...	...
1906.....	...	...	.61	3.66	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907.....	.43	...	.86	4.30	...	.43	...	.86	...	...



DWIGHT COTTAGE, COOPER COTTAGE, WILLETT'S COTTAGE.

Appendix A.

LETTERS FROM WARDS AND GUARDIANS.

From C. H. Johnston, Recorder of Grundy County, Iowa, who went west in 1887.

This time of year always brings back to my mind the pleasant days I spent in the Asylum. Thanksgiving Day there was always to be remembered. I wonder if all the boys and girls who were sent west by the Asylum realize how thankful they should be that they were sent west and that they are in a land of plenty, where none go hungry. I am certainly thankful that I was rescued from the evils of the city. I often wonder where I should have been now were it not for the Asylum. I am almost certain that I would not be holding the responsible position which I have. I think that all the boys and girls should report at least once a year and let the folks know how we are doing. Although it has been many years since I left the institution I am sure they are still interested in my welfare. I hope that you will continue to send the boys and girls to Iowa, as there is plenty of room for all and they always find good homes. I am indeed grateful for all you have done for me and I hope that some day that I can, in a measure pay back part of what I owe the Asylum. I was married last March and we have a nice little home, to which any of the Asylum folks are welcome at all times.

Grundy Center, Iowa, Nov. 18, 1907.

Louisa Johnson, aged 18, who went west in 1901.

Miss Josephine Neidig visited Louisa November 11th, 1907. She is living with Miss May Langston, at Windsor, Mo., and is taking a three months' course in dressmaking. They speak highly of Louisa and say she is very bright and is a good girl.

Fred Barron, aged 34, who went west in 1884.

I have been out here 23 years. I am now 34 years old. The West is a good place for boys. There are three more boys here; my brother lives south of me, about 30 miles. He came the same time I did. We are both married. He has but one child and I have two girls who are living and three girls and one boy dead. Since I have been married I have had bad luck, but we can't have things our way all the time. My oldest girl is 13

years old and my youngest is six. I have had good health, all but the first three years I was out here. I made a confession to God last January and I am a member of the M. E. Church. I love the Bible and I expect to hold on and make Heaven my home in the hereafter. I would like to ask you if you would send me one of the books we used to get from the Asylum before we became of age. I would like to have one very much. Another thing, if it is not too much trouble, I would like for you to find out where my folks are. The last account I had of them, they lived on 53rd Street. I have not heard from them since my mother died and she has been dead about ten years. I have a sister by the name of Linda and one by the name of Annie Barron. Our right names are Tierreira and my mother had us adopted under the name of Barron."

Bonnie, Jefferson County, Illinois, Nov. 29, 1907.

William Boettinger, aged 19, who went west in 1898.

Miss Josephine Neidig visited the Herron's, with whom William lives, September 26th, 1907. She reports that the home is good and is well adapted to William, as he is to it. He is said to be a willing worker and they are fond of him. He likes the place and has a bicycle, a drum, an accordion and the promise of a horse and buggy.

Bethalto, Ill.

Christian Will, aged 11, who went west in 1905.

Christian was visited September 28th, 1907, by Miss Neidig, whose letter in reference to the home and the boy's health and spirits and improvement was most gratifying. "One would think these children (Christian and his brother and sister) were their own, so happily does the family live together." Christian, though only eleven years old, has \$10 in bank and owns a small flock of sheep. He had potatoes and nuts for sale and planned to buy more sheep. Miss Neidig adds: "The spirit in the home is beautiful."

Quincy, Ill.,

From Antonio Caputo, aged 18, who went west in March, 1902.

I received the yearly report book and was glad to get it; it found us all in good health. To-day is my birthday, making me eighteen years old and I am glad of it, so as I can make a little money for myself. I think when Joseph gets to be of age, we will go to farming together.

I am going to school just the same as if I was sixteen, until the first of March, and then I will start to work for Mr. Rinker. I got my fifty dollars and a suit of clothes, and I am proud of my suit; it is the best that can be bought. I think I will put the money in the bank and start saving it, for it will come handy some day. I thank the N. Y. J. A. Directors for placing me out in a western home. I wish my sister was out here too and knew what kind of a home I have. Let me hear from you soon.

Ransom, Ill., Jan. 7, 1907.

George Miller, present age twenty years, who went west in 1899.

Mr. H. W. Thiele visited George on September 14, 1907. He is still living with the family of Mr. Kneale near Galva, Illinois. He has finished school but still attends Sunday School. The report is most satisfactory in every respect. George has \$40 in the bank and in March, 1908, when he attains his 21st birthday, he will receive \$210. He has made an agreement to continue in the home, working for wages.

From Frank Fisher, aged 16, who went west in April, 1900.

I am getting along pretty well in school. I study history, reading, arithmetic, geography, grammar, physiology, writing and spelling. I have not missed a day and have not been late this year. I have a good teacher and could not find a better home anywhere. I go to church and Sunday School and I am in good health.

Stanwood, Iowa, March 11th, 1907.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Garner with whom Frank has lived for seven years, have this to say of him:

"As our boy has written you a letter we thought we would write some too and tell how we like him. Frank has been in our home for nearly eight years and we like him very well with a few exceptions. He is very saucy with us and just tells us he is not afraid to do certain things and one of those things is the use of tobacco. We are trying in every way to keep him from all the evils that we can and to teach him the right way. I hope we may succeed in getting him guided safely through, until he gets old enough to see better and appreciate what we are trying to make of him. He attends church and Sunday School every Sunday that it is fit to go and we are always with him. He is a pretty good worker and seems to like the work on a farm. He does real well when I am with him but not quite so well when alone. He seems to be contented and likes it here and we are very glad he does. For the last two years we have farmed 160 acres and did not hire any help except in corn-picking."

Henry Green, aged twenty-one, who went west in 1898.

On September 1st, 1907, Mr. Thiele visited Henry Green, who was living with the family of M. R. Lloyd in New Windsor, Ill. Henry was twenty-one years old in October at which time he received \$150 and will enter commercial college. Mr. Thiele reports that his health, clothes and manners are good, that he has been employed on the farm, has attended day school, Sunday School and Church regularly and that he and his foster parents have been very much pleased with their relationship.

From Amelia Blastoff, aged 18, who went west in March, 1903.

I thought you would be glad to hear from me even if I am of age. I am still with the Chites and like them as much as ever. I am getting along

fine with my painting—take two lessons a week. I devote all my time to my work. It is confining but I expect it to pay in the end. I am interested in the school and will be glad to help you in any way I can.

Berwyn, Ill., July 5th, 1907.

Joseph Weisburg, aged 17, who went west in June, 1904, has been in the photograph establishment of George R. Lawrence & Company, 274 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, for the past two years. He started at five dollars per week and is now getting ten. He likes his work very much and is doing well. Said they are very kind to him and he has opportunities to work up. He was well clothed and seems to be a nice boy. Has been boarding at the same place for two years. Some time ago he thought of going to New York but has decided to remain here.

October 12, 1907.

JOSEPHINE NEIDIG.

From Louise Gloss, aged 11, who went west in 1905.

I thought perhaps you would like to hear from me. It doesn't seem possible that I have been here nearly three months—the time goes so fast. I like my new home very much. Little Robert and I have great times together. I go to Sunday School every Sunday at the Congregational Church. We have a nice large class of girls. We had a picnic out in the grove one day and had a lovely time. It won't be long before school time. The school house is a nice large building and is very pleasant inside. I visited the school house one afternoon with the minister's little girl. I am getting acquainted with a good many girls here about my own age. I am making a sofa pillow top of silk and velvet and it will be real pretty when finished. I hope that you are all well and happy. I have a new pair of patent leather slippers and three new dresses and a new hat and so many other things that I can't name them all. I send my love and kisses to all.

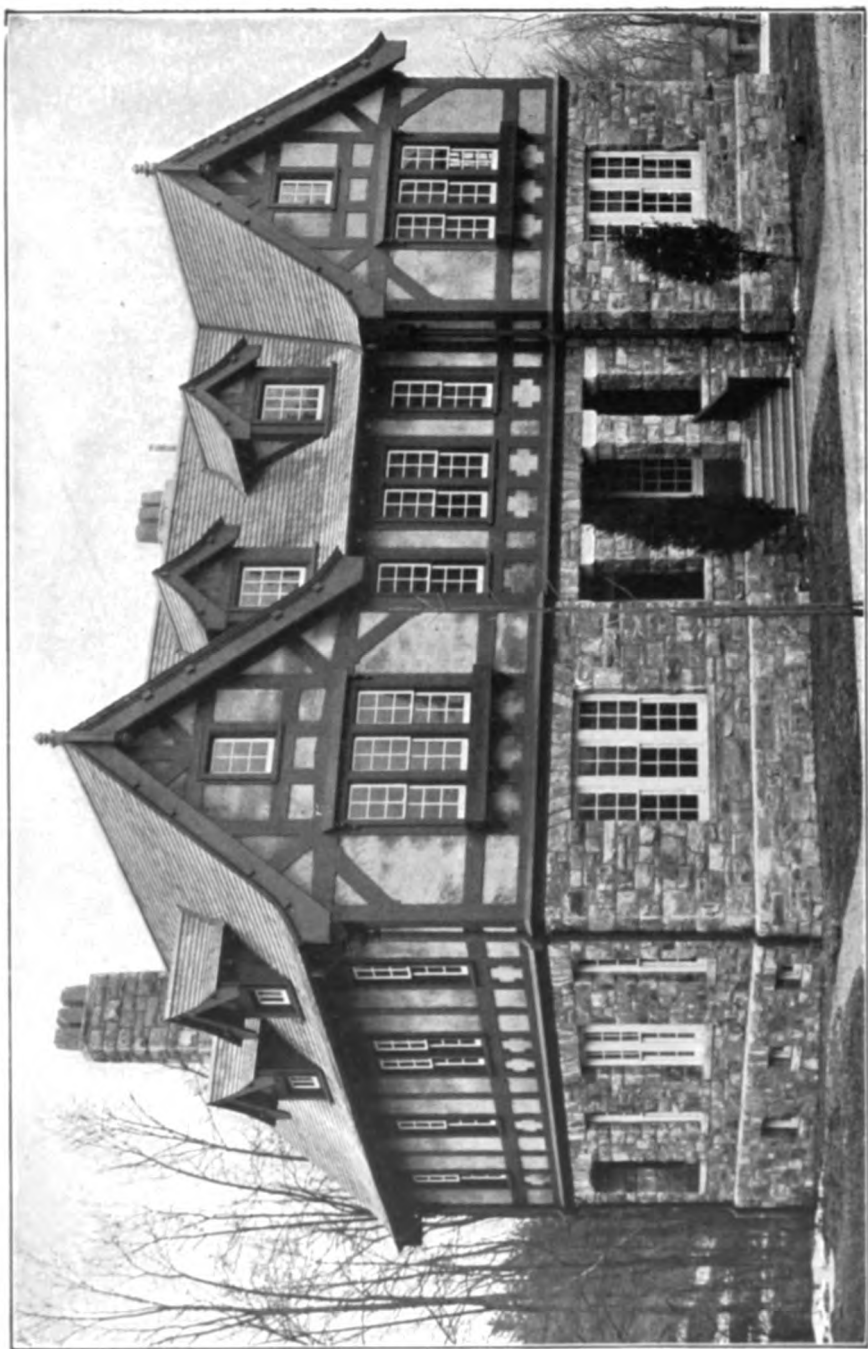
Toulin, Ill., July 30, 1907.

Charles Jerome, aged 18, who went west in September, 1901.

The final visit of the Western Agency was made July 10, 1907, Charles having become of age April 3d, 1907. He had been living with Frank Traidel, of Raymond, Iowa, who paid him in full on his 18th birthday. At the time of the visit in July, Charles was at work for Glen Parker, who lives two and a half miles from Raymond. The home is good and Charles receives \$18.00 per month and maintenance.

From Frank Peppler, aged 18, who went west in June, 1902.

A visit was made to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Newton, of Grundy Centre, Iowa, on July 11th, 1907. This is the home in which Frank lives. He has a horse and buggy and is paid \$25 per month. The home is well adapted and Frank is very well liked in the home.



DWIGHT COTTAGE, THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE.

From Harry Kemp, aged 18, who went west in November, 1901.

Miss Josephine Neidig, of the Chicago office, visited Harry Kemp, July 13th, 1907. He lived with the family of Harry Felkner, near Garrison, Iowa, until he was 18 years old, when he received his money and went to work for other persons in that locality. He returned to Mr. Felkner and is paid \$22 per month. Harry has a bank account and is very well contented.

Carmela Carnavale, aged 11, who went west in September, 1901.

Miss Josephine Neidig, of the Chicago office, visited Carmela July 13th, 1907. She is living in Garrison, Iowa, in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Tyler. Miss Neidig reported that Mr. and Mrs. Tyler loved Carmela as their own child and that the girl took two prizes in school this year, one for the best scholarship and the other for having been neither absent nor tardy.

Frederick Zeltman, aged 17, who went west in March, 1902.

Frederick is living with Peter Basch seven miles from Conral, Iowa. He earns \$22 per month and has \$100 deposited in the local bank and is a very good boy.

Mina Troiano, aged sixteen, writes from Aplington, Iowa:

I received your nice letter and was very glad to hear from you. I am going to school now every day and like to go very well. The school is just across the road so I don't have to walk far. My studies are Reading, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Spelling and I have just finished U. S. History and am taking up Physiology. I like my teacher very much. I like all my friends and they are very good to me. I like my home and my parents treat me as if I were their own child. I have been here almost four years. I go to church and Sunday School when the weather is suitable. We live three miles from Aplington and we go there to church. You said you would send me a copy of the annual report and I shall be glad to have it.

From Walter Eckoff, now with Charles Stark of Muscatine, Iowa.

I thought I would write you a few lines telling you how I am getting along. I am quite well and hope that you are all the same. I often wonder how the boys in the New York Juvenile Asylum are getting along. My papa and mamma are kind to me. I am well and fine and go to school every day and I am learning how to work. I am learning how to drum fine and I take good care of it. I am having fine times in my new home. I had a nice time yesterday. Went buggy riding, and saw lots of apple orchards and hazel bushes full of nuts and fields of corn. How are the teachers in the Children's Village? I often think of them and I hope they are getting along well. I have a little garden growing this year and I have two fine pigeons. Their names are Buldee and Ducky. I expect to raise a good many young ones.

Arthur Marks, with Mrs. E. H. Kreiter of Ambury, Ill., writes :

I write to thank you for the report and to tell you I am well and happy in this nice home. I go to church and to school. I have been here one year and eight months. When I came I weighed 70 lbs. Now I weigh 85 lbs. I have learned to speak some German and our school is almost a mile from here. I have been skating quite a little, but have not had many sleigh rides, for there has not been much snow. I have a calf that papa gave me. When it is three years old he will sell it for me and after I have paid for my books the rest will be mine. That will be a good start, for I was only thirteen on the 10th of June. We have two children here in this home. The oldest was two years old on November 14th and on Thanksgiving Day the new baby was born. For Christmas I got a pair of gloves, a necktie, a shirt, cup and saucer, a pair of over shoes, a knife, a button hook and a pencil. I hope you all had a Merry Christmas.

Stephen Geides, aged 14, who was placed with Mr. C. E. Smith, near Ransom, Ill., in June, 1906.

I hope you are all well and happy and having as nice times as I am having. I received the annual report of the Children's Village this morning and thank you kindly for remembering me. I am to be here until I am eighteen years of age. I suppose many of the boys at the Village would like to come West and live on a farm. The farm is the only place for a boy to grow up strong and healthy and the really "wise ones" are they who choose this kind of life. When I came out here I weighed 96 lbs. I now pull down 110 and am growing fast. I attend school during the winter and am taking up the farm work nicely. I ride horse-back to church and Sunday school.

Mr. Peter Auten, of the Banking House of Auten & Auten, Princeville, Ill., writes as follows of Florence Smith :

"Our girl, Florence, is now in the home of Professor C. O. Bates, a brother-in-law of our Presbyterian minister here. She assists in Professor Bates' home and takes three studies in the Coe Academy, Cedar Rapids, Ia. We pay her tuition and furnish necessary books and clothing. We also consider our home hers when she wishes to come back during vacation or at other times. We are certain she is in the very best of hands. Mr. and Mrs. Bates are middle-aged persons and will look out for her comfort and welfare. She became of age in November and at that time was well started in academic training."

From Henry Mueller, aged 9, with Mrs. John Schmidt, of George, Iowa.

I received your most welcome letter some time ago. I was very glad to hear of the Village, although I do not remember much about it now for I only saw it once before the children were there. I don't much care either for I have as good a home here as anyone could wish. I go to school every day. Am in the "A" grade and am marked "E" in every study. My

teacher loves me and I love her. She is Miss Coy and I think she is a very nice teacher. I have lots of friends and we are all kind to each other and play in peace and have lots of fun together. Just as soon as school is over I go home to help my papa and mamma. Mamma says I can do a good many little things and they would not miss me again from their home for the world. Just as soon as I am big I will farm my papa's nice land and papa says he will give me a good start if I am a good boy and that is what I am trying to be. I have the best and goodest parents in the world. I have got a goat and a drum and a harp, a ball, a watch, pair of gloves, collar box, pictures, a little lamp and a nice cup to drink tea out of. We German people drink tea at three o'clock and my mamma always gives me some, too. I got all these presents for Christmas. Don't you think I got lots of presents? I wish all the boys at the Village got as much as I did. Now I will try to tell you how big I am. I am 50 inches tall and weigh 68 pounds. I hope that this letter will find you all in good health. I wish you a Happy New Year.

George Miller, aged 21 years, sent west in March, 1867.

I am leaving here to-day. I have my \$150 and my clothes. I had saved forty dollars in the bank, which makes me \$190 all told. I am now engaged to work for Mr. Robert Wade. Will pick corn at three cents per bushel. Will stay with him through the winter and commence in the spring as his regular man at twenty-two dollars per month. I have had a good time here with Mr. Kneales, plenty of good clothes and good food to eat.

Galva, Ill., Oct. 19, 1907.

Appendix B.

DONATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1907:

Hon. William Travers Jerome.....	\$1,539.34
From parents of pupils.....	156.65
The Misses Masters' School.....	50.00
R. S. Brewster, Esq.....	50.00
C. D. Hilles, Esq.....	50.00
Mrs. D. C. Blair.....	25.00
Miss M. L. Campbell.....	25.00
Messrs. Catlin & Company.....	25.00
J. Emory Haskell, Esq.....	25.00
R. Duane Humphreys, Esq.....	25.00
From parents for oculist.....	10.50
Mrs. M. LeBoutillier.....	10.00
S. P. Avery, Esq.....	10.00
G. B. Grinnell Esq.....	10.00
H. Landreth King, Esq.....	10.00
F. R. Mager, Esq.....	10.00
William Barthman, Esq.....	5.00
Mrs. Fred Billings.....	5.00
F. J. Stanton, Esq.....	5.00
Orrin S. Wood, Esq.....	5.00
M. L. Cohen, Esq.....	4.95
Columbia College Students.....	4.05
Mornay Williams, Esq.....	2.00

Edmund Dwight, Esq., billiard table and furnishings.

Mr. H. J. Hill, New York, 100 periodicals and magazines.

Dr. Robert Denniston, one case antiphlogistine.

Walter Courtney, an illustrated lecture on India.

James R. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior, a linen map of the U. S.

Ceylon Tea Company, 50 lbs. Ceylon tea.

Department of Agriculture, 150 packets of garden seeds.

Department of Agriculture, 100 packets of flower seeds.

Robert Schaeffer, Brooklyn, 16 dozen eggs.

Paul Dierks, picture, "Old Gates, St. Augustine."

Bigelow & Maine, pamphlet hymn books, 100 copies.

Col. Edward A. Havers, New York, 6 photographs.

Horlick Malted Milk Company, one dozen bottles malted milk.

Charles M. Jesup, one year's subscription to four popular magazines.

Mornay Williams, Esq., box of fireworks.

State Board of Health, a quantity of antitoxine.

Mr. A. De Witt Cochrane, 75 magazines.

Dr. Denniston, books for the general library.

Mrs. R. B. Cass, 300 magazines.

Mr. Weir, Dobbs Ferry, magazines.

Rev. George S. Webster, New York, a lecture, "Holy Land," illustrated.

Denver Chemical Co., New York, case of antiphlogistine.

Mrs. Jabine, Yonkers, books, toys and skates (two pair).

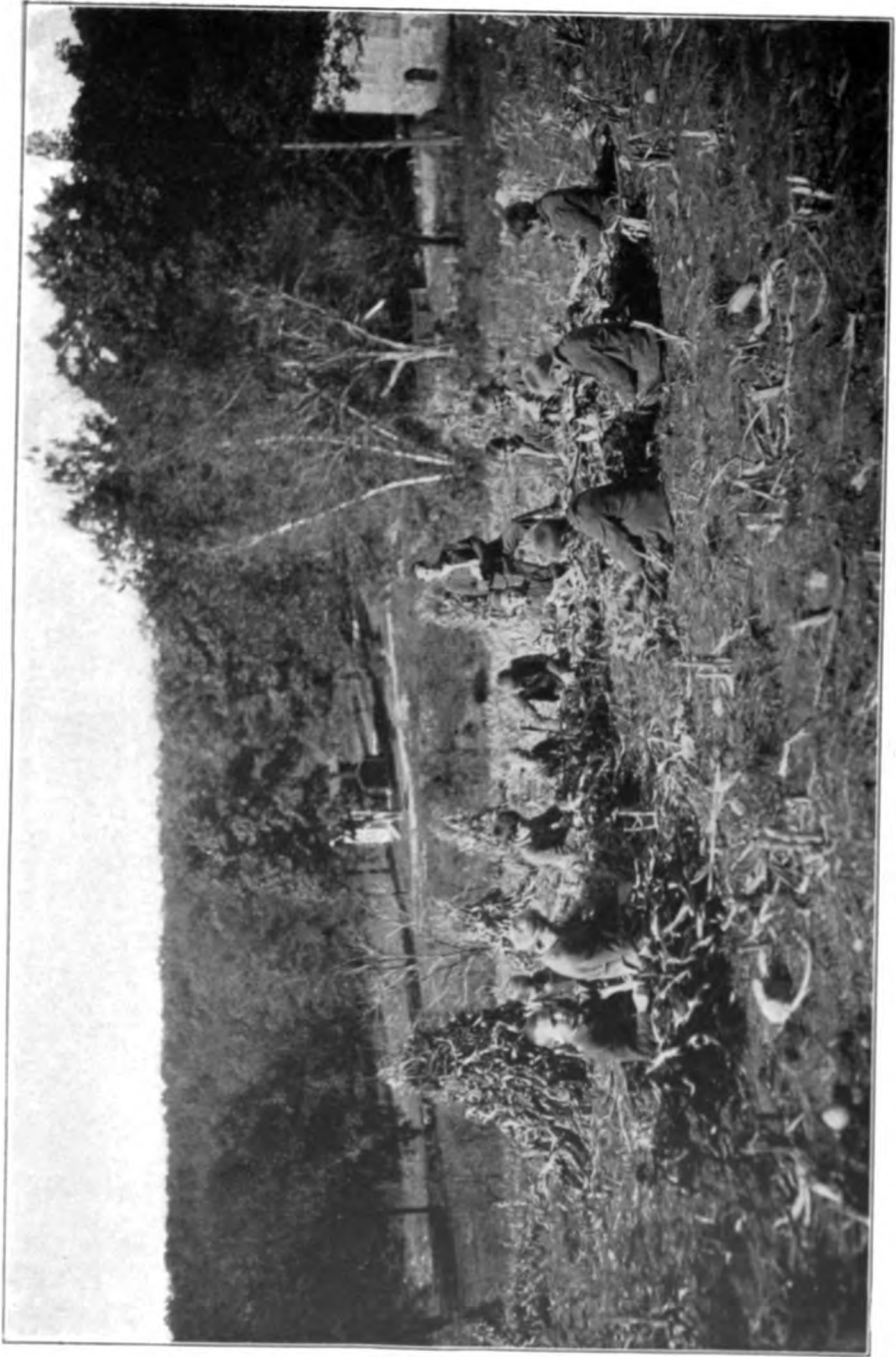
Arlington Chemical Co., Yonkers, case of liquid peptonoid.

Anonymous, 1908 motto calendars, 300

"Loyal Ten," Misses Masters' School, 3 winter skirts and 67 tea towels.

Mina L. Campbell, N. Y., \$25.00 in gloves, toys, handkerchiefs, and candies.

Mrs. H. Sidenberg, Hastings, a number of books and toys.



"A HUSKING BEE"

Appendix C.

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

FIRST DECADE—1853 TO 1862 INCLUSIVE.

	Received from City for Investment purposes	From City and State for Schools and Maintenance	From Legacies, Donations, Interests, etc.	From Boarders	From sale of Property	Expended for Maintenance	Invested in Land and Buildings
1853..	\$ 50,000	\$	\$ 51,478.16	\$	\$	\$ 20,391.02	\$ 15,413.79
1854..	.....	5,497.76	4,000.57	232.63	.....	22,669.74	16,927.68
1855..	.....	34,204.14	13,402.55	.....	.....	31,975.24	57,490.66
1856..	20,000	24,784.02	13,959.34	.....	1,500	31,935.71	30,823.02
1857..	.....	24,646.51	1,051.57	.....	.....	30,555.95	2,165.74
1858..	20,000	31,497.79	17,663.85	.....	2,000	48,119.05	29,825.11
1859..	.....	41,512.12	6,054.92	.....	.....	50,554.41	12,753.86
1860..	.....	44,019.94	15,343. ..	.....	.....	55,581.85	3,000.00
1861..	10,000	46,810.25	5,629.50	.....	.....	55,814.55	7,330.00
1862..	10,000	47,725.10	7,662.61	.....	.....	53,497.32	9,993.79
	\$110,000.	\$300,015.66	\$137,203.46	\$232.63	\$3,500	\$399,069.84	\$189,234.55

SECOND DECADE—1863 TO 1872 INCLUSIVE.

1863..	\$	\$ 49,859.98	\$ 11,920.75	\$ .....	.....	\$60,474.87	\$
1864..	.....	55,888.64	32,841.99	.....	.....	75,661.53	.....
1865..	.....	55,011.02	32,467.68	2,865.50	.....	75,333.11	.....
1866..	.....	67,319.10	11,785.75	275.86	.....	82,874.00	.....
1867..	20,000	79,760.08	22,223.00	531.50	.....	82,422.49	13,222.75
1868..	20,000	73,867.89	9,662.87	2,213.46	.....	85,842.25	4,827.35
1869..	10,000	74,177.00	13,245.03	2,090.42	.....	81,867.68	3,777.25
1870..	.....	75,724.93	49,663.55	799.85	.....	86,784.41	2,100.26
1871..	.....	52,665.24	14,551.26	677.43	.....	87,829.33	2,713.39
1872..	.....	105,154.08	16,527.45	1,037.55	.....	96,843.74	15,703.25
	\$50,000	\$680,727.46	\$200,166.14	\$19,479.52	.....	\$670,437.72	\$67,227.19

THIRD DECADE—1873 TO 1882, INCLUSIVE.

1873..	\$	\$ 77,712.63	\$16,112.31	\$ 425.00	.....	\$ 34,531.35	\$
1874..	.....	79,614.03	23,000.36	341.00	.....	79,114.67	.....
1875..	.....	73,743.90	7,211.83	413.20	35,830.00	87,198.92	.....
1876..	.....	94,321.60	12,328.24	77.00	.....	94,676.82	.....
1877..	.....	88,768.80	5,372.55	.....	.....	94,141.32	.....
1878..	.....	98,417.42	17,114.00	.....	.....	96,531.42	.....
1879..	.....	98,814.85	4,347.67	.....	.....	89,888.64	.....
1880..	.....	98,832.57	4,344.95	.....	.....	96,114.86	24,800.26
1881..	.....	95,887.97	5,813.16	.....	7,250.91	108,951.05	14,703.11
1882..	.....	68,557.20	8,802.78	.....	.....	117,182.17	2,100.00
	\$20,000.00	\$680,866.17	\$200,866.33	\$1,386.20	\$4,080.91	\$649,626.52	\$50,000.00

NOTE.—In 1877, Asylum paid City assessment of \$17,100.00.

FOURTH DECADE—1883 TO 1892 INCLUSIVE.

	Received from City and State for Educa- tion, and Mainten'ce	From Donations, Legacies, Interests, etc.	From Boarders	From Sale of Property.	Expended for Main- tenance	Assess- ments	Invested in Lands and Buildings
1883..	\$ 113,013.21	\$ 16,744.41	.....	.....	\$ 107,711.04	.....	\$ 7,967.51
1884..	109,582.62	17,309.63	1,180.00	.....	108,351.33	.....	4,032.82
1885..	107,816.68	12,244.03	1,262.25	.....	109,000.91	.....	.....
1886..	105,037.40	9,448.21	491.75	.....	112,222.02	.....	33,112.12
1887..	106,878.98	30,648.39	666.25	.....	117,531.14	.....	23,608.58
1888..	117,201.13	20,935.06	1,590.30	.....	120,846.23	.....	2,055.71
1889..	120,461.84	8,152.91	410.00	149,585.00	123,301.42	.....	58,000.00
1890..	115,459.33	7,176.92	390.00	.....	122,323.14	.....	43,501.60
1891..	120,896.07	6,503.37	1,162.50	2,588.25	127,214.03	.....	40,473.49
1892..	124,380.78	4,222.33	999.76	.....	129,680.90	.....	.....
	\$1,140,695.04	\$153,325.26	\$8,152.81	\$152,173.25	\$1,176,182.16		\$212,751.83

FIFTH DECADE—1893 TO 1902 INCLUSIVE.

1893..	\$ 122,347.07	\$ 63,954.70	\$ 939.00	.....	\$ 124,727.91	.....	.....
1894..	125,540.49	18,000.86	1,243.48	.....	129,779.94	.....	.....
1895..	120,534.30	21,472.09	1,377.15	.....	135,054.79	.....	.....
1896..	92,973.54	8,748.06	1,608.59	.....	141,994.54	.....	.....
1897..	134,512.00	4,881.67	1,903.70	18,174.46	126,373.80	36,878.99	.....
1898..	119,951.82	7,925.74	2,113.21	22,046.25	132,263.27	29,417.64	.....
1899..	114,952.83	7,544.83	2,126.25	81,902.59	120,198.32	37,078.04	.....
1900..	75,399.62	13,091.82	2,926.75	.....	108,949.58	8,018.82	.....
1901..	117,099.21	7,165.85	3,625.88	51,081.50	109,801.27	4,886.78	125,242.19
1902..	80,814.78	8,937.37	3,939.88	30,941.00	110,159.43	4,566.20	15,362.73
	\$1,109,724.27	\$160,526.76	\$21,860.89	\$204,145.71	\$1,239,202.85	\$120,846.47	\$140,704.92

SIXTH DECADE—1903 TO —

1903..	105,783.79	4,023.60	4,417.29	.....	110,958.97	237.21	93,853.96
1904..	103,578.45	8,553.52	3,093.84	304,977.12	107,648.23	10,849.00	491,683.15
1905..	70,021.39	10,376.22	1,277.45	723,281.25	99,964.13	10,782.27	216,947.13
1906..	45,138.60	10,179.39	562.15	.....	92,001.23	.....	33,000.68
1907..	41,879.52	9,899.35	367.45	.....	90,123.38	34,638.03	18,399.36
	369,401.75	43,023.08	9,719.18	1,028,258.37	500,695.94	55,906.51	854,184.28

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.

Total from City for Purchase of Real Estate	\$160,000.00	
Total from City for Maintenance.....	4,498,432.34	\$4,658,432.34
Total from Donations, Legacies, Interest, etc	774,253.50	
Total from Boarders.....	51,653.33	
Total from Sale of Property.....	1,431,142.34	\$2,256,949.17
Total		\$6,915,381.51

DISBURSEMENTS.

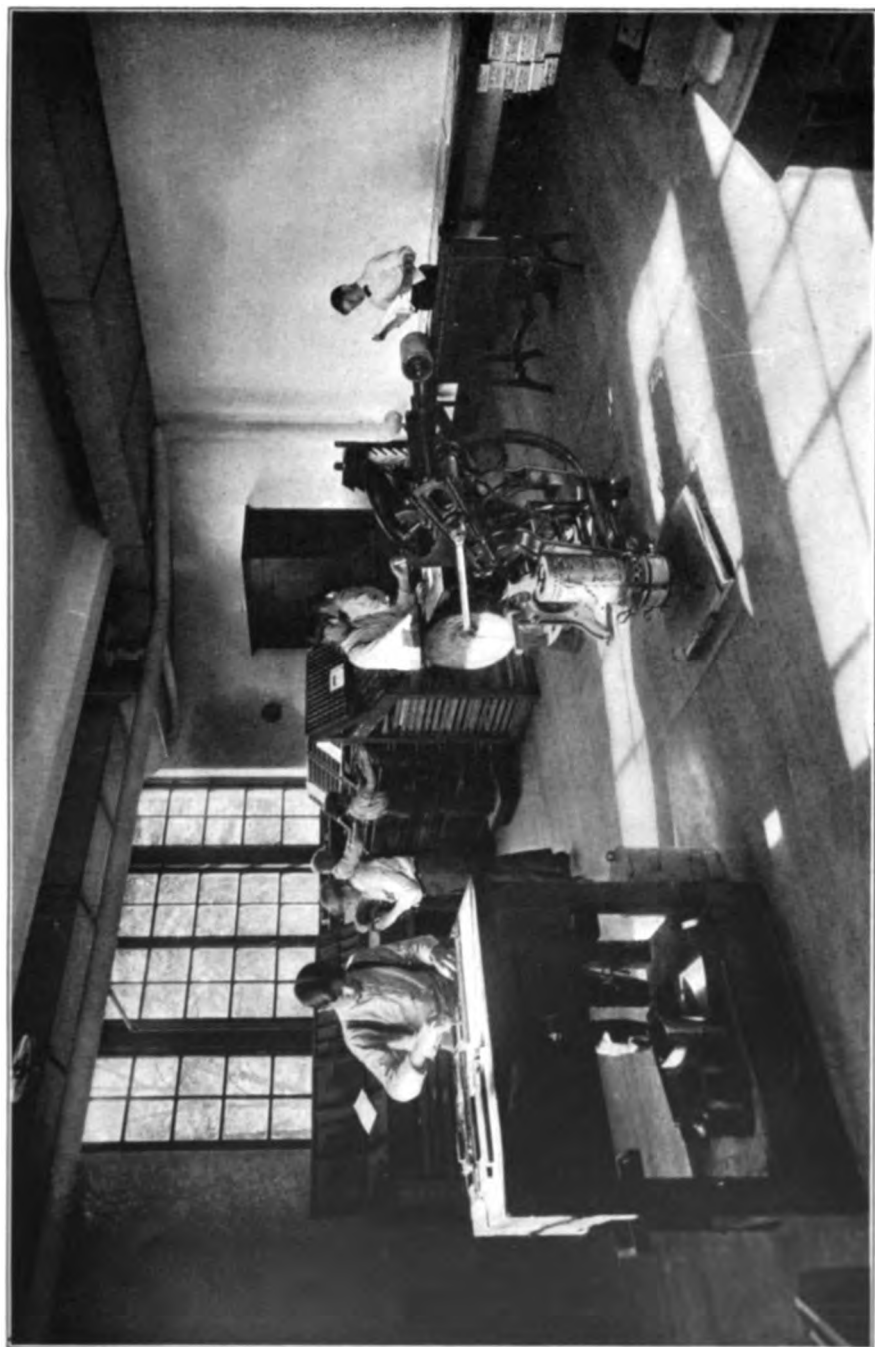
Cost of Real Estate, buildings and permanent repairs.....	1,553,207.18	
City assessments for streets and sewers.....	191,593.52	
Expended for Maintenance.....	5,069,836.08	\$6,814,636.78
Unexpended balance.....		\$100,744.73

Appendix D.

LIST OF DIRECTORS—FROM THE ORGANIZATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

DIRECTORS	TERM OF SERVICE.	
Adams, John T.	Elected in 1855	Died in - 1881
Adams, Charles D.	" 1872	" 1889
Agnew, Andrew Gifford.	" 1886	Resigned in 1900
Allen, Horatio.	" 1851	" 1855
Astor, John Jacob, Jr.	" 1856	" 1859
Baker, Josiah W.	Elected in 1872	" 1882
Barrow, James T.	" 1890	
Bigelow, Richard.	" 1854	Died in - 1863
Bishop, Nathan.	" 1865	Resigned in 1867
Bonney, Benjamin W.	" 1867	Died in - 1864
Bradish, Luther.	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1858
Brown, Stewart.	" "	" 1852
Brown, James.	Elected in 1852	" 1853
Brown, William Harman.	" 1856	Resigned in 1864
Bryan, John A.	Elected in 1858	Resigned in 1868
Bulkley, Charles A.	Elected in 1857	Died in - 1886
Butler, Benjamin F., Sr.	Original Corporator	" 1858
Butler, Benjamin F., Jr.	Elected in 1858	" 1864
Butler, Willard Parker.	" 1900	
Byers, John.	" 1879	Died in - 1888
Carter, Peter.	" 1874	Resigned in 1895
Chapin, Henry D., M. D.	" 1896	
Collins, Joseph B.	Original Corporator	Died in - 1867
Collins, George C.	Elected in 1895	Resigned in 1896
Cooper, Peter.	Original Corporator	Died in - 1883
Coates, Joseph H.	Elected in 1895	Died in - 1888
Crolius, Clarkson.	" 1851	Died in - 1857
Curtis, Cyrus.	" 1852	Resigned in 1852
Cushman, James S.	" 1906	
Davenport, John.	" 1853	" 1854
Dana, Richard P.	" 1896	" 1882
Denny, Thomas, Sr.	" 1852	Died in - 1874
Denny, Thomas, Jr.	" 1870	Resigned in 1879
Devoc, Frederick W.	" 1889	" 1903
Dorman, Richard A.	" 1891	" 1902
Dowd, William.	" 1881	" 1875
Duer, John.	Original Corporator	" 1857
Dwight, Edmund, Sr.	Elected in 1853	" 1893
Dwight, Theodore W.	" 1893	" 1874
Dwight, Edmund.	" 1893	

DIRECTORS.	TERM OF SERVICE.	
Edmonds, John W.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1853
Ely, Charles.....	Elected in 1852	" 1853
Ewing, Thomas, Jr.....	" 1906	
Field, Frank Harvey.....	" 1903	
Fisk, Wilbur C.....	" 1906	
Gallaway, Robert M.....	" 1892	Resigned in 1894
Garth, Horace E.....	" 1886	" 1900
Geissenhainer, Fred'k W. Jr.....	" 1865	" 1879
Gilbert, Albert.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1858
Gilman, William C., Sr.....	Elected in 1851	" 1863
Gilman, William C., Jr.....	Elected in 1864	Resigned in 1877
Gibson, Isaac.....	Elected in 1855	Died in - 1860
Goodrich, Samuel G., 2d.....	Elected in 1859	Resigned in 1865
Gould, E. R. L.....	" 1904	
Graham, John A.....	" 1865	" 1867
Green, Andrew H.....	" 1878	Died in - 1903
Gregory, Henry E.....	" 1895	
Hartley, Robert M.....	Elected in 1853	Resigned in 1868
Hartley, Joseph W.....	" 1895	Died in - 1905
Havens, Rensselaer N.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1876
Hadden, Alexander, M. D.....	Elected in 1896	Resigned in 1901
Hadden, Alexander M.....	" 1902	
Hawk, William S.....	" 1895	Term exp'd Jan. '96
Herring, Silas C.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1855
Hills, Henry F.....	Elected in 1875	" 1879
Hopper, Isaac T.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1852
Holden, Daniel J.....	Elected in 1879	Resigned in 1895
Humphrey, Henry M.....	" 1889	Resigned in 1899
Hurry, Randolph.....	" 1895	
Jenner, Solomon.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1861
Jesup, Charles M.....	Elected in 1906	
Johnson, John E.....	Elected in 1868	Resigned in 1874
Joy, Joseph F.....	Elected in 1861	Died in - 1891
Kelly, James.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1853
Kennedy, David S.....	" "	" 1852
Kingsley, Ezra M.....	Elected in 1861	" 1894
Kingsley, William M.....	" 1894	" 1895
King, William V.....	" 1882	" 1885
Lambert, William.....	" 1893	" 1894
Lockwood, Joseph B.....	" 1882	Died in - 1893
Lockwood, Roe.....	" 1856	Resigned in 1858
Lovell, Leander N.....	" 1872	" 1879
Lowery, John.....	" 1858	" 1861
Marling, Alfred E.....	" 1892	
Miller, Walter T.....	" 1867	Resigned in 1869
Minturn, Robert B.....	Original Corporator	" 1852
Morrison, James M.....	Elected in 1867	" 1869
Moulton, Franklin W.....	" 1896	" 1901
Newbold, Clayton.....	" 1856	" 1865



THE PRINTING OFFICE.

DIRECTORS.	TERM OF SERVICE.	
O'Connor, Charles.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1856
Opdycke, Leonard E.....	Elected in 1901	Resigned in 1904
Parkin, William W.....	" 1854	" 1857
Partridge, Charles.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1885
Peck, Charles C.....	Elected in 1876	Resigned in 1894
Plummer, John F.....	" 1888	" 1890
Quincy, John W.....	" 1858	Died in - 1883
Redfield, James S.....	" 1853	Resigned in 1854
Robb, J. Hampden.....	" 1889	" 1892
Russ, John D., M. D.....	Original Corporator	" 1853
Schwab, Gustav H.....	Elected in 1887	" 1900
Sherman, Benjamin B.....	" 1879	Died in - 1885
Sherman, William Watts.....	" 1900	Resigned in 1902
Slade, John M.....	" 1877	" 1888
Slade, Francis Louis.....	" 1903	
Smith, Orison B.....	" 1894	" 1902
Smith, William W.....	" 1906	Died in - 1906
Speer, Robert E.....	" 1902	
Strong, William K.....	" 1855	Resigned in 1856
Strong, Theron G.....	" 1885	" 1901
Stokes, Anson G. P.....	" 1869	" 1872
Stokes, J. G. Phelps.....	" 1902	" 1906
Stratton, Robert M.....	Original Corporator	" 1852
Sutton, George D.....	Elected in 1868	" 1872
Sweetser, Joseph A.....	" 1874	Died in - 1874
Talmadge, Henry.....	" 1872	Resigned in 1903
Taylor, William B.....	" 1883	Died in - 1899
Tift, Henry N.....	" 1891	
Tillou, Francis R.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1865
Townsend, Howard.....	Elected in 1868	Resigned in 1905
Trow, John F.....	" 1868	Died in - 1886
Truax, John G., M. D.....	" 1896	Died in - 1898
Van Amringe, Guy.....	" 1906	
Van Schaick, Myndert.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1852
Van Wagenen, William F.....	Elected in 1861	" 1865
Vermilye, Jacob D.....	" 1881	Died in - 1892
Verplanck, Wm. E.....	" 1901	
Ward, Lebbeus B.....	" 1852	Resigned in 1865
Ward, John Seely, Jr.....	" 1864	
Wetmore, Apollos R.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1881
Wemple, Christopher Y.....	"	Resigned in 1859
Wendell, Evert Jansen.....	Elected in 1900	" 1905
Wheelock, William E., M. D.....	" 1883	" 1892
Williams, Leighton.....	" 1883	Resigned in 1887
Williams, Mornay.....	" 1887	
Winston, Frederick S.....	Original Corporator	" 1855
Wolcott, Frederick H.....	Elected in 1852	" 1856
Worth, J. L.....	" 1853	" 1856
Wood, Oliver E.....	" 1857	Died in - 1883
Woodhouse, Lorenzo G.....	" 1889	Resigned in 1900

Appendix C.

ASYLUM CHRONOLOGY

- 1849.—On October 8th, Benjamin F. Butler, Robert M. Hartley, Luther Bradish, Joseph B. Collins, Apollos R. Wetmore, Thomas Denny and Frederick S. Winston were appointed to consider the expediency of establishing a permanent institution.
- Dr. John D. Russ, corresponding secretary of the Prison Association, and Solomon Jenner of the Society of Friends, announced through the *Tribune* on November 15th, their intention of securing a charter for an Asylum.
- 1850.—Late in the month of January, Hon. Albert Gilbert, member of the Assembly from the 18th Ward, introduced a bill to create such an institution.
- A meeting of those interested was held at the Mayor's office, February 8th, Hon. Caleb S. Woodhull, Mayor of the city, presiding, at which the proposed act of incorporation was drafted.
- 1851.—New York Juvenile Asylum incorporated by an act of the Legislature, June 30th.
- March 1, Association of Ladies for an Asylum, 30 managers, opened at 109 Bank Street, with 17 boys.
- Directors organized and elected officers, November 14th.
- Hon. Luther Bradish was elected President. He was then Lieutenant-Governor of New York, and President of the American Bible Society.
- 1853.—Subscription fund of \$50,000, collected by volunteer efforts, reported to the Directors on January 1st.
- Asylum opened at 109 Bank Street, July 1st, succeeding to the property and work of the Association of Ladies for an Asylum, which association had been in existence three years. Fifty-seven children received by transfer on the opening day.
- The Asylum, with two hundred children, was removed to the foot of East Fifty-fifth Street, April 25th. Fifty-six per cent. of all children received were illiterate. House of Reception established at 77 Grand Street.
- 1854.—During the year, eighteen per cent. of the children admitted were orphans and fifty per cent. natives of Ireland. A tract of 23 acres, near Highbridge, was purchased for \$33,000.
- 1855.—House of Reception was removed to 23 West 13th Street, March 24th.
- 1856.—Formal opening of new Asylum on Washington Heights, on April 2nd.
- 1859.—At the beginning of the year, the House of Reception was removed to No. 61 West Thirteenth Street.
- 1861.—Banner year in emigration to the west, the number transferred being 232.



ALPINE ROAD, THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE

- 1863.—Total number of children committed was 1160—the largest number in any year. Sixty-five per cent. of these were dependents.
- 1881.—Death of Apollos R. Wetmore, President of the Board, occurred January 27th. Memorial exercises held at the Asylum, with Mr. Peter Cooper, then ninety years old, presiding.
- 1889.—House of Reception on Thirteenth Street sold November 1st, books removed to temporary quarters at No. 30 West Twenty-fourth Street, and new site purchased on 27th Street, near Sixth Avenue. Ten per cent. of children admitted during the year were Germans.
- 1897.—During the year, the Italian wave reached its crest; 21 per cent. of all the children admitted were natives of Italy.
The Executive Committee recommended a change from the congregate system to the segregate, in a report submitted November 11th.
- 1900.—Twenty-one per cent. of the population for the year were natives of Russia.
- 1901.—Farm of 277 acres purchased near Dobbs Ferry.
- 1902.—Architectural competition conducted as a preliminary to the construction of a cottage colony.
- 1903.—Services in memory of Hon. Andrew H. Green, for twenty-five years a Director, were held December 13th.
- 1904.—First official inspection of **The Children's Village** near Dobbs Ferry, October 26th.
- 1905.—Farewell service at the Asylum at 176th Street and Amsterdam Avenue was held April 16th. The exodus was begun May 16th and the buildings were abandoned May 30th.
The average population of the Children's Village from June 1st to December 31st was 316.
Gold Medal Awarded the Asylum by the St. Louis Exposition for plans of new school and exhibit of handicraft and class-room work.
- 1907.—Total number cared for in Children's Village, 541; in family homes, 313; grand total, 854. The year was completed without a death among the children or staff or Board of Directors. The school was advanced to the First Class by the State Board of Charities.

Total Number of Children to Dec. 31st, 1907, 39,591

Presidents of the Board.

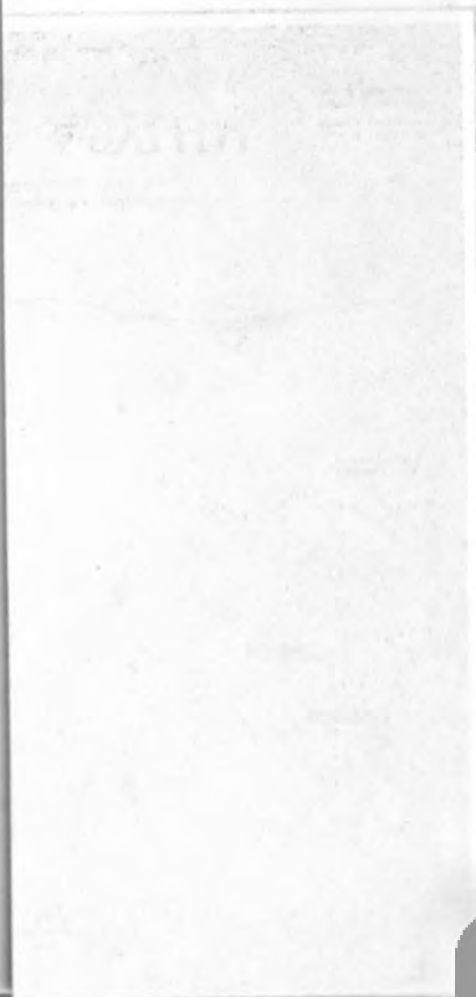
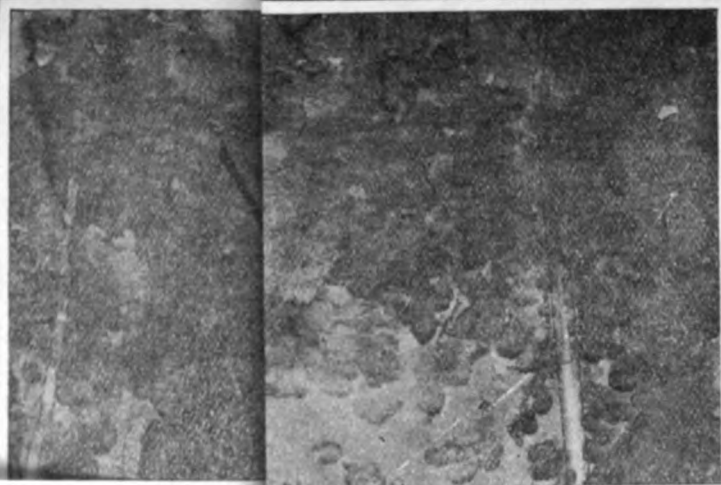
1851 to 1854,	.	.	.	.	Luther Bradish, Esq.
1854 to 1881,	.	.	.	.	Apollos R. Wetmore, Esq.
1881 to 1894,	.	.	.	.	Ezra M. Kingsley, Esq.
1894 to 1897,	.	.	.	.	Frederick W. Devoe, Esq.
1897 to —,	.	.	.	.	Mornay Williams, Esq.

Superintendents.

1851 to 1858,	.	.	.	John D. Russ, M. D. (also Secretary)
1858 to 1871,	.	.	.	Samuel D. Brooks, M. D. (also Physician)
1871 to 1896,	.	.	.	Elisha M. Carpenter (elected April 1st)
1896,	.	.	.	Aaron P. Garrabrant, A. M. (acting)
1897 to 1902,	.	.	.	Charles E. Bruce, M. D.
1902 to —,	.	.	.	Charles D. Hilles

Form of Bequest to the N. Y. Juvenile Asylum.

I give and bequeath to the NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM,
incorporated June 30, 1851, under the Laws of the State of New
York, the sum of.....to be
applied for the uses and purposes of said corporation.



THE CHILDRENS VILLAGE
AND OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE
NEW YORK
JUVENILE ASYLUM

FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 1908

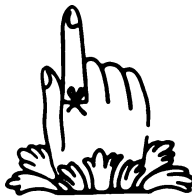
**Fifty-seventh Annual Report
of the New York Juvenile
Asylum to the Legislature of
the State and to the Board of
Aldermen of the City of New
York for the Year 1908**

NEW YORK

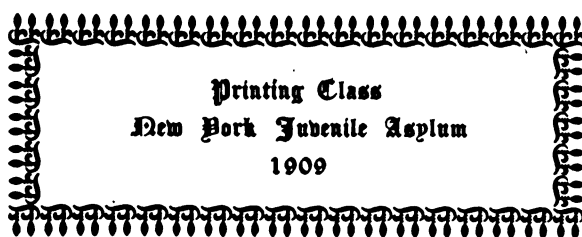
1909



SO FAR as it may be found necessary temporarily or permanently to care for certain classes of children in institutions, these institutions should be conducted on the cottage plan, in order that routine and impersonal care may not unduly suppress individuality and initiative. The cottage unit should not be larger than will permit effective personal relations between the adult caretaker or caretakers of each cottage and each child therein. Twenty-five is suggested as a desirable cottage unit, subject to revision in the light of further experience in the management of cottage institutions. The cottage plan is probably somewhat more expensive, both in construction and in maintenance, than the congregate system. It is so, however, only because it secures for the children a larger degree of association with adults, and a nearer approach to the conditions of family life, which are required for the proper moulding of childhood. These results more than justify the increased outlay, and are truly economical. Child-caring agencies, whether supported by public or private funds, should by all legitimate means press for adequate financial support. Inferior methods should never be accepted by reason of lack of funds without continuing protest. Cheap care of children is ultimately enormously expensive, and is unworthy of a strong community. Existing congregate institutions should so classify their inmates and segregate them into groups as to secure as many of the benefits of the cottage system as possible, and should look forward to the adoption of the cottage type when new buildings are constructed."



A Resolution adopted by a unanimous vote at the "White House" Conference in Washington, Jan. 25 and 26, 1909



Printing Class
New York Juvenile Asylum
1909



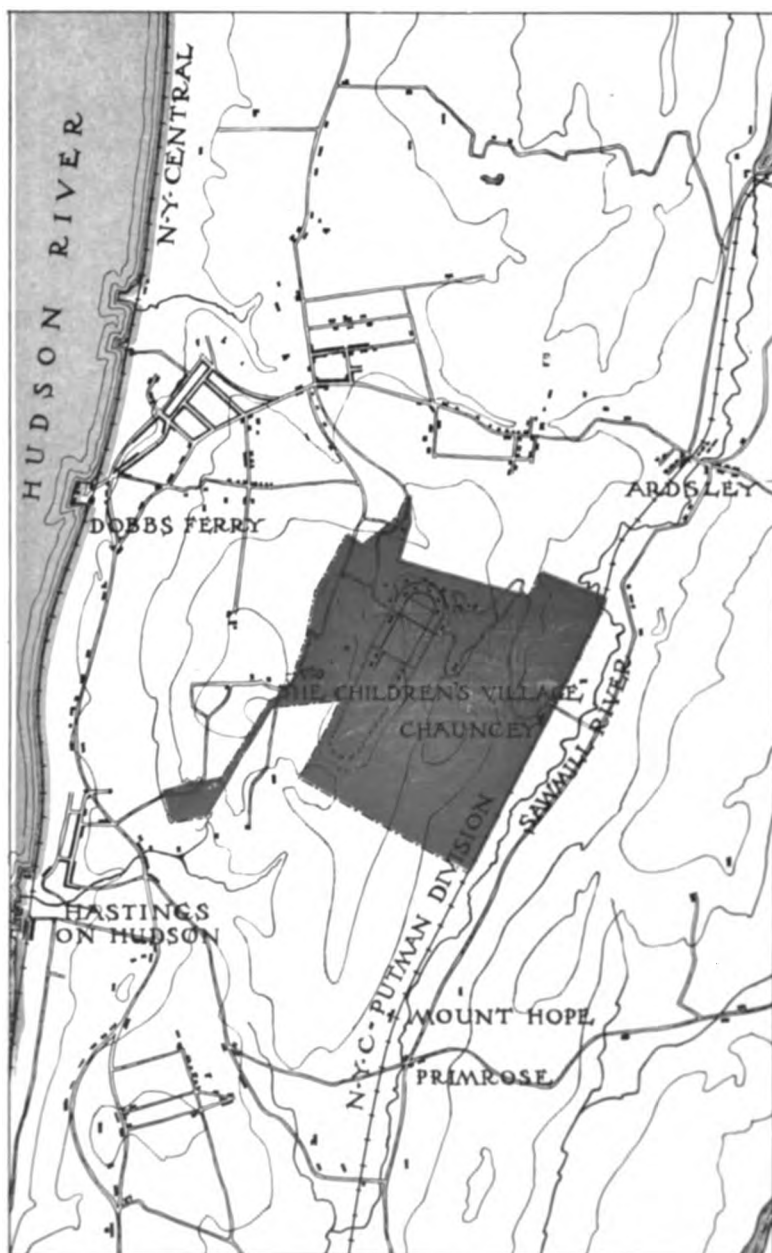


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Officers and Directors
OF THE
NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM
FOR THE YEAR 1909.

PRESIDENT,
MORNAY WILLIAMS.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT,
ALFRED E. MARLING.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT,
EDMUND DWIGHT.

SECRETARY,
HENRY N. TIFFT.

TREASURER,
WILLARD PARKER BUTLER.

DIRECTORS

WHOSE TERMS OF OFFICE EXPIRE RESPECTIVELY

January, 1910.
JAMES T. BARROW,
WILLARD PARKER BUTLER,
FRANK HARVEY FIELD,
E. R. L. GOULD,
JAMES S. CUSHMAN,
WILBUR C. FISK,
CHARLES M. JESUP.

January, 1911.
MORNAY WILLIAMS,
ALFRED E. MARLING,
EDMUND DWIGHT,
JOHN SEELY WARD, JR.,
HENRY D. CHAPIN, M. D.
ALEXANDER M. HADDEN,

January, 1912.
HENRY N. TIFFT,
HENRY E. GREGORY,
RANDOLPH HURRY,
WM. E. VERPLANCK,
ROBERT E. SPEER.
FRANCIS LOUIS SLADE,
THOMAS EWING, JR.,
GUY VAN AMRINGE.

DIRECTORS EX-OFFICIO.

HON. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor of the City of New York.
HON. JOHN F. AHEARN, President of the Borough of Manhattan.
HON. PATRICK F. MCGOWAN, President of the Board of Aldermen.
HON. ROBERT W. HEBBERD, Commissioner of Public Charities.
HON. JOHN J. BARRY, Commissioner of Correction.

STANDING COMMITTEES

FOR THE YEAR 1909.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER, Chairman.

E. R. L. GOULD.

WILBUR C. FISK.

COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND DEVELOPMENT.

MORNAY WILLIAMS, Chairman.

JAMES T. BARROW.

THOMAS EWING, JR.

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER.

ALFRED E. MARLING.

EDMUND DWIGHT.

JOHN SHEELY WARD, JR.

COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES.

CHARLES M. JESUP, Chairman.

JAMES S. CUSHMAN.

FRANCIS LOUIS SLADE.

WILLIAM E. VERPLANCK.

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS, INDENTURES AND DISCHARGES.

HENRY E. GREGORY, Chairman.

HENRY D. CHAPIN, M. D.

RANDOLPH HURRY.

FRANK HARVEY FIELD.

ROBERT E. SPEER.

ALEXANDER M. HADDEN.

WILLIAM E. VERPLANCK.

GUY VAN AMRINGE.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

EDMUND DWIGHT, Chairman.

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER, of Committee on Finance.

JAMES T. BARROW, of Committee on Buildings and Development.

CHARLES M. JESUP, of Committee on Supplies.

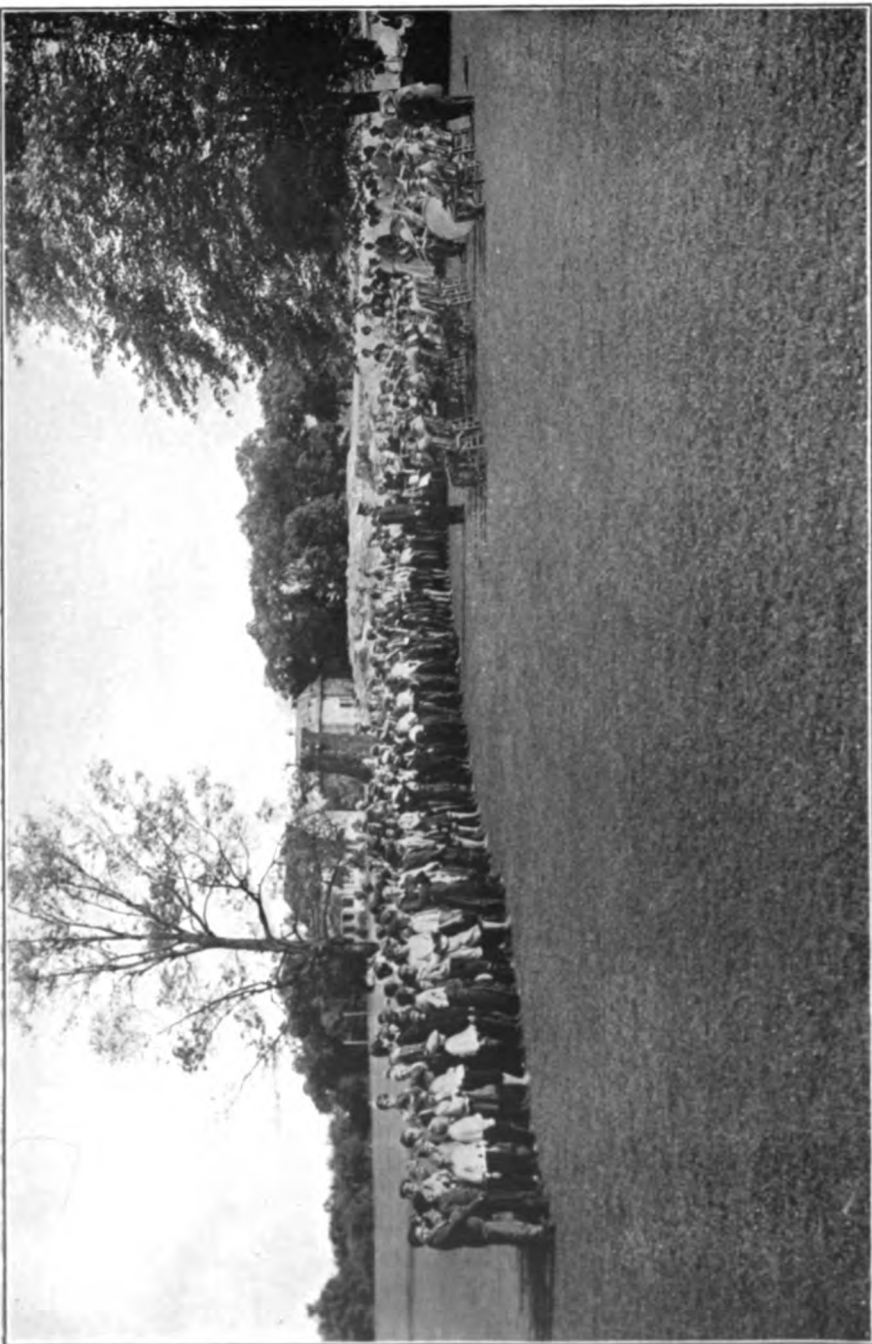
HENRY E. GREGORY, of Com. on Admissions, Indentures and Discharges

MORNAY WILLIAMS.

RANDOLPH HURRY.

Honorary Members.

AGNEW, ANDREW G.	MOULTON, FRANKLIN W.
DEVOE, FREDERICK W.	OPDYCKE, LEONARD E.
GALLAWAY, ROBERT M.	ROBB, J. HAMPDEN
GARTH, HORACE E.	SCHWAB, GUSTAV H.
HADDEN, ALEXANDER, M. D.	SHERMAN, WILLIAM WATTS
HILLS, HENRY F.	SMITH, ORISON B.
HUMPHREY, HENRY M.	STOKES, ANSON P.
JOHNSON, JOHN E.	STOKES, J. G. PHELPS
KING, WILLIAM V.	STRONG, THERON G.
KINGSLEY, WILLIAM M.	TOWNSEND, HOWARD
LAMBERT, WILLIAM	WENDELL, EVERT JANSEN
LOVELL, LEANDER N.	WHEELOCK, WILLIAM E.
MILLER, WALTER T.	WILLIAMS, LEIGHTON



BAND CONCERT.

Official Staff

**SUPERINTENDENT,
CHARLES D. HILLES.**

The Children's Village

**ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.
GUY MORGAN.**

PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOLS.*

CLERKS.

MISS DOROTHY PAPHENHAUSEN,

EDWARD W. MCCLURE.

MUSIC TEACHER.

MISS NELLIE M. CHASK.

TEACHERS.

MISS MARGARET MCINTOSH,

MISS FANNIE M. BATCHKLEDER,

MISS JANET D. BURNS,

MISS IDA J. KIRLEY,

MISS MARY L. GARTLAND.

MISS ELIZA DICK, Matron Scholes Cottage.

MRS. FANNIE RIGGIN, Matron Dwight Cottage.

MISS FRANC ALVORD, Matron Howard Cottage.

MRS. E. F. COLVIN, Matron Russ Cottage.

MISS SOPHIA SOMERS, Matron Collins Cottage.

MISS HENRIETTA EDWARDS, Matron Butler Cottage.

MRS. E. A. SACEY, Matron House of Reception.

MRS. GLEN A. LAWYER, Matron Bradish Cottage.

MISS MAY LENHART, Matron Willetts Cottage.

MRS. T. M. STEWART, Matron Cooper Cottage.

*Vacant since the death of Miss Mary F. Dowling, December 21, 1906.

MRS. GEORGE SHEFFOLD, Matron Hartley Cottage.
MRS. C. O. HOSLER, Matron Kingsley Cottage.
MISS K. O. BLEEKMAN, Matron Stuart Cottage.
MRS. E. L. POLLARD, Matron Rose Cottage.
MRS. BELLER S. ILKS, Matron Lenox Cottage.
MRS. A. J. LYLE, Matron Green Cottage.
MRS. LRLAH DAVIS, Matron "S" Cottage.
MISS ELLA B. MILLS, Matron "T" Cottage.
MRS. WALTER RECTOR, Relief Matron.

GLEN A. LAWYER, Master Bradish Cottage and painter
EDWARD F. COLVIN, Master Russ Cottage and gardener.
E. A. SACKBY, Master House of Reception.
GEORGE SHEFFOLD, Master Hartley Cottage and tailor.
A. J. LYLE, Master Green Cottage and tinner.
T. M. STEWART, Master Cooper Cottage and carpenter.
CHARLES O. HOSLER, Master Kingsley Cottage and storekeeper.

E. L. POLLARD , Electrician.	GEORGE W. KERR , Printing Class.
<hr/>	
HERMAN PAUSH , Farmer.	CHARLES NICKEL , Teamster.
MORGAN MORGAN , Relief Officer.	WALTER RECTOR , Relief Officer.
DOUGLAS FORBES , Relief Officer.	ELLSWORTH HISER , Relief Officer.
H. H. DANFORD , Disciplinarian.	DANIEL BOVE , Shoemaker.
	GEO. BRUNJES , Baker and Bandmaster.
	ANDREW C. JOHNSON , Chief Engineer.
	CHARLES CARLSON , Assist. Engineer.
ARCHIE MCKELVIE , Chef.	NETTIE MAHER , Laundress.
PAUL SCHLEUTO , Night Watchman.	GROVER BAULDAUF , Night Watchman.

ROBERT DENNISTON , M. D.,	Physician.
J. P. COLE , D. D. S.,	Dentist.
A. J. SMITH , M. D.,	Consulting Oculist.
MISS ADA HALSEY ,	Hospital Matron.

○ ○ ○ ○

Office of the Corporation—106 West 27th Street.

MISS MINNA DALY , Clerk.	ROBERT T. WEBBER , Custodian
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○ ○ ○ ○

Western Agency—79 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

DR. HASTINGS H. HART, Superintendent.
MRS. LAURA J. DONALDSON, Assistant.

Fifty-seventh Annual Report.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF
NEW YORK, AND THE HONORABLE, THE BOARD OF
ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK :

The Directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum, pursuant to the act under which they were incorporated, herewith submit their report for the year 1908, being their fifty-seventh annual report.

The year just closed completes a period of more than two decades, covering the service of that member of the Board of Directors of the Asylum longest in service, and seems to afford a fitting time for a review of the history of the institution during more than a fifth of a century. In 1887, when the period commenced, the Asylum had closed what might be described as the first chapter of its history. Two years previously Mr. Charles Partridge, the last surviving of the original corporators, had died, and with him passed away the last of those who had seen the inception of the work and its transfer from small quarters lower down on Manhattan Island to the home which it occupied for many years on Amsterdam Avenue and 176th Street. Originally started as a home for boys, with a location in Bank Street, and with seventeen inmates, it had grown in the thirty-six or thirty-seven years of its existence to a great congregate institution, receiving in 1887 six hundred and ninety-eight children, and in 1888, six hundred and eighty-seven. It occupied at that time a tract of about thirty acres, portions of which were used for gardening and playgrounds, but already the growth of the city had divided the tract by the running of avenues through it, so that a comparatively small portion of the total area could be used conveniently for playgrounds, and of the thirty acres, which comprised the whole tract, a large part was not available

for exercise and healthful amusements for the children. With the enormous number of children received, but little individual instruction could be given. Strict discipline was maintained and excellent results in the enforcement of discipline, and in many cases in the re-modelling of character, were doubtless obtained, as they are obtained to-day in many institutions conducted on the same general lines, but of necessity, all of the amenities of home life were curtailed, if not entirely eliminated. The children sat down to meals at the tap of the bell, were not allowed to converse during mealtime, rose up from the table at the tap of the bell and marched out ; so that a meal, instead of being a time of pleasureable talk, with the interchange of small courtesies, was a necessary but somewhat disagreeable function. The comparatively small size of the playgrounds made it impossible for all of the children to engage in play at the same time, and large groups of boys had to content themselves with listlessly walking up and down, or watching others who, for the time being, were the active participants in ball games, etc. The dormitory arrangements, excellent in point of regimen and health, were anything but attractive, and afforded, at least, the possibility (and, it is to be feared, in too many cases, the actual opportunity), for loose talking, and in some cases immoral practices. Where 150 boys sleep together in one room, however vigilant the night watchman and the officer occupying the adjoining sleeping apartment may be, it is practically impossible entirely to prevent evil-minded boys from corrupting some of their companions. Considered simply from the standpoint of the congregate institution, the old Juvenile Asylum of twenty years ago had reached a point of singular efficiency, but it was the efficiency of an institution which was frankly only an institution. That boys were benefited in very many cases by their sojourn in the institution cannot be doubted.

The testimony of those who have gone through the school is too unanimous and too sincere to leave room for any such doubt. Many boys who have gone out into active life and grown up to useful and in some cases most successful careers, have come back to testify to the benefits they have received while inmates of the old Asylum, but the character of the institution is radically different from that which exists to-day in the Children's Village at Chauncey. A tract of 288 acres has succeeded the tract of 30

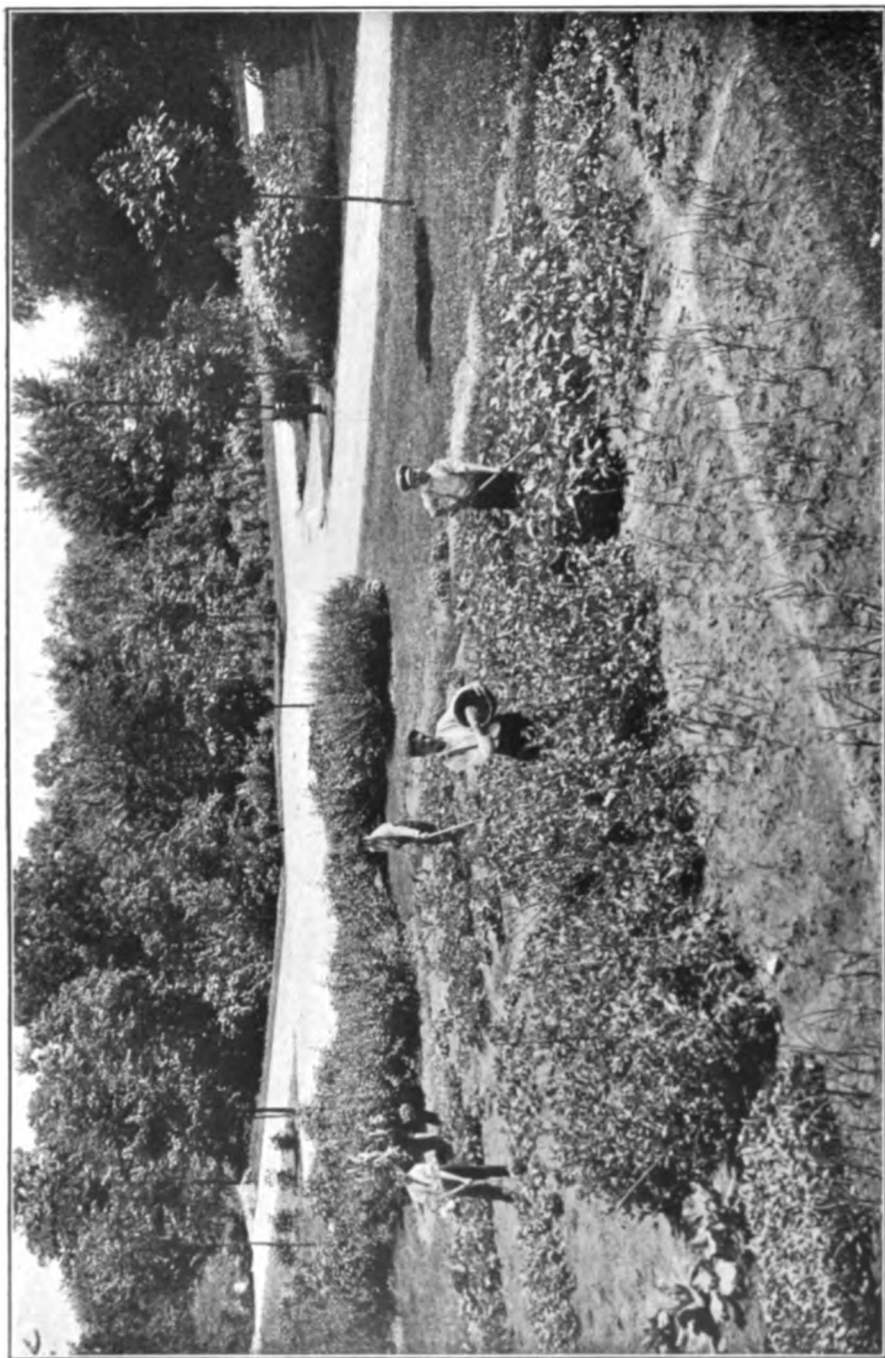


A QUIET EVENING IN PETER COOPER COTTAGE.

acres in Manhattan Island. There are no great dormitories. Sixteen cottages, accommodating twenty boys each, are already completed and full. Nine more cottages, to accommodate like numbers, are rapidly approaching completion. The detail of their construction will be found more fully set forth in the report of the Superintendent, but in no case are there more than ten boys sleeping together in any room in any cottage. The high walls which bounded the old playgrounds have gone and the boys can roam over fields covering many acres. The athletic field will accommodate eight base-ball games at the same time and no boy during his play-time is compelled to sit and be an idle spectator while his fellows take their turn at play. Meals are no longer disciplinary functions, but opportunities for converse, and there is a house-mother, and often a house-father too, as well as other officers, present in the cheerful dining-room where twenty boys come together and sit around two separate tables, with a third table for the cottage officers. The boys are inmates now of a great school, it is true, with the necessary discipline of the school; but they sleep and live in cottages which are made as nearly like homes as it is possible to make them, and which are often far better homes than those from which they came. Indeed, the only criticism that has been made of the present plan and plant of the Children's Village is that, if anything, the homes are too good. The criticism is its own answer. No ideal of life is too high to implant in the mind of a boy, who, whatever his handicap, has in him the potentiality of a noble and cleanly manhood; and the more unfortunate a boy may have been in his early surroundings, the more reason exists for setting before him a better and higher ideal of life. What if it does make him discontented with poorer fare and less attractive surroundings? It is a divine discontent. It is the planting of the seed of aspiration, which will blossom into effort, and find its fruitage in achievement. Not a few of the boys have obtained in the better environment the incentive which has enabled them not only to lead themselves, but their families into better surroundings and better citizenship. But a further answer to the criticism that the present plant at the Children's Village is too good is that not only has there been no extravagance, no luxurious quarters provided and no unnecessary items in either erecting or furnishing the cottages, but that while insisting that the

cottages be built in good taste and of such good materials that they should be permanent, thus avoiding the expense of continual repairs due to imperfect construction, they have actually been built at such a moderate expenditure that, taking into account the cost of the cottage and the very low amount for the value of the land on which it stands, the actual interest on the expenditure amounts approximately to the equivalent of the general expenditure for rent incurred in tenement dwellings in the city, while furnishing a far higher standard of living. Nor is this the only result. The old Asylum at 176th Street was proud, and justly proud, of its record for health, but in spite of the fact that for fifty years the death rate at the Asylum was four in a thousand as against seventeen or eighteen in a thousand for the city, the record of the Children's Village for general health is better yet. Compared with the treatments in the dispensary at the old Asylum and those at the new location, there is a falling off in dispensary treatments for minor ailments that represents a gain in health nearly seven times the record of the old institution. In other words, the out-door life and normal activities of the Children's Village record themselves in the normal physical conditions of the inmates.

Now, all this change has been effected by the efforts of a Board of Directors, which, while continuous in the sense that there has been at every time a complement of men working together, has been almost completely changed as to the individual membership. As stated above, but one member of the Board of Directors of the Asylum in 1887 still remains a member and most of those who were then active have passed away by death. The old Board of twenty or twenty-one years ago, like the list of the original corporators, comprised the names of many men eminent in the City of New York. The President of the Board then was Ezra M. Kingsley, who served for thirteen years as President and for thirty-three years as a Director. With him were associated on the Finance Committee such men as William Dowd, President of the Bank of North America; Jacob D. Vermilye, President of the Merchants National Bank; and Henry Talmadge, head of the banking house which bore his name. The head of the Committee on Buildings and Repairs was Hon. Andrew H. Green, who, eminent for his own services to the institution during a period of twenty-five years, was even more eminent in the services that he



INDIVIDUAL GARDENS, ANDREW H. GREEN COTTAGE.

rendered to the city of his adoption, and who was, at the time of his tragic death, in many respects the first citizen of New York.

At the head of the Committee on Visiting was Edmund Dwight, elected to the Board in 1853 and serving faithfully and continuously for forty years as a member. But the time would fail even to call the roll of the men of affairs, lawyers, bankers and business men who twenty years ago conducted, with such efficiency, the work of the Asylum. As stated, most of them have already passed away. Some few, as honorary members of the Board, still give the benefit of their wisdom and counsel to its present conduct.

It would be wholly wrong to ascribe the credit for the success of the work of the Asylum to the Board of Directors alone. They are those entrusted by law with the legal custody of the property belonging to the institution and with the legal control of its wards, but the actual work is done by the Superintendent, officers and teachers who make up the working force of the institution, and who are what in an academic corporation would be called the faculty, and to whose faithfulness, patience and love are due the moral regeneration of the children entrusted to our care. The change in the personnel of the staff has been, of course, very great in the last twenty years, but there are far more remaining of those who were active workers twenty years ago on the staff than there are on the Board. The Juvenile Asylum has had but few superintendents—six only in the fifty-seven years of its history. Of these, at the beginning of the period under discussion, Mr. Elisha M. Carpenter was the Superintendent, having held that position from April 1st, 1871, and continuing to hold it until 1896—a period of twenty-five years. There followed an interim during which the then Principal of the schools, Mr. Garrabrant, was made acting Superintendent, and he in turn, in 1897, was succeeded by Dr. Charles E. Bruce, who remained Superintendent until 1902. During the entire period from 1887 to 1902 the work was conducted on the old site, on the congregate plan, but the plans for a change in system, projected by the Board as far back as 1897, were brought to fruition under the leadership of the present Superintendent, Mr. Charles D. Hilles, to whom more than to any single man is due the credit for the magnificent work now carried on at the Child-

ren's Village. The site of the Village was purchased in 1901. The following year the architectural competition, conducted as a preliminary of the construction of the Village, was held, and the successful architects, Messrs. York & Sawyer, were given the charge of bringing the new colony into being. The programme for the competition was written by Mr. Hilles, and with him as adviser, the work was carried on. In October, in the year 1904, the first official inspection of the new buildings was made and on May 16th, of the following year, 1905, the transfer of children from one site to the other was begun and completed on the 30th of May, the farewell services at the old building having been held on the 16th of April.

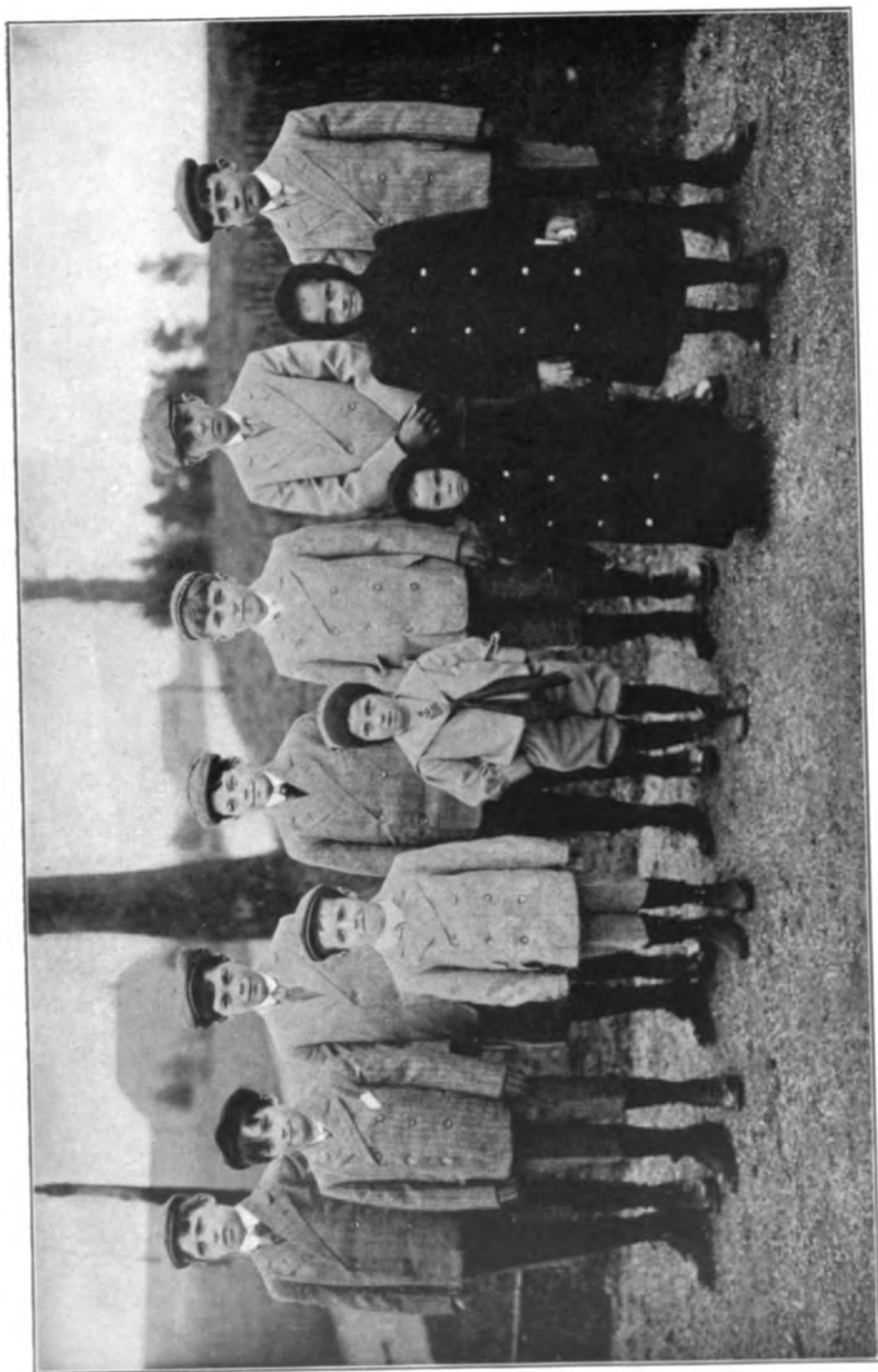
Among the officers connected with the work at the beginning of the period, Miss Dick, the matron of Scholes Cottage, who was a matron in the service of the institution then, is the only one still engaged in active service, but on the teaching force the tenure of office has been even longer. The music teacher, Miss Chase, has been with the Asylum for more than thirty years, while Miss McIntosh, Miss Burns and Miss Gartland have all been connected with the staff during the entire period. Such a record is a record, not only of more than ordinary interest, but of more than ordinary significance and can be but seldom paralleled in the history of any school. After all, even in such work as that of caring for children, the tendency is very great to measure work by false standards. The salary received for services is no measure of fidelity or of ability. Life, with all that it implies, is the only measure of life. The patience that outlasts the daily frets of small duties and small irritations, the ability to continue the daily round with its wearisome iteration, year after year, untiring, and yet to remain cheerful and sympathetic, is not only among the most difficult of human achievements, but among the most illustrious, and to those who have thus long served, the grateful thanks, not only of the children to whom the service has been primarily rendered, but of all those who have been associated in the work, are most justly due.

With these changes in the constitution of the governing body and of the working force of the school, as well as with the location and methods, there has come still another change in the past twenty years. The New York Juvenile Asylum was

originally constituted, as the Charter shows, "to receive and take charge of such children, between the ages of seven and fourteen years, as may be voluntarily entrusted to them by their parents or guardians, or committed to their charge by competent authority, and provide for their support, and to afford them the means of moral, intellectual, and industrial education," and in the earlier years of the institution the lines of definition between the classes of children were somewhat loosely drawn. Children were received when committed directly by a magistrate or at the request of their parents or friends, or when surrendered by parents or friends. Of course, the vast majority of those surrendered were such as either could not be received by commitment, because they had not committed an offence or whose parents disliked to make any charge against them, and a species of attempt to distinguish between them was made and recorded in the table stating the habits of children when committed. From these tables it appears that in the year 1887, for instance, of the six hundred and ninety-eight children received, two hundred and four children were classed simply as "unfortunate," and in the year 1888, three hundred and eighty-four were so characterized. In the year 1887, four hundred and fifteen were surrendered and in the year 1888, three hundred and two were surrendered. Of late years, however, the feeling has been growing in the community at large, justly or unjustly, that children who are committed for no offense of their own, who are simply unfortunate and whose friends, therefore, surrender them to some institutions, should not be housed with children who have committed some overt offense. The distinction between these two classes of children is, it must be admitted, very slight. To the real student of child life, under modern conditions, all children are unfortunate who have contracted evil habits and have come before the courts for evil practices. No child ought to be labelled "delinquent" under the age of discretion, but the old method of reasoning still holds good in the minds of most persons and the feeling is very strong, outside of institutions, that so-called delinquent and so-called dependent children should not be brought together. This feeling finds expression in the rules of the State Board of Charities and elsewhere, and therefore, the Directors of the Juvenile Asylum were constrained to make a choice between giving up one or the other class of children. Now, the tendency of all institutions is

continually to raise the standard and minister as far as possible to the class most readily yielding good results. This is evidenced in the history of institutions abroad. Christ's Hospital, the great London school, and the similar foundation of the Charter house were brought into being to care for precisely the same kind of children in London that the Juvenile Asylum was organized to care for in New York City. So Heriot's Hospital in Edinburgh was incorporated for a similar purpose; but these three great foundations have now become schools for children of respectable, and in many cases, well-to-do families. They are no longer regarded as charitable foundations for street boys, and, it is believed that something of the same line of development has taken place in a few cases in American institutions. The easiest work for the Juvenile Asylum would have been to differentiate in favor of the children who have had theretofore the best surroundings, but to do this would have been to minister to the class least needing help; and, therefore, when the choice was forced upon them of either abandoning so-called dependents in favor of so-called delinquents, or the reverse, the Directors of the Juvenile Asylum felt that the course to be pursued for the best interests of the city and for the needs of the children, was to take the so-called delinquents—the children who had already been classed by the rough estimate of very human justice as sinners, and endeavor to help them, rather than to care for those who were simply unfortunate.

The Children's Village has, therefore, definitely taken its place among the reformatory agencies as against the merely eleemosynary homes for children, but in making this choice the last thing that the Directors have had in mind has been the pronouncing a judgment of censure against their own wards. They believe (and they think they hold the belief on the best evidence), that the children, whom they receive and to whom they minister, can and will benefit by the discipline accorded them and grow up to quite as useful citizenship as any class in the community. So-called delinquency on the part of a street boy is generally far more an evidence of super-abundant vitality than it is of excessive depravity. It is the lack of right direction, or the presence of absolute misdirection, of energies which, properly directed, would bring him to usefulness, and, very often, eminence, which, undirected or misdirected, do bring him to the



COMPANY SENT WEST, MARCH 31ST, 1908.

police court. It is, therefore, with no spirit of hopelessness that the choice has been made, but with the positive conviction that not only did the greatest need lie along the lines of so-called reformatory work, but that the greatest promise of permanent and satisfactory development lay along those lines.

For the detail work of the past year reference must be made to the report of the Superintendent, and it is not yet possible to forecast the future of the Asylum, but this review of the past two decades give promise of a yet larger and more important work in the years that are to come.

MORNAY WILLIAMS	} Committee on Report.
<i>President</i>	
ALFRED E. MARLING	
CHARLES M. JESUP	



NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM

21

Miscellaneous Accounts:		
Trust Funds:		
Balance January 1, 1908:	\$273 36	\$35 49
Central Trust Company:	7 16	195 03
Interest on Balances:		
	<u>\$230 52</u>	<u>\$230 52</u>
Graduates' Building Fund:		
Balance January 1, 1908:	\$56 51	\$58 22
Central Trust Company:	1 71	
Interest on Balances:		
	<u>\$58 22</u>	

Balances, January 1, 1908:		
Central Trust Company:	\$230 52	\$35 49
Central Trust Company, Children's Fund:	223 36	
Central Trust Co., Graduates' Bldg. Fund:	56 51	
Mechanics' National Bank, Treasurer:	4,546 95	
Mechanics' National Bank, Supl.:	1,302 00	
Petty Cash at Asylum:	600 00	
Petty Cash at Western Agency:	400 00	
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.:	1,518 29	
Receipts, 1908:		
Current Account:	\$8,138 99	
Capital Account:	101,050 46	
Children's Funds:	35 49	
		<u>\$189,824 94</u>
Disbursements, 1908:		
Current Account:	\$8,138 99	
Capital Account:	101,050 46	
Children's Funds:	35 49	
		<u>\$189,824 94</u>

Investments:		
Thompson Street Mortgage, 4 1/2 per cent:		
Hortowitz Mortgage, 4 1/2 per cent:		
Union Pacific 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. bonds:		
Fanshaw Fund—Cent. Trust Co. certificate:		
Fanshaw Fund—to M. Rio Grande West. ctn bonds:		

SUMMARY

Disbursements, 1908:		
Current Account:	\$8,138 99	
Capital Account:	101,050 46	
Children's Funds:	35 49	
		<u>\$189,824 94</u>

Liabilities:		
Note to Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., dated Aug. 1, 1907:	\$40,000 00	
Note to Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., dated Sept. 14, 1908:	25,000 00	
Note to Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., dated Oct. 15, 1908:	10,000 00	
		<u>\$75,000 00</u>

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER, Treasurer.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Treasurer's and Superintendent's books, bank books and vouchers of the foregoing account of the New York Juvenile Asylum for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1908, and declare the same to be correct in all respects.

TOWNSEND & DIX, Certified Public Accountants.

NEW YORK, January 4, 1909.

Superintendent's Report.

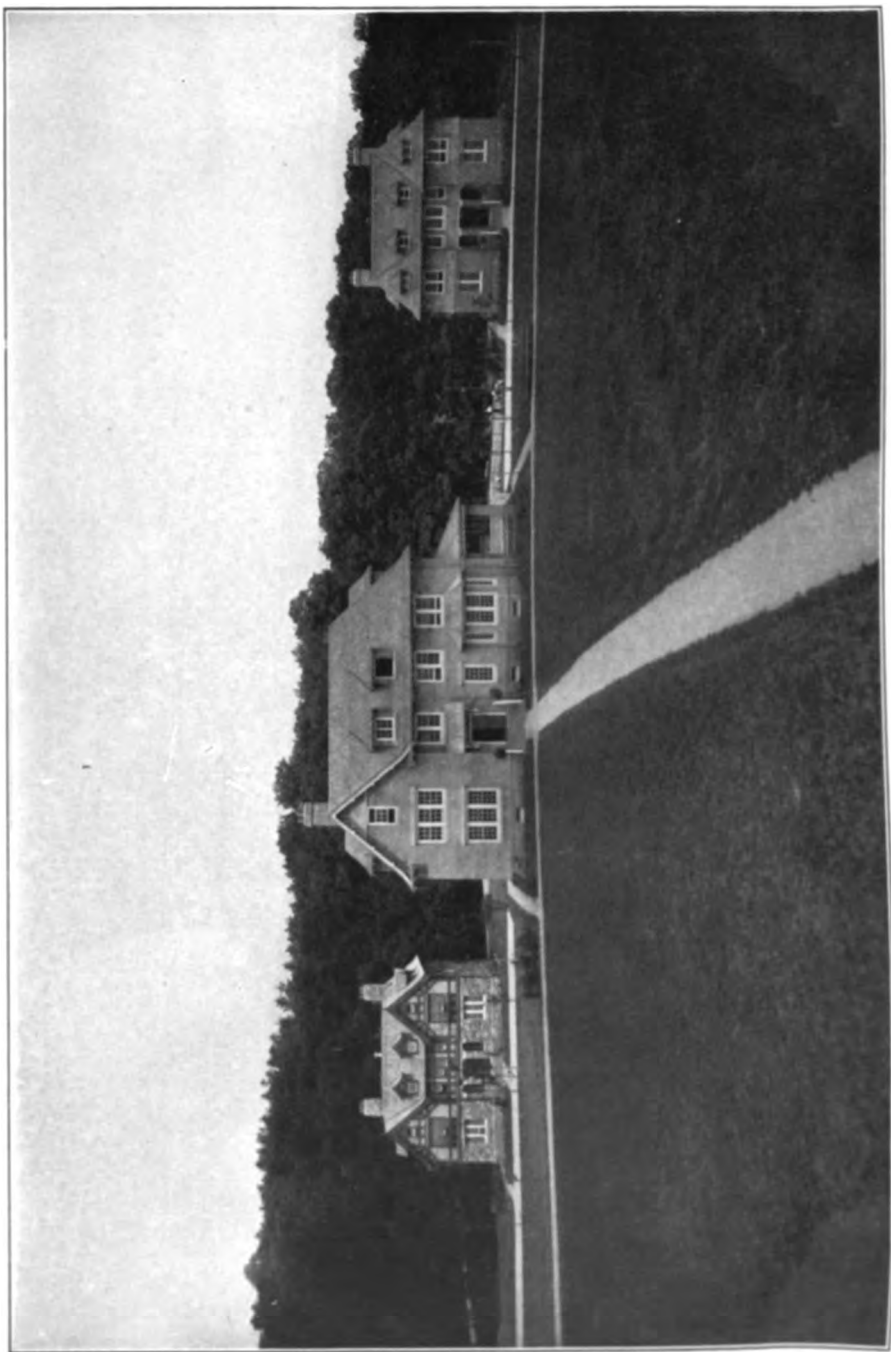
TO THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW
YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN :

The most important event of the year 1908 in the Children's Village was the erection of nine cottages, each of which will be occupied by twenty children. Work on these was begun in September and at the date of this report the buildings are under roof and have been plastered. They will be completed gradually and the first, now designated by the letter "S," should be ready for occupancy in February. All of these are of the dormitory type. The interior plan does not vary greatly from the plan of the existing dormitory cottages. In order to reduce the initial cost, the basements were eliminated and the dimensions of all rooms, except the dormitories, reception hall and matron's bed-chambers, were reduced in area. In the dormitories the State's requirement of 600 cubic feet of air space per child has been observed. Locker rooms have not been provided nor is there a matron's sewing-room on the first floor. With these exceptions, the interiors of the cottages are almost identical with those of the cottages which have so admirably met the requirements of the school for four years.

The new cottages are located on the ridge south of the athletic field ; five on the west side beyond Russ Cottage and four on the east side south of Butler Cottage. Taking into consideration the stipulation that concessions to the æsthetic should be minimized and the other limitations imposed upon them, Messrs. York & Sawyer have produced a pleasing and practical result that will enable the school to enlarge its scope and efficiently discharge its new obligation.

With the completion of the nine cottages, the capacity of the school will be increased to 500 and the number of buildings to 33. These cottages may all be occupied in 1908, although the new rule intended to keep delinquent and dependent children apart, is



DWIGHT COLFAGE, COOPER COLFAGE, WILLETT'S COLFAGE.

exercising a definitely retarding influence upon the growth of schools which are not equipped to care for both classes.

INCENTIVES TO IMPROVEMENT.

The mill system of recording the standing of the boys has gained in favor. It serves to determine the deportment and progress made by each boy and to reward every effort to advance and improve. As a further encouragement to right conduct, Charles M. Jesup, Esq., a member of the Board of Directors, has provided three medals, to be worn by those boys in the Village whose general conduct and proficiency in school and shop entitle them to especial recognition and commendation. The medals were designed and executed by Tiffany & Co. The gold medal will be awarded to the cottage which shall make the best showing in any month; the silver medal to the second best cottage; and the bronze medal to the third best cottage. These medals are to remain the property of the Village, and may be transferred from one cottage to another, from month to month, according to merit. The names of honor boys in "banner cottages" will be announced on the first Sunday of every month, and those boys who are designated will wear the badges until superseded. In selecting the boys who shall have the distinction of wearing the medals, the Superintendent will first determine which cottage is most deserving and will then select from that cottage the boy whose standing is the highest. In like manner, the second and third cottages will be designated, and also the particular boy in each of those cottages whose standing has been the highest. If a cottage retains a medal three consecutive months, it will receive a permanent memento, and if a boy wears a badge three consecutive months, he will be suitably rewarded by Mr. Jesup.

STATISTICAL.

Number in the School January 1st, 1908	354
Number received in 1908	214
Total in the Village for the year	568
Number in western homes January 1st, 1908	253
Grand total under care and control in 1908	821
Number sent to private homes	51
Number discharged	174
Died	1
Number remaining in the Village December 31st, 1908 ...	342

Of the 214 boys received in 1908, 19, or about nine per cent. were re-commitments. Ninety-two were committed at the request of their parents as ungovernable.

The number of those whose commitment on its face was a vicarious punishment, that is, directly due to parental neglect, desertion or delinquency was 76, or thirty-five per cent. The generic term used in the commitment papers in these cases was "no proper guardianship."

Intemperance on the part of both parents was the cause assigned in 29 cases. In the earlier years intemperance was the largest single causal factor, but in recent years, as varying factors enter, it has been assigned as a cause with less and less frequency.

Only eleven of those received in 1908, or five per cent., were orphans. Although all who were received during the year were over eight years of age, 36 of the number were illiterate.

Perhaps the most unexpected fact was that 204 children or 95 per cent., were native born. Germany did not supply a child. England, Hungary, Norway, Austria, Ireland and China each furnished one boy; and Scotland and Canada each furnished two boys.

The economic status of the fathers of 25 children, chosen at random, taking the first 25 names in the alphabetical register, makes an interesting exhibit. The number whose

Fathers are professional men	1
Fathers are making annually \$2,000 or over from manufacturing, trades, etc.	2
Fathers are making annually between \$1,000 and \$2,000 from manufacturing, trades, etc.	1
Fathers are skilled laborers making \$750 or over	10
Fathers are dead.....	5
Fathers are unskilled laborers	6
Total.....	25

Of 226 children discharged, 144, or 70 per cent., were returned to their parents. Nine were placed in family homes in New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts, and 42 were sent to family homes in western states.

AGES AND LENGTH OF DETENTION.

A census of the boys was taken on an appointed day in 1908, to determine the length of stay in the school, and the average age.

No child had been in the School longer than three years, eight months and eight days; and only three boys had been here over three years. Sixteen boys had spent more than two years and less than three, so that 301 boys, or 94 per cent., had been in the school less than two years. The average length of stay was 11 months and 5½ days.

The average age was 13 years, 7 months and 10 days. The table was worked out accurately. Summarized, with the months and days omitted, it is as follows:

18 years	1	13 years	38	8 years	10
17 years	6	12 years	46	7 years	2
16 years	51	11 years	29	6 years	6
15 years	62	10 years	16	5 years	4
14 years	72	9 years	8	4 years	1
Total					343

CHANGES IN THE STAFF.

Seven new names were added to the official roster in 1908 and nine members of the staff retired voluntarily. Several of those who withdrew from the work had been efficient and faithful; but the departure of the Misses Wales was the loss most keenly felt by the school. For ten years they had served acceptably as kindergartners. In point of quality of service their work was unsurpassed and they were persons of tenderly humane spirit.

HOLIDAYS AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

All holidays were appropriately observed. Special exercises were omitted on New Year's day. Public exercises were held in the Auditorium of Wetmore Hall on February 12th and 22nd, with a programme of patriotic songs and recitations on each occasion. Mr. Gregory delivered an address on Lincoln and Mr. Jesup an address on Washington. Through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Mornay Williams, a magician gave a performance at the conclusion of Mr. Jesup's address on the 22nd. Tree day was marked by the transplanting of 63 small elm and maple trees and 84 pines. A programme of recitations and special music was rendered on Memorial day, on which day the Rev. Mr. Trout was the speaker.

Founder's Day exercises were held on June 5th. The cottages and departments were inspected by a party of ninety persons. Addresses were made in the Auditorium by the Rev. Dr. Leander T. Chamberlain and Dr. D. C. Potter.

An extensive programme of field day events, addresses by Messrs. Williams, Jesup and Gregory, and an evening of fire-works made Independence Day memorable in the lives of the boys. Similarly, Easter, Labor day, Thanksgiving and Christmas were observed as holidays and made occasions for enjoyable entertainments in which many of the children participated.

Dr. John Bancroft Devins delivered his illustrated lecture on the Philippines and lectures were given in the regular course every Wednesday night (except during the summer months), suitably illustrated with stereoptican slides or drawings or readings or vocal and instrumental music.

Religious services, conducted every Sunday afternoon, were made possible by the courtesy of clergymen in New York City and Westchester County. These services were an unfailing source of inspiration to the children and the willingness and cheerfulness with which speakers accept the invitation to support the service is shown by the fact that at this date the calendar for the first six months of 1909 is complete.

Base ball engaged the attention of the boys almost to the exclusion of every other sport, except as preparation was being made for the field contests of July 4th. The Village base ball club was victorious as often as it was vanquished. The band contributed to the pleasure of the residents of the Children's Village, as usual, and filled eleven engagements in the city and elsewhere. One day in August the boys of the organization were transported to the country home of Mr. Jesup and given a royal good time. On November 21st the band participated in the street parade in White Plains, in celebration of the 225th anniversary of the settlement of that village.

The bright particular day in every month for the boys is visiting day. It is then that parents and friends come to the village. The average number of boys visited every month in 1908 was 179, or 57 per cent. In August only 34 per cent. received visits, owing to inclement weather.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

The usual precautions against fire were taken during the year. Two fire drills are held in the school house every month. The average time required in 1908 to vacate the shops and school rooms was 44 seconds.



COMPANY SENT WEST, JUNE 16TH, 1908.

The stand pipes and hose in Wetmore Hall were tested in June and all hand-extinguishers were inspected and recharged. Practice alarms were turned in from cottages at intervals and as a rule the boy brigades responded and were ready to throw water over the cottages in from two to three minutes. Steel cable fire-escapes were provided for the third floors of the four honor cottages. The Dobbs Ferry and Ardsley departments have assigned to the Children's Village alarm No. 57 ; a ladder was supplied to the House of Reception, to be kept outside the house for emergency use ; a hose reel was placed at the hydrant near the House of Reception ; printed instructions in regard to fire for the guidance of children and the staff were posted in cottages ; and the tops of hand-extinguishers were supplied with ring caps, so that they will stand alone when inverted.

The Development Committee has been directed by the Board to consider the recommendation of the State Board's inspector that the number of hand-extinguishers now in cottages be doubled.

Prior to taking these precautions, the management had provided the following facilities for fighting fire :

A 50,000 gallon water tank stands at an elevation of fifty feet above the present buildings, affording adequate pressure ; two double fire hydrants, identical in pattern and size with those used in Dobbs Ferry, command every building, making the hose of the two villages interchangeable ; sections of garden hose are attached to faucets at the water-table of the cottages ; an auxiliary fire pump has been installed in the engine room ; all buildings can quickly communicate with the office by telephone ; an electric gong is located in the school house ; a hose cart and 200 feet of 2½ inch hose is under the Round Top tower, from which point all buildings are easily accessible ; the construction at the power house is fire-proof and that at the school house is slow burning ; two stand pipes extending from basement to attic, and four reels supplied with hose, protect the interior of Wetmore Hall ; the artificial light is electricity ; all buildings derive their heat from a central power plant ; a rule is in force that bath tubs shall be kept half-full of water at all times ; two fire pails are located near every bath tub ; two night watchmen, with portable clocks, are on duty and there is a rule confining the staff to the use of safety matches, with instructions to the storekeeper not to issue a box of matches to a member of the staff until he shall have surrendered

an empty box, so that if boys should get possession of matches they will find it difficult to use them.

Notwithstanding these precautions, fire was discovered in Hartley Cottage shortly after midnight on October 31st. A general alarm was given and the Dobbs Ferry department was summoned. Through the use of six hand extinguishers carried from neighboring cottages, the fire was held in check until the hose was attached to a fire hydrant, when the flames were quickly controlled. The fire had its origin in timbers which support the stucco in the rear of the fire-place, and the damage was confined to an area about five feet wide, running the full length of the chimney. Some plastering was cut off and one ceiling was destroyed by the weight of the water.

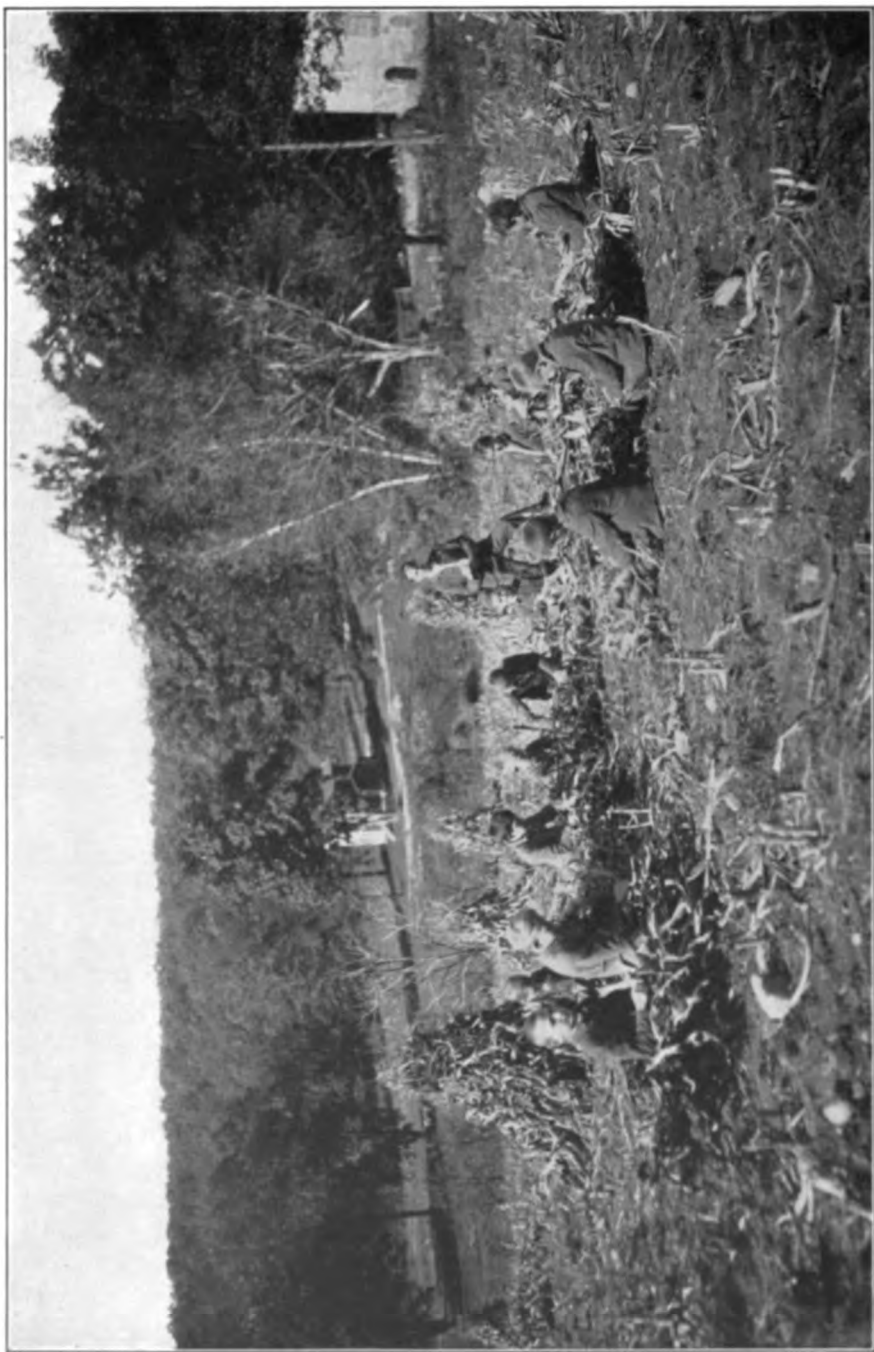
The cottage had celebrated Hallowe'en until nine o'clock and had used a wood fire in the living room. The fire died out about 9.30 o'clock and Mr. and Mrs. Sheffold retired about ten. The fire was discovered at 12.45.

Messrs. Sheffold, Pollard and Lawyer were very prompt and energetic and displayed excellent judgment; otherwise the damage might have been serious, as there was a brisk wind. These men, and others who came a few minutes later, had the very helpful co-operation of the boys.

Eighteen minutes after the alarm had been given, volunteer fire companies of Dobbs Ferry and Ardsley, about 90 strong, were on the grounds with ladder and hose wagons and an engine. The fire was under control before they arrived.

A CLOUD OF WITNESSES.

The number of official inspections of the school increased during the year. Dr. J. H. Hasbrouck, Health officer of Dobbs Ferry, came regularly as did the chief of the local fire department. The books and vouchers were examined by the expert accountant every month. Other officials who were visitors were Mr. William Rhinelander Stewart, president of the State Board of Charities and Mr. Dennis McCarthy of that Board; two agents of the Department of Commerce and Labor; Superintendent William H. Maxwell and five members of the Board of Education; Mr. Edward B. Shallow, an associate superintendent of the New York City Schools; Mr. Willis L. Weeden, an inspector of the State Board of Charities (two visits); Dr. D. C. Potter,



"A HUSKING BEE"

chief examiner of the accounts of private Charitable institutions in the Finance Department (three visits); John A. Connor, a U. S. Immigrant Inspector; Judge Franklin Chase Hoyt of the Court of Special Sessions; and Messrs. Kidder and Glasford of the Department of Finance.

Members of the Board of Directors made a total of 112 visits.

Other welcome visitors were the young ladies of the Misses Masters' School; the senior class of Miss Mason's school; Prof. Nicholas P. Gilman and a class from the Meadville Theological Seminary; Dr. Gaylord S. White and a class from the Union Theological Seminary; the New York State Commission to prepare plans and select a site for a school to succeed the House of Refuge; fifty members of the Summer School of Philanthropy and fifty members of the Winter School of Philanthropy; Jiro Abratino and Tyajerio Midjukami of Japan, the latter a judge of the court of appeals, constituting a commission to examine the children's institutions and courts with a view to the introduction of a similar system in Japan; J. H. Von Kosh of Stockholm; Earnest Nelson, special Commissioner of Education in the Argentine Republic; Mr. Datar of India; Captain Clarridge of the English Army; Samuel J. E. Stokes of India; Paul Ziertmann, officially representing the Prussian Government; R. B. Chadwick, commissioned by the Canadian Government to make plans for an Industrial School for the Province of Alberta; Miss Christabel Mannel, a Poor Law Guardian of Croydon, England; Superintendent Hanna of the Nature study department of the city vacation schools; Hugo Crouse, chief probation officer of Louisville, Ky.; Miss Glenn, Philadelphia Refuge for girls; Mrs. Sigmund Stern of the California State Board of Charities; Walter Thompson, superintendent of the Stonewall Jackson Industrial School at Concord, N. C.; Edward A. Huntington, principal of the Meadow Brook School, near Philadelphia; Supt. E. M. Lawson, State School for boys at Lansing, Mich; Mesdames Hume. King and Delano, Directors of the Home for the Friendless at Muskegon, Mich; Charles W. Houston, President Western Reform School, near Pittsburgh; Supt E. L. Coffeen, State school for Boys at Westboro, Mass.; Francis S. Webster, superintendent of the Pittsburgh Newsboys' Home; James Buchanan, manager of the Associated Charities of Richmond, Va.; Prof. Nelson W. McLean, founder of the St. Charles School for Boys, near Chi-

cago ; James J. Sheehan, a director of the proposed school at Peabody, Mass., for the care of delinquent boys between the ages of 16 and 25 ; Mr. Pray of the Mass. State Board of Charities ; Supt. William Penn and the architect of the State School for Boys at Morganza, Pa. ; Supt. Franklin H. Briggs of the State Industrial School at Rush, N. Y. ; Prof. Theodore F. Chapin of Westboro, Mass. ; Supt. J. P. Byers of the House of Refuge ; W. A. Gates, secretary State Board of Charities of California ; Superintendent H. W. Charles of the State School at Topeka, Kansas ; Supt. George L. Kuser of the State School at Eldora, Iowa ; Miss Clara Lembeck of the Iowa State Board of Charities ; Mrs. Ada E. Estes of Lancaster, Mass. ; R. C. Cleveland, a director, and A. P. Richardson, superintendent of the St. Louis House of Refuge ; and William J. Kirley of Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

• The results obtained in all departments of the school were up to the standard of former years. The yield in the garden was reduced somewhat as a result of the prolonged drought. The yield of strawberries in June was 3,200 quarts. All fruits and vegetables grown in the school were consumed by the children and staff. Perhaps the only attempt to market any local product was the sale of five sheep and 150 chrysanthemums. Five hundred tons of ice were cut from the lake in January and stored in the ice-house for use during the year.

Fourteen lambs were born in the spring, increasing the flock to 42. The crop of wool was sold for \$57.20. It is interesting to observe that the original investment in the flock, made in 1905, was \$50. The boys take care of the flock and the proceeds of the sale of wool and lambs are used to purchase winter feed.

HEALTH.

The excellent health record of the past three years was maintained throughout 1908. Of the total of 568 children cared for, the number receiving infirmary treatment was 84. An average of one child in every seven upon arrival at the Village, is returned immediately for special treatment in a city hospital. The school rarely has a less number than twenty in hospitals in the city.

The Commissioner of Charities assembled expert commissions on several occasions, upon application, to examine and observe boys who were defective or whose mental capacity was in question. As a result of the report of such experts, one boy was transferred to a school for the blind, one was operated on to correct a defect in the palate, one who was subject to seizures was transferred to a home for epileptic children and one was removed from the school as being mentally deficient. A fifth case of removal to a more appropriate asylum was that of a boy of Norwegian parentage who was examined to determine his mental status. He was born on a scow on which steamers in New York Bay deposit ashes and had lived on the scow until his fifteenth birthday. He was mentally inert and foolish. During five months in school he was unable to make a start. If he had been merely sluggish under ordinary stimuli, special instruction would have been given, but as there was entire failure at mental awakening, he was sent to a school for the care of weak-minded children.

Defective hearing, especially where accompanied or caused by adenoid growths, was corrected repeatedly by the removal of adenoids. It is estimated that not more than ninety per cent. of the boys have normal hearing. A larger percentage, probably 94, have normal vision, although a temporary interference, particularly trachoma and conjunctivitis, form the largest single factor in compelling the immediate removal of "raw recruits" to appropriate city hospitals. The number of cases of spinal curvature, even in children under the age of 13, is relatively small.

On the whole, the children seem normal physically, although a normal child is not always a perfect child. Few have the "grace of a blameless body." However, the statement of the child-study department of the public schools of Chicago that the average number of physical defects in school children is 3.8 would seem an extravagant statement if made of such New York children as are sent to schools of this character. The most marked evidence of neglect is found in the condition of the teeth. Not more than five children in every thousand of those committed to the school have had treatment at the hands of a dentist. Of 423 children examined in 1908, the number of teeth urgently in need of attention averaged 4.1 per child. All these children had passed the period of the deciduous teeth; hence the permanent teeth had been permitted to decay without protest. Almost

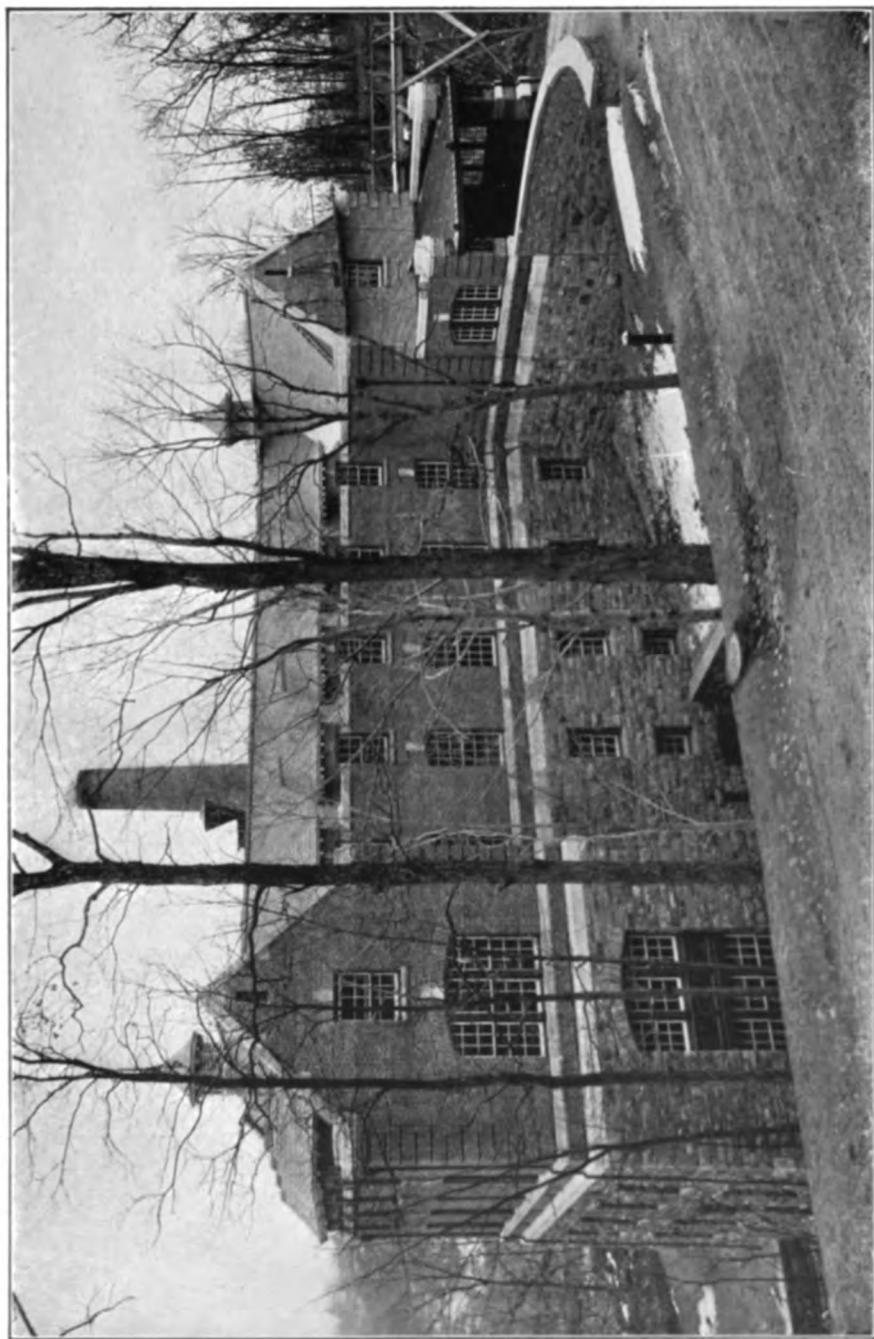
invariably they found mastication a painful operation, and in consequence it was not thoroughly performed. This resulted in the imposition of a heavy burden on the organs of digestion and the result was a large group of anæmic boys. Where mal-nutrition is chronic in childhood, the victims seem not to care "whether school keeps or not." They are slothful and indolent and follow the line of least resistance. This is one of the first conditions to combat in the work of rehabilitation. Dr. Cole made an examination of the teeth of all the children in January and July, and treated the children throughout the year.

The public schools and Sunday schools in Dobbs Ferry were closed in September, on account of an epidemic of diphtheria. We were apprehensive lest it should spread to the Children's Village. The School escaped, but on November 23d a boy in the detention cottage developed scarlet fever, and the cottage was in quarantine until the end of the year. The few cases were mild and the patients recovered. All the children were weighed and measured in March and October, and a complete health history of every child was recorded.

One death occurred during the year. Arthur Keller, aged 15 years and 5 months, died August 15th of uræmic poisoning, brought on by an acute inflammation of the kidneys. On August 14th he was apparently well and performed his usual duties. During the night he became ill, and after a series of convulsions was removed to the infirmary. Drs. Denniston and Lyman were summoned and ministered to the boy until noon, at which hour he died.

DESERTIONS.

There was a marked diminution in the degree of desertion. Twelve boys attempted to escape, eleven of whom were returned, so that only one was absent without leave at the close of the year. One boy who was absent at the date of the last annual report was returned in March. Of the twelve who escaped, six ran from cottage masters or matrons and six from heads of departments or substitute officers. Twelve in 1908 compares very favorably with twenty-three in 1907, and with desertions at the rate of 82 in 1905. Twelve children in a total of 568 is two per cent. When the Asylum conducted its work on Washington Heights, behind a wall twelve or more feet high, the percentage of children out without leave at a given time was frequently more than 25.



POWER HOUSE AND KITCHEN, THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE.

THE CHANGING TIDE.

Forty-two children were placed in homes in the west, principally in the States of Nebraska and Texas, through the



Godfrey and William McNeill

Children's Aid Society of New York. Co-operation with this excellent child-placing agency has been mutually satisfactory and advantageous. The reports from the children placed by the Society have, with one exception, been highly gratifying. The exception noted may yet result favorably, although the case was considered difficult from the first, because of congenital instability. The boy in question soon became dissatisfied with a good home—the seventh good home—and left it for one of his own choosing. Godfrey and William McNeill were two of those for whom

good homes were secured in Texas. Nine children were placed in private homes in the east by our local staff. The Illinois Home and Aid Society continues to supervise those children who were committed to their keeping by the Asylum prior to last year. At the beginning of the year 1908, that number was 253. There were 49 terminations of guardianship within the year, reducing the number to 204. The Society visited 174 of these; a few have absconded and others are so widely scattered as to render personal visitations impracticable. Of the 174 visited, 156 were doing

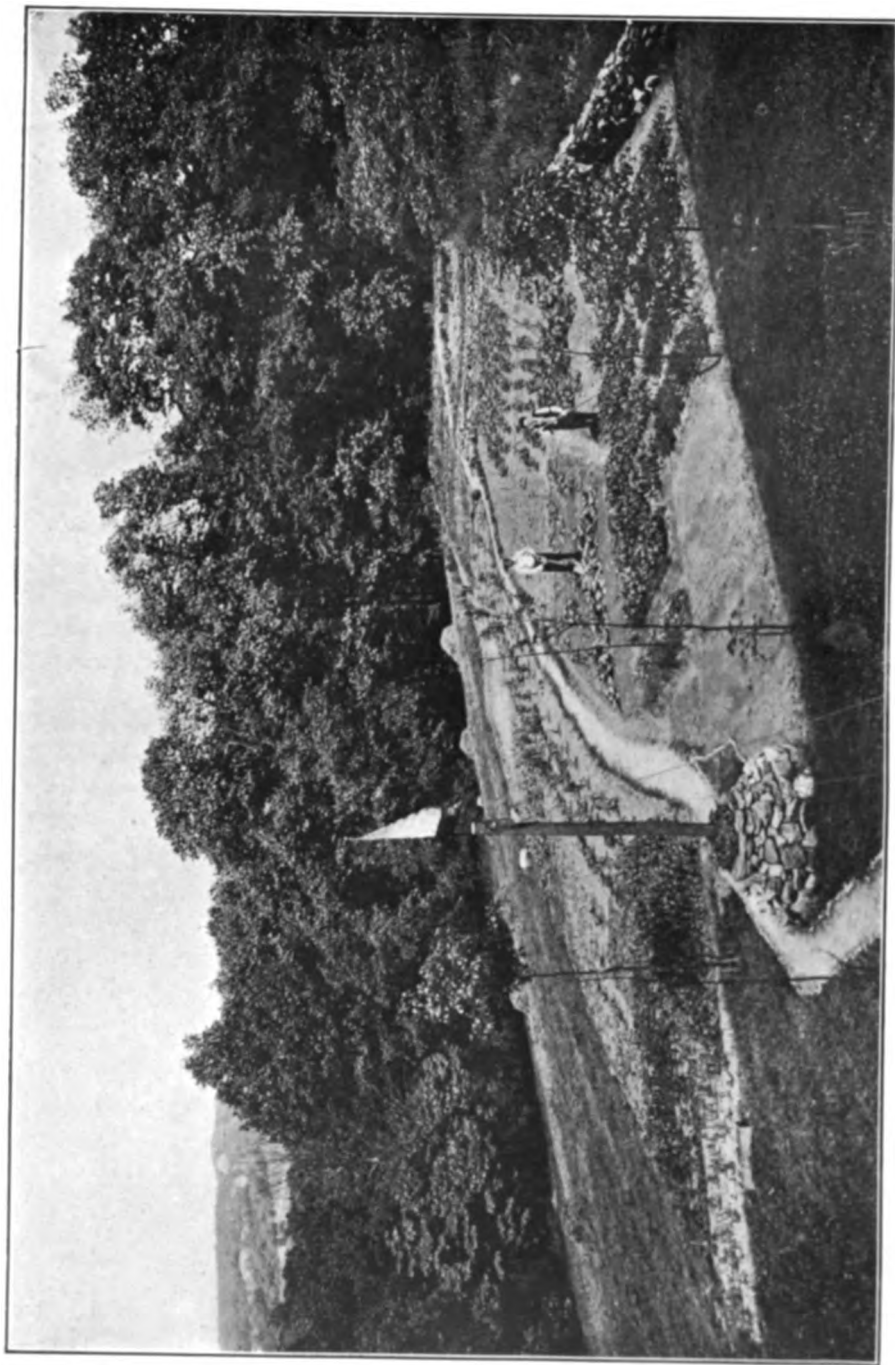
excellently ; twelve were doing fairly well ; and six were disappointing.

There have been many absorbingly interesting experiences with children recently received and released. William Roden left the School in the autumn to assist his mother, who is a widow. He had been in the Village two years and was 15 years old. He was the local newsboy and had substituted intermittently for the railroad agent at Chauncey. At the time of his departure he provided himself with a new outfit of clothing and had a surplus of \$103.

Another exceptional case was that of a boy committed by the Children's Court two years ago, who made an unsuccessful break for liberty en-route to the school. A gentleman who witnessed the incident reported it to his family. The mother of the witness, a woman of character, culture and a competence, believed the case had been called to their attention for a purpose, and persuaded herself that it was their duty to assume the care and support of the boy. The appropriate Committee of the Board was sympathetic with the suggestion and the child was indentured to what seemed to him to be a fairy God-mother. After a few months the boy disappeared and was found in the mud near a suburban hut. He had tired of the exacting demands of decency and had answered a "call of the wild." He returned to the good home in the city and at the time of the last report was "happy, in good health and we believe he will make an honest and useful man, and a Christian."

Then there was received in the school a boy approaching his sixteenth birthday, who had \$130 sewed in his clothing. It developed that early in the year, when banks and trust companies were in distress and under suspicion, the boy's grandfather had put \$400 in a small safe in his residence. The boy experimented successfully with the combination ; he had been reading cheap novels and smoking cigarettes ; the temptation triumphed. The court was advised of the amount found on the person of the boy and directed that it be paid to the grandfather.

One boy, who is always in motion without a determined aim came back for the sake of an education, although he seems incapable of inner response to such school-room influences as he has had.



INDIVIDUAL GARDENS, ROSE COFFAGE.

CONCLUSION.

The superior quality of work done for the sole benefit of such Protestant street boys of New York City as were unhappy or unfortunate until they arrived at the Children's Village, could not be maintained if it were not for the elevating and stimulating influence exercised upon the staff and students by the Board of Directors, and the zeal and constancy of the group of men and women directly in contact with the boys. The general public little realizes the magnitude of the task, the degree of responsibility and the extent to which worthy persons must restrict or sacrifice their lives. Active participation in such work requires the abandonment of all other interests, for the duties are peculiarly exacting and confining. Day and night, Sunday and holiday, year after year, a condition confronts the workers which demands their whole thought. There is no cessation. Perhaps it is a service all the more difficult for some to accept or approach, because it is sometimes called commonplace—apparently a grey grind calling for the utmost fidelity in daily duties and routine tasks. There are many persons in the School who have been identified with it more than a score of years and others who are becoming "permanent fixtures." Lowell's line, "work done squarely and unwasted days" applies to them. Their compensation is very small. As they are swept on toward the inevitable terminus, they have nothing in prospect to show for the service of a life-time, except a small accumulation with which to make old age tolerable. Their real compensation is the consciousness that they are usefully serving society by helping the State to help those whom it has either caused or permitted to be cast down. Motives are to be purified, moral fibre strengthened and intellects quickened. Those who render this service on behalf of the State must, in doing so, lose their lives that they may find them. They are like seed that is being surrendered and sacrificed to the planter in order that fuller and larger and possibly better life may be developed.

It is a pleasure to testify to the spirit and devotion of those members of the staff who have dedicated their lives to the service and to count and recount the blessings of a year so fruitful of good results.

CHARLES D. HILLERS,

January 1st, 1909.

Superintendent.

Report of the Physician.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW
YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN :

The health, which to my mind is of the first importance in the development of children, has been, as we hope it always will be, uniformly good.

The great advantage of country life and fresh air has been thoroughly demonstrated. Although we have treated several hundred cases in the dispensary, consisting of cuts, bruises, burns and such kindred ailments, we have had but eighty-four hospital cases. By hospital cases, I refer to those which have remained in the hospital over twenty-four hours.

Two cases of scarlet fever appeared in the House of Reception, but there has been no contagious disease of any kind further up the hill, in the Village proper. The following are the hospital cases.

CASES TREATED

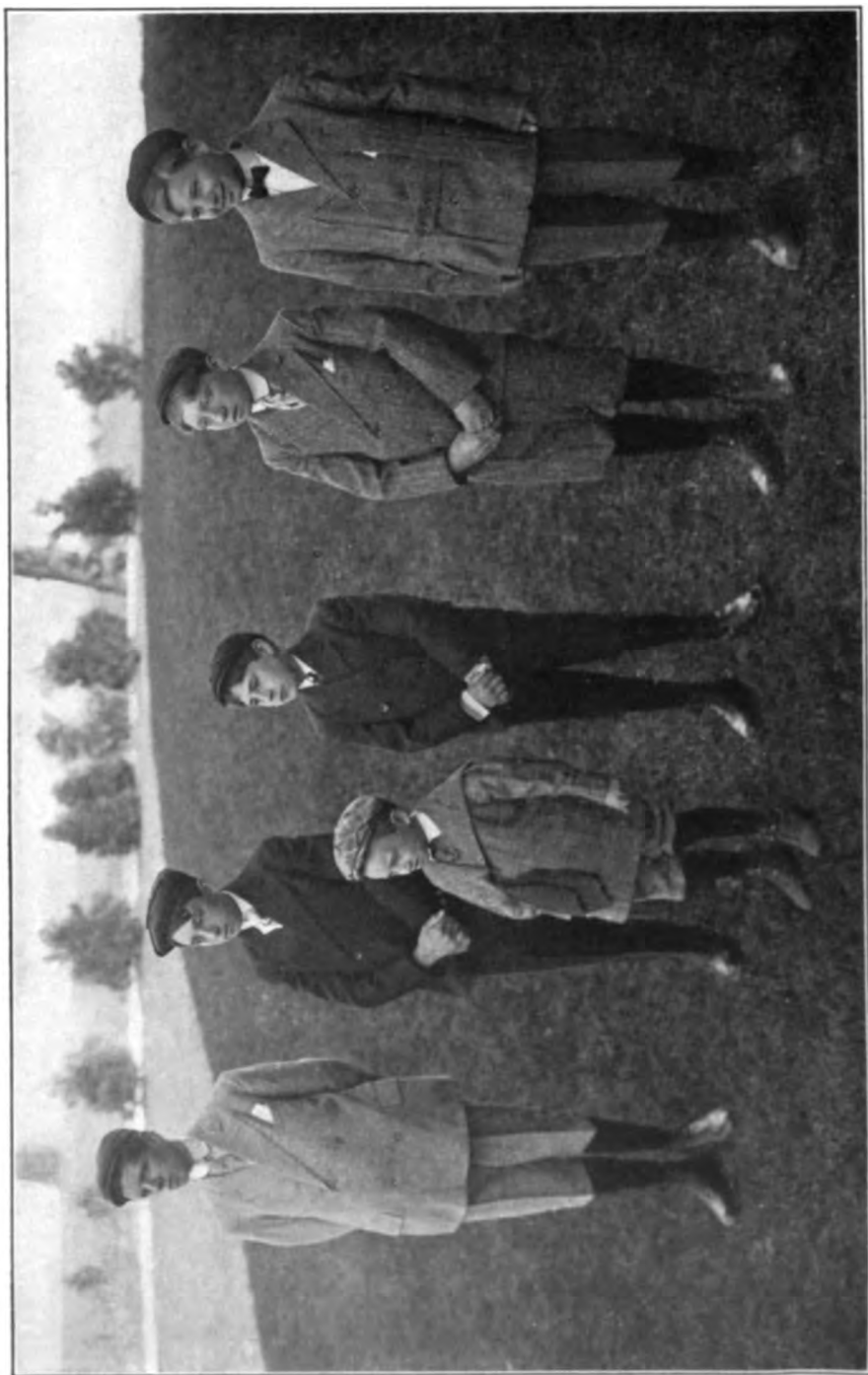
Abcess	6	Burns (serious)	3
Cellulitis	8	Conjunctivitis	5
Dislocated Hip	1	Digestive Disturbances	21
Influenza	22	Epilepsy	2
Malaria	2	Neuralgia	1
Rheumatism.....	4	Scarlet Fever.....	2
Sprained Ankle	1	Tonsillitis	2
Uræmia	1	Septicæmia	3
Total.....		84	

We regret exceedingly to report one death, that of a boy aged fourteen, due to acute nephritis or uræmic poisoning. The boy was ill but a few hours.

Thanking the superintendent and his officers for their cordial and courteous treatment and Miss Halsey for her carefulness and efficiency, I remain,

Yours very respectfully,

ROBERT DENNISTON, M. D.



COMPANY SENT WEST, APRIL 15TH, 1908.

Report of the Dentist.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK
JUVENILE ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN :

During the past year we have had the honor of examining the teeth of 423 children in the Asylum. The work recommended averaged three and one-half fillings and one extraction, per child.

The high percentage is undoubtedly due to the fact that not more than one in every 200 of the children has been treated by a dentist before entering the institution.

As a result of our effort it is very encouraging to note the condition of the children this year in comparison to our examination in 1905. In 1905 we found ninety-four per cent. of the children were in need of dental work, whereas this year we find less than eighty per cent. needing attention.

We regret that owing to circumstances we have been unable to attend to all of these cases: however, we have treated about 225, with the following results :

Silver fillings	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	281
Cement fillings	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
Gold fillings	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Extractions	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	308
Cases requiring special treatment	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18

Much credit is due to the superintendent and officers for their untiring efforts in all matters pertaining to this work. It has been due to this hearty co-operation that has made it possible to accomplish the results that we have in the past.

Very respectfully,

J. PARLEY COLE, D. D. S.

Report of the Western Agency.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN :

I respectfully submit the report of the Western Agency for the year 1908.

We are confirmed in our view of the good character and behavior of the children sent west by the New York Juvenile Asylum.

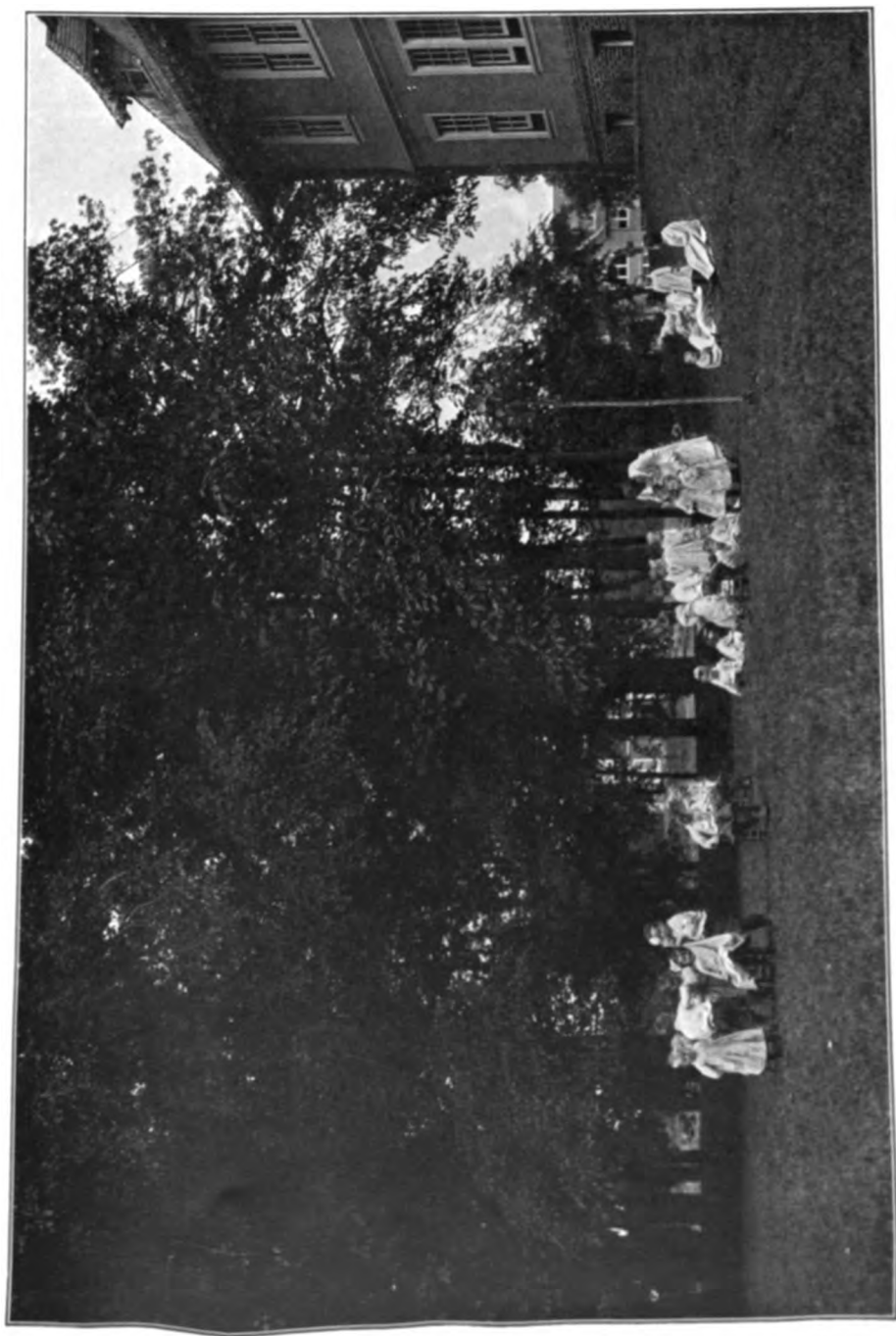
During the past year we visited 174 of your children. We had good reports from 156, fair reports from 12 and poor reports from only 6.

Out of 510 received from the start, there have been dropped from the roll, on reaching the age of 18 years, 242 ; returned to New York, 38 ; ran away, 14 ; sent to State Reformatory, 1 ; died, 5 ; adopted, 8 ; remaining under guardianship, 202 ; making the total of 510.

The children are rapidly reaching the age when they will pass from under guardianship, as will be seen in the following table :

TIME OF TERMINATION OF GUARDIANSHIP :

	Boys	Girls	Total
1908.....	12	3	15
1909.....	37	17	54
1910.....	20	9	29
1911.....	14	12	26
1912.....	12	6	18
1913.....	12	8	20
1914.....	10	5	15
1915.....	7	5	12
1916.....	1	3	4
1917.....	4	1	5
1918.....	2	1	3
1919.....	0	1	1
	<hr/> 131	<hr/> 71	<hr/> 202



THE BABIES OF COLLINS' COTTAGE.

It will be observed that out of the total number of 202 children, 124 will pass from under guardianship within the coming three years, leaving only 78 at the end of that time.

We have been much encouraged by the favorable outcome of some discouraging cases. A few days ago, there came into our office a young woman well dressed, with good manners and a smiling face. She is earning \$5.00 per week as second girl in a family where she has been for 11 months. She has a good wardrobe and a bank account. This girl was a very troublesome inmate of the New York Juvenile Asylum. She was placed in eight homes before she came under our care and we placed her in seven different homes. She was high tempered, hysterical and headstrong; but by patience and faithful watchcare, she has developed into a good and useful young woman.

The boys are growing up to be sturdy young farmers and good citizens. The girls are becoming housewives, and command the good will and respect of the communities in which they live. Most of these young people have already made good to their kind foster parents for the care which they received when younger, and they are becoming a valuable force in the communities in which they live.

Some good people in the West have opposed the introduction of these friendless children from the large cities, but the West is richer and stronger for the children who have come out under the auspices of the New York Juvenile Asylum.

The detailed report for the year 1908 follows :

Number of wards in family homes, October 15, 1893,	370
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Children were sent west from New York, as follows :

In 1904.....	58
In 1905.....	69
In 1906.....	13
In 1907.....	00
In 1908.....	00
Total.....	<u>140</u>

Making total number in 29 months	<u>510</u>
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Of these 510, there have been dropped from the roll, as follows :

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	Total
Past 18 years of age.....	38	57	57	46	44	242
Returned to New York.....	6	10	12	5	5	38
Ran away (whereabouts unknown) ..	2	4	7	1		14
Sent to State Reformatory....	1	..	..	..	..	1
Died	2	2	..	..	1	5
Adopted.....	..	..	6	2	..	8
Total.....	46	72	79	60	51	308

Leaving still under guardianship in homes,

202

During the year 1908, our visitors made 174 visits to wards of the New York Juvenile Asylum, with following results :

Good reports	156
Fair reports	12
Poor reports.....	6
Total number of visits.....	174

The placing out work of the year has been as follows :

Placed in homes first time .....	..
Replaced in homes	23
Replaced a second time	4
Total number of placements and replacements in 1908	27

These children are distributed as follows :

Illinois	92
Iowa	80
Kansas.....	1
Missouri	18
Minnesota	1
Oklahoma	2
South Dakota.....	1
Texas	2
Washington	1
Wisconsin	4
Total.....	202

Respectfully submitted,

HASTINGS H. HART,

Superintendent.

ABSTRACT OF THE TABLES IN THE APPENDIX.

YEAR	Total number committed	Number of re-commitments	Total number discharged	Number of escapes	Number of deaths	Total number during year	Number at the end of the year
1853.....	623	8	421	33	1	623	202
1854.....	1056	85	954	37	3	1252	288
1855.....	727	101	935	72	10	1025	90
1856.....	902	114	881	104	5	992	141
1857.....	741	124	685	128	2	882	186
1858.....	741	104	727	121	7	978	251
1859.....	863	186	613	19	6	1114	501
1860.....	906	60	810	33	5	1364	545
1861.....	967	47	847	15	4	1340	511
1862.....	1170	109	1008	5	5	1455	450
1863.....	1106	234	1105	12	3	1610	505
1864.....	858	130	905	11	..	1308	488
1865.....	812	98	795	6	..	1300	505
1866.....	853	119	847	3	1	1358	511
1867.....	922	152	854	5	1	1433	570
1868.....	851	136	835	1	4	1433	535
1869.....	826	152	806	3	2	1421	555
1870.....	714	143	717	6	4	1289	552
1871.....	572	112	517	3	3	1124	607
1872.....	540	91	530	..	1	1153	617
1873.....	581	53	585	1	2	1195	613
1874.....	687	93	660	1	2	1300	644
1875.....	632	76	648	1	2	1276	628
1876.....	692	95	652	3	2	1430	728
1877.....	858	50	576	1	2	1366	780
1878.....	888	67	560	1	3	1378	782
1879.....	499	50	502	..	3	1340	725
1880.....	577	72	646	1	3	1362	716
1881.....	670	68	503	1	..	1376	803
1882.....	672	54	685	4	..	1555	870
1883.....	711	57	654	..	4	1581	923
1884.....	653	65	703	..	..	1570	873
1885.....	640	70	611	2	6	1513	784
1886.....	640	78	655	1	3	1543	855
1887.....	605	65	565	4	7	1580	935
1888.....	687	50	698	1	2	1675	1007
1889.....	638	61	702	1	3	1645	943
1890.....	646	72	635	1	1	1682	764
1891.....	614	70	507	2	5	1628	1301
1892.....	624	71	503	2	3	1625	1020
1893.....	599	58	545	7	1	1560	1081
1894.....	592	56	617	7	4	1760	1033
1895.....	541	47	633	9	6	1554	941
1896.....	602	46	680	2	4	1733	953
1897.....	616	67	821	1	1	1809	1048
1898.....	683	81	960	3	3	2031	1096
1899.....	905	142	1020	3	4	1671	875
1900.....	1053	124	1150	10	3	1748	1008
1901.....	1020	107	920	6	2	1638	880
1902.....	801	134	927	5	2	1741	814
1903.....	644	70	584	14	1	1418	804
1904.....	765	56	642	8	1	1700	820
1905.....	205	27	902	3	1	1702	760
1906.....	193	12	113	4	3	623	273
1907.....	233	17	210	3	..	751	351
1908.....	211	10	226	3	1	588	312

TABLE I—COMMITMENTS.

THESE EMBRACE ALL ADMISSIONS INTO THE INSTITUTION, WHETHER UNDER COMMITMENTS FROM THE MAGISTRATES, SURRENDERS BY PARENTS OR OTHERWISE.

RECAPITULATION.

First commitments.....	35051	Third Commitments.....	512
Second ".....	4242	Fourth ".....	
Total.....	39805		

YEAR	NEW COMMITMENTS.					SECOND COMMITMENTS.					THIRD AND FOURTH COMMITMENTS.					Grand Total
	White		Colored		Total.	White		Colored		Total.	White		Colored		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.				
1853....	593	12	10	..	615	8	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	623
1854....	774	156	30	5	965	83	1	..	..	95	1	..	..	..	1050
1855....	473	128	19	6	626	81	13	1	..	95	6	..	..	1	727
1856....	605	154	20	9	788	99	12	..	..	111	3	..	..	..	902
1857....	494	102	20	1	617	102	18	3	1	124	..	..	..	..	741
1858....	501	154	19	3	677	85	17	2	..	104	..	..	..	..	781
1859....	535	163	23	6	727	117	13	6	..	136	..	..	..	..	863
1860....	626	144	24	10	804	40	6	2	4	52	7	..	..	7	863
1861....	583	132	29	9	753	29	10	3	1	43	4	..	..	4	800
1862....	676	141	28	3	848	79	12	5	1	97	11	1	..	12	975	
1863....	746	149	19	12	926	161	22	5	..	188	42	4	..	46	1160	
1864....	600	134	9	6	749	107	11	4	1	123	16	..	..	16	888
1865....	567	124	18	8	714	82	6	2	2	92	6	..	..	6	812
1866....	589	126	14	5	734	94	9	1	1	105	12	2	..	14	853	
1867....	627	129	9	5	770	120	15	2	..	137	14	1	..	15	922	
1868....	556	135	17	10	718	110	13	3	..	126	9	1	..	10	854	
1869....	540	111	14	9	674	113	15	2	1	131	20	1	..	21	826	
1870....	439	108	17	7	571	101	15	7	1	124	17	1	1	19	714	
1871....	379	62	12	7	460	70	15	2	1	88	23	1	..	24	546	
1872....	375	61	11	8	455	66	7	1	1	75	15	1	..	16	572	
1873....	408	77	12	7	504	56	6	3	2	67	9	1	..	10	581	
1874....	468	111	11	4	594	63	8	2	1	74	17	1	..	19	687	
1875....	456	91	6	2	555	55	8	3	..	66	11	..	..	11	632
1876....	562	129	14	2	707	71	14	2	1	88	7	..	..	7	802
1877....	438	73	13	5	529	45	9	..	..	54	5	..	..	5	588
1878....	402	105	13	1	521	52	4	1	..	57	10	..	..	10	588
1879....	390	90	14	5	499	48	4	3	..	55	4	..	..	4	577
1880....	391	94	15	5	505	58	4	..	..	62	10	..	..	10	558
1881....	458	115	22	7	602	50	6	3	..	59	9	..	..	9	670
1882....	464	123	23	8	618	45	8	1	..	54	..	..	..	..	672
1883....	487	135	24	8	654	43	5	5	..	53	4	..	..	4	711
1884....	436	117	28	7	588	51	11	1	1	64	..	1	..	1	653	
1885....	429	100	30	11	570	53	6	3	..	62	7	1	..	8	640	
1886....	400	105	43	23	571	51	15	6	2	74	4	..	..	4	649
1887....	441	119	44	29	633	47	7	8	1	63	2	..	..	2	698
1888....	448	126	38	16	628	40	7	5	4	56	3	..	..	3	687
1889....	405	103	51	18	577	47	2	9	1	59	1	..	1	..	638	
1890....	427	90	34	23	574	51	1	6	5	63	8	1	..	9	649	
1891....	389	110	24	21	544	43	7	8	5	63	7	..	..	7	614
1892....	410	93	37	13	553	49	6	8	..	63	6	..	1	1	624	
1893....	389	85	26	11	511	41	7	4	2	54	3	1	..	4	956	
1894....	403	98	30	12	543	39	6	4	..	49	3	..	3	1	599	
1895....	365	90	29	10	494	31	6	5	..	42	2	3	..	5	541	
1896....	466	127	34	19	646	36	4	1	1	42	4	..	..	4	692
1897....	600	197	40	12	849	46	5	6	..	57	9	..	1	10	916	
1898....	701	157	34	10	902	64	5	4	1	74	6	1	..	7	988	
1899....	621	112	44	16	793	77	8	9	2	96	13	..	2	1	905	
1900....	782	94	57	16	949	86	7	8	3	104	19	..	1	..	107	
1901....	653	123	62	15	853	120	8	6	2	136	29	..	2	..	102	
1902....	594	90	29	14	727	92	6	8	1	107	24	..	2	1	861	
1903....	423	94	38	10	565	53	2	8	6	69	8	..	1	1	644	
1904....	507	144	31	20	702	29	3	8	3	43	12	..	..	1	758
1905....	222	14	2	..	238	21	..	1	2	24	2	..	..	1	265
1906....	141	10	..	..	151	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	163
1907....	215	..	1	..	216	17	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
1908....	195	..	..	..	..	16	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	214
Total....	27264	5963	1315	509	36656	3545	436	200	61	4225	466	23	15	8	510	39805

Males, 32572; females, 7000—Total 39805.

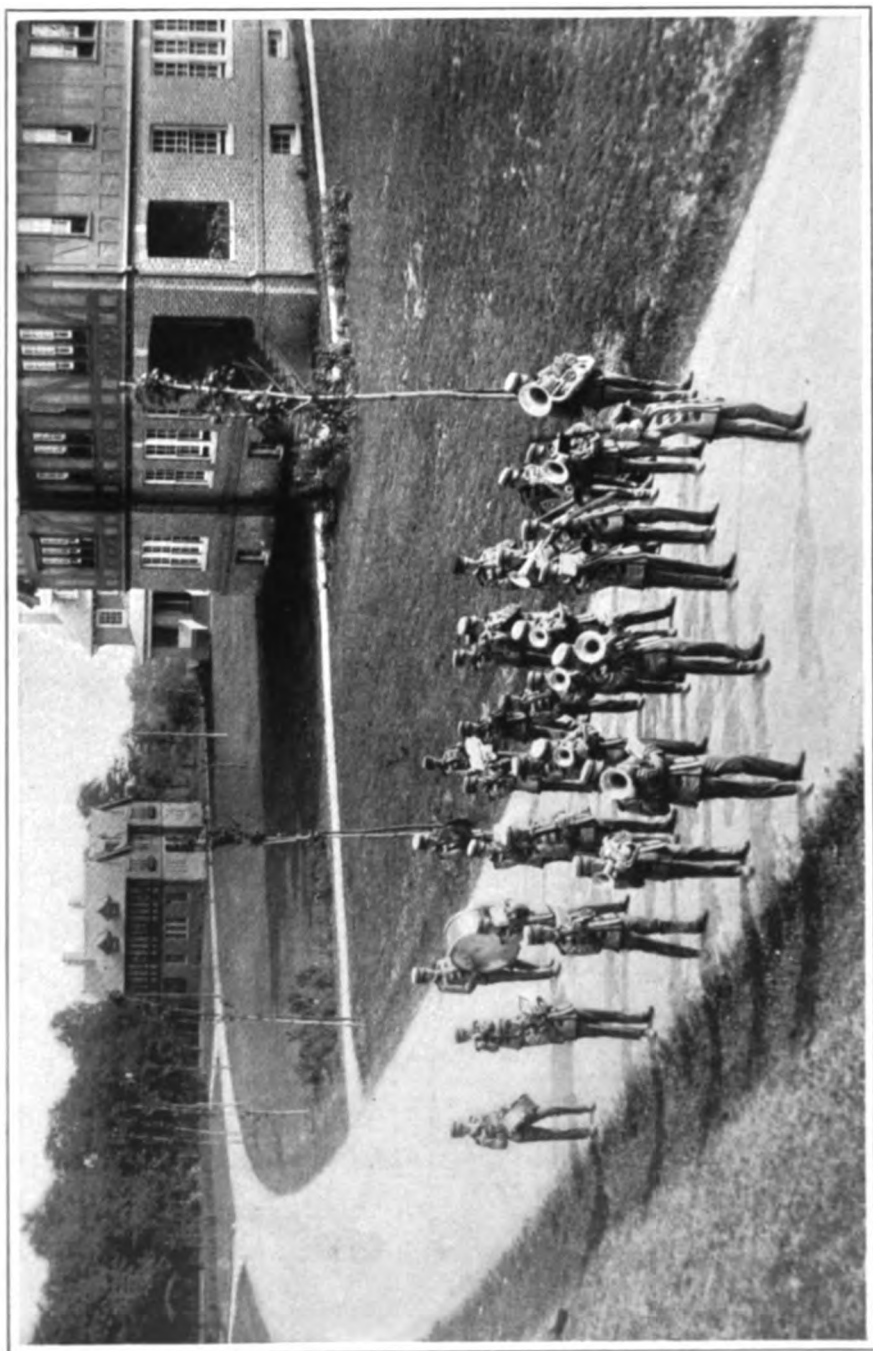
TABLE 2—MANNER OF COMMITMENT.

YEARS	CLASS 1.—COMMITTED BY A MAGISTRATE.				CLASS 2.—COMMITTED BY MAGISTRATE AT THE REQUEST OF PARENTS OR FRIENDS.				CLASS 3.—COMMITTED BY A MAGISTRATE AT THEIR OWN REQUEST.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853.....	435	9	9	..	65	1	..	..	26	1	..	..
1854.....	667	107	21	2	101	29	4	2	19	3	5	..
1855.....	389	92	10	2	89	27	6	3	34	8	2	..
1856.....	409	86	12	5	130	33	4	2	54	12	3	..
1857.....	364	59	15	1	104	29	5	1	45	11	3	..
1858.....	506	140	20	2	60	21	..	1	11	9	1	..
1859.....	394	114	13	2	184	32	9	3	36	13	3	..
1860.....	420	104	11	3	180	33	11	9	32	5	..	1
1861.....	270	68	7	2	268	45	16	9	11	3	1	..
1862.....	275	63	13	1	403	67	18	2	31	7	1	..
1863.....	313	40	7	..	490	95	6	10	21	10	8	..
1864.....	162	25	2	..	279	44	5	2	2	1	1	..
1865.....	173	25	6	3	269	36	8	3	3	2	..	..
1866.....	205	22	6	4	282	49	6	1	8	2	..	..
1867.....	141	19	..	..	414	62	6	5	4	1	..	..
1868.....	90	12	3	1	257	50	3	3	9	..	..	..
1869.....	39	4	2	..	276	35	3	3	16	1	1	..
1870.....	15	4	1	..	187	32	7	2	9	2	..	..
1871.....	16	5	2	..	161	19	4	2	12	2	..	..
1872.....	36	4	1	..	177	23	7	7	3	2	1	..
1873.....	51	12	1	..	163	31	6	5	4	..	..	..
1874.....	54	16	1	..	192	44	6	2	9	..	..	..
1875.....	37	4	2	1	166	29	2	..	6	1	..	..
1876.....	57	22	1	..	145	41	4	1	4	2	..	..
1877.....	60	15	3	..	109	15	3	2	5	..	..	..
1878.....	51	11	4	1	105	29	3	..	8	..	..	..
1879.....	39	6	5	..	61	15	3	1	4	1	..	..
1880.....	43	10	4	..	69	15	2	..	4	..	..	..
1881.....	67	15	7	1	56	14	3	..	2	..	..	..
1882.....	51	18	2	1	56	22	5	2	..	..	..	..
1883.....	56	19	3	2	65	24	8	..	2	..	..	..
1884.....	56	33	4	4	113	38	3	3	4	..	..	..
1885.....	77	34	4	1	90	17	11	4	5	..	..	..
1886.....	84	41	7	12	130	35	23	4	4	..	..	..
1887.....	69	36	7	12	103	40	13	8	2	..	..	..
1888.....	102	39	6	4	143	56	14	9	1	..	..	..
1889.....	89	29	8	4	144	35	21	9	1	..	..	..
1890.....	75	15	10	4	123	29	9	13	1	..	1	..
1891.....	62	12	6	2	130	24	11	10	1	1	..	..
1892.....	101	11	8	2	146	41	20	6	1	..	..	..
1893.....	60	6	5	3	131	20	10	1	1	..	..	..
1894.....	74	18	8	..	166	31	13	5	..	..	..	..
1895.....	90	21	5	1	140	29	15	5	..	..	..	..
1896.....	131	8	6	..	98	16	4	3	1	..	..	..
1897.....	234	3	8	1	80	18	10	2	..	..	..	..
1898.....	377	12	15	2	120	37	5	3	..	..	..	..
1899.....	446	16	27	2	86	19	16	4	..	..	..	..
1900.....	633	28	32	4	108	26	17	5	..	..	..	..
1901.....	510	49	38	3	163	44	13	8	..	..	..	..
1902.....	442	49	20	6	181	40	13	7	..	..	..	..
1903.....	272	49	22	8	152	34	13	4	..	..	..	..
1904.....	309	111	20	10	188	34	13	11	..	..	..	..
1905.....	145	14	2	1	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1906.....	86	5	..	..	69	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1907.....	151	..	..	..	79	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1908.....	117	1	..	..	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	10283	1793	462	120	8543	1712	441	267	461	100	31	1

TABLE 2—MANNER OF COMMITMENT—Concluded.

YEARS.	CLASS 4.—SURRENDERED TO COMMITTEE BY PARENTS OR FRIENDS.				CLASS 5.—SURRENDERED THEMSELVES TO THE COMMITTEE.				CLASS 6.—RECEIVED FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS.				Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853.....	67	.....	1	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	623
1854.....	60	15	.....	1	6	2	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	1,052
1855.....	43	12	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	7	1	1	.....	727
1856.....	88	26	1	2	22	8	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	902
1857.....	80	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	741
1858.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	781
1859.....	38	17	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	863
1860.....	39	8	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	863
1861.....	168	20	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800
1862.....	53	10	.....	1	3	3	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	957
1863.....	123	30	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1,160
1864.....	284	64	5	6	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	888
1865.....	203	64	6	4	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	812
1866.....	190	63	3	1	4	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	853
1867.....	193	61	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	6	1	1	.....	992
1868.....	315	87	14	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	854
1869.....	329	84	9	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1	.....	826
1870.....	343	86	18	4	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	714
1871.....	275	48	7	6	.....	2	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	575
1872.....	238	39	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	546
1873.....	254	42	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	581
1874.....	288	62	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	687
1875.....	295	64	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	2	.....	.....	632
1876.....	422	74	9	2	.....	.....	1	.....	11	6	.....	.....	902
1877.....	313	51	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	588
1878.....	299	65	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	588
1879.....	333	65	8	3	2	.....	.....	.....	7	5	.....	.....	558
1880.....	340	69	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	577
1881.....	380	88	15	6	2	.....	.....	.....	8	4	.....	.....	670
1882.....	392	84	16	5	1	.....	.....	.....	9	7	1	.....	672
1883.....	409	95	18	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	.....	.....	711
1884.....	302	55	22	1	1	.....	.....	.....	11	3	.....	.....	653
1885.....	308	50	18	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	6	.....	.....	640
1886.....	227	42	19	9	1	.....	.....	.....	9	2	.....	.....	649
1887.....	307	48	30	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	2	.....	698
1888.....	240	34	21	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	2	.....	687
1889.....	216	39	28	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	638
1890.....	287	48	19	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	4	.....	646
1891.....	246	80	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	614
1892.....	214	45	16	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	624
1893.....	239	67	15	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	569
1894.....	203	55	16	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	599
1895.....	168	49	14	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	541
1896.....	276	103	24	17	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	692
1897.....	341	181	29	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	916
1898.....	270	113	15	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3	1	983
1899.....	176	82	10	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	2	.....	905
1900.....	129	46	15	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	1	.....	1	1,073
1901.....	106	36	17	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	2	2	.....	1,020
1902.....	36	7	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	3	1	861
1903.....	26	12	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	34	1	6	2	644
1904.....	7	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	4	3	758
1905.....	6	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	265
1906.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	163
1907.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	233
1908.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	214
Total.....	11088	2087	536	237	66	21	4	1	407	82	39	12	39805

First Class, 13058; Second Class, 10953; Third Class, 593; Fourth Class, 14569; Fifth Class, 92; Sixth Class, 540. Total, 39805.



THE BAND ON PARADE.

TABLE 3.—AGES WHEN COMMITTED.

YEARS.	EIGHT YEARS AND UNDER				NINE YEARS.				TEN YEARS.				ELEVEN YEARS.				YEARS.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1851.....	64	..	1	..	51	4	1	..	90	3	2	..	110	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
1854.....	97	39	6	1	77	19	2	..	149	21	7	2	123	20	2	..	..	..	..	..
1855.....	72	29	2	1	53	19	1	..	103	24	3	..	86	19	4	1	..	..	..	..
1856.....	74	33	3	..	49	12	..	..	78	17	1	1	104	20	3	3	..	..	..	..
1857.....	23	13	..	..	46	12	1	..	62	12	1	1	70	15	7	..	..	..	..	..
1858.....	37	18	..	..	38	15	1	..	42	9	3	..	66	20	1	..	..	..	..	..
1859.....	82	46	3	1	53	28	3	1	98	16	4	..	80	17	2	..	..	..	..	..
1860.....	85	42	3	3	57	19	2	1	93	19	4	2	95	18	2	2	..	..	..	..
1861.....	111	33	6	4	65	18	11	3	79	17	3	1	89	12	3	2	..	..	..	..
1862.....	106	50	5	..	75	19	1	..	147	21	4	..	104	15	4	1	..	..	..	..
1863.....	150	30	4	2	90	28	1	2	170	20	1	4	140	19	4	1	..	..	..	..
1864.....	104	43	1	..	86	11	3	..	96	15	..	1	117	15	1	..	..	..	..	..
1865.....	117	29	2	1	78	14	2	..	107	17	1	2	83	14	4	2	..	..	..	..
1866.....	111	41	1	..	65	21	..	1	83	17	3	..	102	16	2	1	..	..	..	..
1867.....	118	46	1	..	88	7	2	..	100	15	2	..	107	13	2	..	..	..	..	..
1868.....	134	46	1	..	79	12	4	2	84	12	1	1	83	19	6	2	..	..	..	..
1869.....	132	39	4	1	76	13	1	..	87	16	2	2	97	11	2	..	..	..	..	..
1870.....	100	28	6	1	63	19	3	..	86	17	1	1	74	15	4	1	..	..	..	..
1871.....	75	15	1	..	61	6	1	..	80	12	1	1	79	12	5	1	..	..	..	..
1872.....	60	23	2	..	61	8	1	2	62	4	4	..	65	8	2	2	..	..	..	..
1873.....	80	25	2	..	48	7	1	..	81	10	1	4	54	8	1	..	..	..	..	..
1874.....	87	35	..	..	67	12	2	..	74	21	2	1	68	13	2	1	..	..	..	..
1875.....	90	30	1	..	65	13	1	..	60	11	1	1	67	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
1876.....	117	51	2	..	84	22	2	..	104	12	2	..	104	16	4	1	..	..	..	..
1877.....	67	19	3	..	61	9	1	..	73	11	1	1	83	14	1	2	..	..	..	..
1878.....	68	26	1	..	52	19	1	..	90	21	..	..	77	14	1	..	..	..	..	..
1879.....	74	37	4	..	56	10	4	..	71	19	2	..	71	12	..	1	..	..	..	..
1880.....	80	30	1	..	53	12	5	1	76	12	5	2	77	17	1	2	..	..	..	..
1881.....	86	41	3	1	78	17	4	1	74	15	4	1	82	10	5	..	..	..	..	..
1882.....	109	35	7	..	64	23	3	1	85	19	2	2	73	13	6	..	..	..	..	..
1883.....	113	45	6	2	73	22	2	..	86	20	4	..	78	17	4	3	..	..	..	..
1884.....	94	39	7	2	64	26	5	..	91	9	6	1	76	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
1885.....	105	27	7	2	64	19	3	..	71	10	6	1	64	14	4	3	..	..	..	..
1886.....	72	34	5	4	68	14	10	1	67	21	3	4	59	13	6	5	..	..	..	..
1887.....	98	29	9	5	76	19	5	3	75	22	10	3	62	16	6	6	..	..	..	..
1888.....	86	33	5	2	62	15	6	1	65	12	7	3	69	19	4	3	..	..	..	..
1889.....	75	25	8	5	56	12	7	2	72	16	8	1	50	9	7	4	..	..	..	..
1890.....	95	19	6	..	48	15	5	3	55	12	10	1	84	11	5	2	..	..	..	..
1891.....	53	25	4	1	49	17	..	6	57	10	6	..	57	15	6	4	..	..	..	..
1892.....	67	25	1	3	46	9	5	..	55	8	6	..	69	14	4	3	..	..	..	..
1893.....	75	25	5	5	47	14	2	..	52	11	..	1	64	8	6	..	..	..	..	..
1894.....	62	30	3	2	47	11	6	1	68	16	6	..	55	10	6	5	..	..	..	..
1895.....	71	35	5	1	46	12	5	3	52	10	6	1	51	10	7	2	..	..	..	..
1896.....	84	44	9	8	53	25	3	1	64	18	5	2	84	15	4	2	..	..	..	..
1897.....	112	90	0	2	60	35	6	4	50	33	2	2	81	16	8	1	..	..	..	..
1898.....	126	53	17	3	62	19	3	1	80	21	6	2	82	14	4	1	..	..	..	..
1899.....	46	54	4	4	57	20	1	3	74	12	2	2	75	11	5	2	..	..	..	..
1900.....	90	39	3	8	53	10	3	3	95	8	7	2	97	10	8	..	..	..	..	..
1901.....	86	60	..	1	47	10	3	..	50	10	8	1	102	12	6	2	..	..	..	..
1902.....	68	46	0	2	38	8	5	1	66	9	1	2	84	7	5	1	..	..	..	..
1903.....	66	40	7	2	20	8	1	1	35	5	4	..	50	11	3	2	..	..	..	..
1904.....	82	53	3	2	29	10	2	..	43	12	..	..	72	17	7	1	..	..	..	..
1905.....	25	13	..	..	15	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1906.....	26	6	..	..	10	1	..	..	19	..	..	..	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1907.....	26	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1908.....	15	1	..	..	15	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	4750	1613	100	82	5115	803	153	49	4241	760	181	60	4259	714	201	75	..	..	..	..

TABLE 3—AGES WHEN COMMITTED—Concluded.

YEARS.	TWELVE YEARS.				THIRTEEN YEARS.				FOURTEEN YEARS AND OVER.				Total.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853.....	110	..	2	..	104	1	2	..	66	..	1	..	62
1854.....	189	25	4	1	120	21	7	1	103	12	2	..	1,050
1855.....	91	23	5	1	88	16	2	1	67	11	3	2	727
1856.....	126	28	8	1	120	24	2	2	108	27	3	2	902
1857.....	79	9	3	1	112	13	2	..	204	46	9	..	741
1858.....	58	12	4	..	103	19	6	..	242	78	6	3	781
1859.....	95	23	3	..	128	18	6	3	126	28	8	1	863
1860.....	109	17	6	3	103	15	4	2	131	20	5	1	863
1861.....	93	16	3	2	80	17	3	3	96	21	7	2	800
1862.....	130	18	8	1	94	14	4	2	110	17	7	..	957
1863.....	150	20	6	..	147	26	3	1	96	26	5	2	1106
1864.....	100	18	4	1	118	16	1	2	83	18	4	3	888
1865.....	117	20	5	1	90	8	3	3	86	15	3	1	812
1866.....	109	13	6	1	105	11	1	1	116	18	2	..	853
1867.....	139	17	1	3	101	18	1	2	108	29	2	..	922
1868.....	99	19	1	1	97	22	4	..	99	19	3	4	851
1869.....	97	14	3	3	85	10	4	1	100	24	..	..	826
1870.....	66	..	2	1	78	16	..	3	90	20	6	13	714
1871.....	62	10	3	1	59	5	1	2	54	17	4	4	572
1872.....	84	8	1	2	65	10	1	7	55	6	2	1	546
1873.....	70	7	2	..	72	12	5	1	71	14	1	4	581
1874.....	80	20	1	1	80	7	..	..	83	23	3	4	687
1875.....	83	8	1	1	73	10	3	1	78	8	1	..	632
1876.....	88	18	2	..	77	13	2	3	62	15	..	1	802
1877.....	91	11	3	2	80	10	3	..	34	7	..	1	588
1878.....	85	12	5	..	77	12	4	..	47	6	1	..	588
1879.....	72	7	..	..	67	8	5	2	29	3	1	1	558
1880.....	69	6	3	..	67	13	..	..	29	7	..	..	577
1881.....	87	19	2	3	64	14	3	..	46	5	4	1	670
1882.....	77	20	3	2	66	16	3	1	34	6	1	1	672
1883.....	82	17	7	2	69	14	5	1	31	5	1	..	711
1884.....	72	17	4	4	67	16	2	..	23	6	1	1	653
1885.....	69	12	4	2	70	12	6	3	44	13	3	..	640
1886.....	82	10	11	2	56	14	10	5	52	13	5	3	649
1887.....	65	14	8	3	68	13	8	5	46	13	6	5	668
1888.....	72	16	7	1	70	21	7	5	67	17	7	5	687
1889.....	75	18	9	1	56	12	8	2	69	14	14	4	638
1890.....	66	7	4	10	62	9	7	2	72	19	3	10	646
1891.....	73	10	4	3	60	16	7	7	90	21	5	5	614
1892.....	77	7	7	4	54	12	11	2	94	24	12	2	624
1893.....	73	10	5	2	63	10	4	4	59	12	8	1	569
1894.....	75	14	2	..	76	9	6	2	62	14	8	3	599
1895.....	71	10	4	1	50	8	2	..	57	11	5	2	541
1896.....	68	9	5	3	64	9	6	2	109	11	3	2	692
1897.....	100	16	6	1	79	7	6	2	144	5	9	..	916
1898.....	130	10	..	1	108	8	7	1	174	8	11	2	983
1899.....	112	9	4	1	103	2	22	4	215	12	16	3	905
1900.....	144	6	14	2	120	8	9	1	286	20	22	3	1073
1901.....	132	10	10	3	102	12	14	3	274	17	29	7	1020
1902.....	107	5	2	1	101	5	9	4	215	16	18	5	861
1903.....	75	5	11	1	73	9	11	3	156	18	10	8	644
1904.....	66	12	5	4	75	8	7	3	181	35	15	14	758
1905.....	32	1	..	..	33	..	1	..	97	..	2	3	265
1906.....	11	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	54	1	..	..	233
1907.....	28	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	116	..	1	..	..
1908.....	29	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	86	..	..	..	214
Total.....	4801	683	233	85	4490	651	260	105	5566	872	308	143	39805

8 years and under, 6905; 9 years, 4150; 10 years, 5202; 11 years, 5251; 12 years, 5892; 13 years, 5506; 14 years and over, 6880. Total, 39'05.

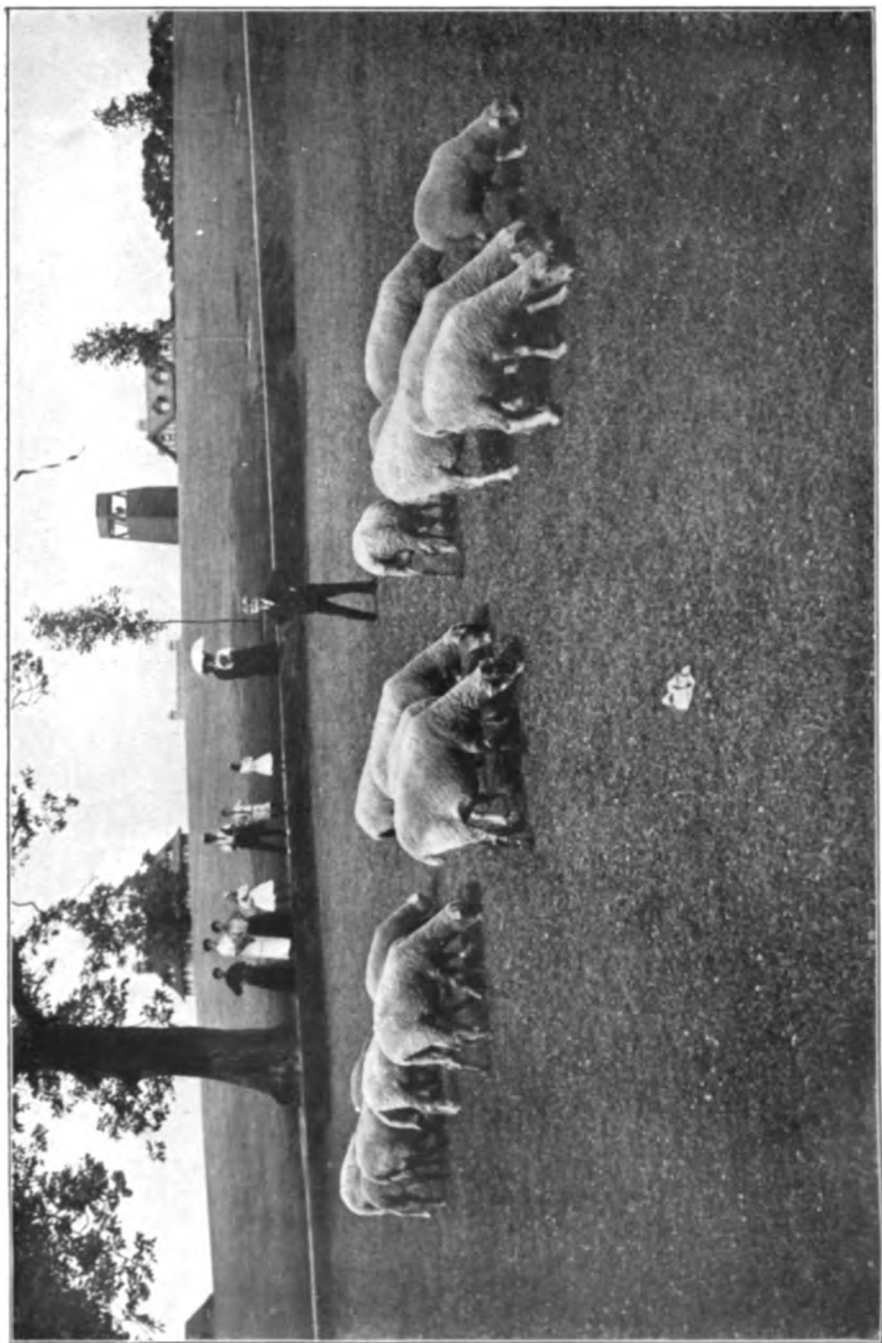
TABLE 4—HABITS WHEN COMMITTED.

YEAR.	UNFORTUNATE.				PILFERING.				VAGRANT.				BAD AND DISORDERLY.			
	White. M.	Colored. F.	White. M.	Colored. F.	White. M.	Colored. F.	White. M.	Colored. F.	White. M.	Colored. F.	White. M.	Colored. F.	White. M.	Colored. F.	White. M.	Colored. F.
1853	5				102	3	1		479	9	9		8			
1854	90	43	6	1	257	24	5	1	392	45	17	1	108	45	2	2
1855	93	53	5	2	177	13	2	2	145	20	10	2	96	25	3	
1856	70	27	3	2	243	30	9		182	45	3	3	165	29	5	4
1857	160	47	7		159	7	3		88	5	6	1	136	33	3	1
1858	171	70	6	1	120	10	3		93	10	3		169	47	6	2
1859	127	79	5	1	151	8	6	1	113	5	7		187	32	10	4
1860	129	63	7	7	111	9	2	1	166	20	4		73	11	4	4
1861	166	70	9	3	106	10	6		89	21	3					
1862	136	74	9	1	76	6	2		167	25	9	1				
1863	170	80	6	4	148	9	4	2	153	20	4	1				
1864	139	76	4	1	84	13	2		45	9	2		77	11	4	3
1865	135	57	6	2	75	10	2	2	52	15	4	2	44	6	2	1
1866	193	72	5	1	80	5	2	2	53	9			13	2		
1867	180	66	2		120	9	1		38	16						
1868	168	66	4		80	4			40	7	1	1				
1869	185	74	4	2	64	4	4		8	1		1				
1870	173	62	13	1	32	6	1		4	1			1			
1871	134	41	5	3	21	3	3		7	2			1			
1872	109	33	5	4	35	3		1	10	2			1			
1873	160	43	4	1	49	8	2		5	2						
1874	166	65	1		44	6	1		19	5						
1875	175	58	2		23	2			15	4	1	1				
1876	204	90	2	1	17	5			31	13			2			
1877	129	42	1	1	15	4			26	5	3	1				
1878	153	66	1	1	24	2			24	5	1	1	4			
1879	161	62	4	2	3	5	1		10	4	1					
1880	179	60	1	4	15	7			11	2	2	1				
1881	189	80	3	5	31	1	2		14	1	2					
1882	162	83	5	1	26	5	1		13		1					
1883	190	72	5	4	12	3	1		18	8	2					
1884	191	77	7	2	12	1	1	1	21	8	4	2				
1885	200	67	13	7	15	1		1	18	4	3					
1886	162	93	11	14	22	4	2		16	3	5	1				
1887	190	80	18	16	25	3	2	3	20	1	4	1				
1888	184	88	4	8	33	6			21	4	3					
1889	149	60	14	9	37	3	2	1	22	1	3	1				
1890	141	60	17	9	31	6	5		30	1	1					
1891	115	55	5	3	55	5	4	4	14	7	2					
1892	128	57	13	6	72	4	5	1	26	2	2					
1893	130	52	8	6	56	5	5	1	14	2						
1894	188	76	12	6	52	5	4		11	1	2		1			
1895	172	84	10	5	37	3	2		3				18			
1896	203	100	22	14	27	1	2		2	1			93		2	
1897	262	190	23	12	35				1		1		193		6	
1898	257	143	14	8	43	2		1					102		13	
1899	156	106	9	9	28	1	1						164		23	
1900	137	79	12	14	33	2	3						57	1	25	1
1901	135	94	10	5	74	3	7	1	9	2	1		183	5	26	1
1902	198	75	10	5	82	5	4		5	1			293	2	12	1
1903	139	73	13	6	109		3	1	7	1			77		9	
1904	195	115	11	7	85	9	3	1	9	1	1		72	1	5	
1905	67	16			40				7				40			
1906	63	9			28				3				68			
1907	60				63				3				106		1	
1908	75	1			15				8				73			
Total	894	574	299	227	1629	393	121	28	2779	1088	129	23	3748	460	164	23

TABLE 4—HABITS WHEN COMMITTED—Concluded.

YEAR.	BEGGARS.				PED- DLING.		DISOBEDIENT AND TRUANT.				TEMPORARY, AS WITNESSES.				Total
	White M.	Colored F.	White M.	Colored F.	White M.	Colored F.	White M.	Colored F.	White M.	Colored F.	White M.	Colored F.	White M.	Colored F.	
1853							7								62
1854							9								1050
1855	25	29					24	1							727
1856	14	34					29				4	1			902
1857	17	28	1				32		1						741
1858	8	34					24		1		1				781
1859	29	47	1				45	4							863
1860	20	36	1				168	11	8	2					863
1861	14	12					243	28	13	8					800
1862	10	20					377	29	13	2					957
1863	18	8		1			460	58	10	4					1160
1864	1	2					378	31	2	3	1				888
1865							349	39	6	3					812
1866		1					356	48	8	2					853
1867							443	54	9	4					922
1868	1						389	42	15	9					854
1869		1					416	47	8	7					826
1870							348	54	12	6					714
1871							309	33	7	3					572
1872							304	28	7	4					546
1873	1						270	31	10	5					581
1874	3	1					315	48	8	5					687
1875	1						308	37	4	1					632
1876	2	4	2				296	29	12	2					802
1877	1						316	32	8	4					588
1878	2	2					259	33	10						558
1879	4						205	25	9	2					577
1880							255	31	11						570
1881	5	3	2				280	36	14	2					672
1882	4	3	1				304	40	16	7					711
1883	7						316	57	21	4	1				653
1884	6	3					258	39	17	3					646
1885	5	5			10	3	241	27	17	3					649
1886	5	3			5	1	236	16	30	10	9		1		668
1887	4	2			9	1	241	39	27	9	3		1	1	687
1888	11			1	8	2	231	32	35	11	3		1		636
1889	4	3			2	3	225	31	42	8	14		4		644
1890	9				5		269	35	17	19	1				614
1891	7			1	2		244	56	21	18	2				629
1892	8	1			3		227	34	26	7	1		1		569
1893	1						232	34	17	6					591
1894	4				3		186	22	19	7					542
1895	2				2		164	12	21	5					696
1896	3				1		177	29	9	6					913
1897					1		143	12	17						988
1898					4		165	18	11	2					905
1899	5						138	13	22	10					1073
1900	2						151	19	26	5	1				1020
1901							201	27	26	10					861
1902	1						130	13	14	10					644
1903							152	17	22	10					758
1904							182	21	19	16					265
1905							90		1	3	1				163
1906							2								233
1907															214
1908	1						21								
Totals	277	282	8	3	55	10	12107	1452	699	267	42	8	3	1	39805

Unfortunate, 12936; Pilfering, 4081; Vagrant, 3293; Bad, 3585; Beggars, 570; Peddling, 65; Disobedient and Truant, 14615; Temporary as Witnesses, 54—Total, 39805.



"ROUND TOP."

TABLE 5—EDUCATION PREVIOUS TO COMMITMENT.

YEAR.	No. 1—COULD READ, WRITE AND CIPHER.				No. 2—COULD READ AND WRITE.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1853.....	16	2			65	2		
1854.....	10	3			147	25	3	1
1855.....	59	17	2		36	12	2	
1856.....	160	20			53	9	1	1
1857.....	167	22	3		21	10	1	
1858.....	166	46	5	2	25	9	3	
1859.....	186	31	4	1	44	14	5	
1860.....	110	14	2	2	81	14	2	1
1861.....	72	6	1		66	18	5	
1862.....	176	10	3	1	55	10	1	1
1863.....	350	45	8	5	29	8	1	
1864.....	242	30	1	3	41	9	2	
1865.....	251	45	3	3	40	7	3	2
1866.....	280	34	4	2	52	13	3	1
1867.....	298	48	2	2	25	2		1
1868.....	258	64	9	7	21	3		
1869.....	206	38	6	5	62	9	1	
1870.....	204	35	11	3	48	7	1	
1871.....	191	29	8	2	48	7		3
1872.....	249	19	3	3	49	6	3	1
1873.....	241	31	5	3	46	11	1	2
1874.....	251	36	7	3	86	18	1	
1875.....	253	31	3	1	67	14	1	1
1876.....	328	46	7	4	106	25	1	
1877.....	245	36	4	1	75	14		2
1878.....	275	51	9		63	14		1
1879.....	263	21	4	4	53	14	1	
1880.....	241	45	6	3	49	7	1	
1881.....	310	46	14	3	43	13	1	1
1882.....	261	59	13	6	54	10	1	1
1883.....	267	54	12	3	56	15	5	2
1884.....	260	55	11	4	37	9	1	
1885.....	288	53	21	7	22	12	2	1
1886.....	282	61	29	17	26	4	3	1
1887.....	285	66	33	17	25	1	5	1
1888.....	308	77	24	15	17	4	4	
1889.....	314	63	34	13	12	3	5	2
1890.....	333	57	32	26	4	2		
1891.....	315	57	23	21	1	3		1
1892.....	329	54	40	11	2			
1893.....	286	48	24	8	6			
1894.....	333	57	25	10	3	2		
1895.....	266	45	20	5	14	7	3	1
1896.....	339	58	19	11	27	7	3	
1897.....	406	59	32	8	60	16	5	
1898.....	553	48	25	6	47	16	5	1
1899.....	554	41	47	12	33	10	5	3
1900.....	749	52	54	9	36	10	5	0
1901.....	660	69	67	16	16	1	1	
1902.....	588	51	37	14	17	2	1	
1903.....	403	52	39	14	12		2	2
1904.....	449	92	35	22	10	2		
1905.....	211		3	3	4			
1906.....	117	2			13	1		
1907.....	180		1		19			
1908.....	198				6			
Totals.....	15717	2242	542	347	2195	463	100	35

TABLE 5—EDUCATION PREVIOUS TO COMMITMENT—Concluded.

YEAR.	No. 3—COULD READ ONLY.				No. 4—COULD NOT READ.				Total.
	White		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853	176	2	4	.....	345	5	6	.....	623
1854	220	42	9	2	481	87	18	2	1050
1855	150	38	6	2	315	75	10	4	727
1856	130	45	6	2	364	92	12	6	902
1857	120	32	2	1	288	56	17	1	741
1858	113	25	1	.....	283	91	11	1	781
1859	118	27	3	1	304	104	17	4	863
1860	148	26	3	2	334	96	19	9	863
1861	173	37	6	2	302	81	23	8	800
1862	268	39	7	3	267	95	22	.....	957
1863	286	53	8	3	284	69	7	3	1160
1864	211	47	4	1	240	51	4	2	888
1865	156	35	6	2	209	39	8	3	812
1866	147	45	5	1	216	45	3	2	853
1867	218	41	5	1	220	54	4	1	922
1868	201	31	5	3	195	51	6	.....	854
1869	178	34	5	3	135	46	4	2	826
1870	149	33	7	1	157	48	7	3	714
1871	152	26	4	3	85	13	1	.....	572
1872	105	21	3	3	53	23	4	1	546
1873	93	13	7	2	97	26	1	.....	581
1874	126	30	2	.....	90	34	2	1	687
1875	108	27	2	.....	75	28	1	.....	632
1876	102	38	5	.....	105	33	2	.....	802
1877	92	15	2	.....	79	18	4	1	588
1878	74	16	1	1	61	20	2	.....	588
1879	62	18	4	.....	65	35	4	.....	558
1880	83	17	6	1	86	29	2	1	577
1881	63	21	4	1	102	41	5	2	670
1882	67	10	4	.....	127	52	6	1	672
1883	92	28	6	1	119	43	6	2	711
1884	62	18	5	1	128	47	12	3	653
1885	65	12	3	1	114	30	7	2	640
1886	42	10	9	4	105	45	8	3	649
1887	38	6	8	3	142	49	10	9	698
1888	40	11	7	3	126	41	4	2	687
1889	27	9	7	1	100	30	11	3	636
1890	26	5	2	1	123	28	6	1	644
1891	21	2	2	.....	102	55	7	4	614
1892	27	6	4	.....	107	39	2	3	629
1893	28	1	3	.....	113	44	3	5	561
1894	13	9	2	.....	96	36	10	3	599
1895	8	3	3	2	80	41	8	2	542
1896	17	8	2	1	123	58	11	8	696
1897	16	11	1	1	173	116	9	3	913
1898	14	7	.....	1	157	92	8	3	988
1899	7	4	.....	.....	117	65	3	4	905
1900	8	4	1	1	94	35	6	9	1073
1901	9	5	2	.....	87	56	.....	1	1020
1902	16	3	1	.....	88	40	1	2	861
1903	11	3	4	.....	58	41	2	1	644
1904	19	3	.....	.....	70	50	4	2	758
1905	5	1	.....	.....	25	13	.....	.....	265
1906	2	.....	.....	.....	22	6	.....	.....	163
1907	3	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	233
1908	4	.....	.....	.....	35	1	.....	.....	214
Total	4909	1053	208	62	8498	2638	370	133	39805

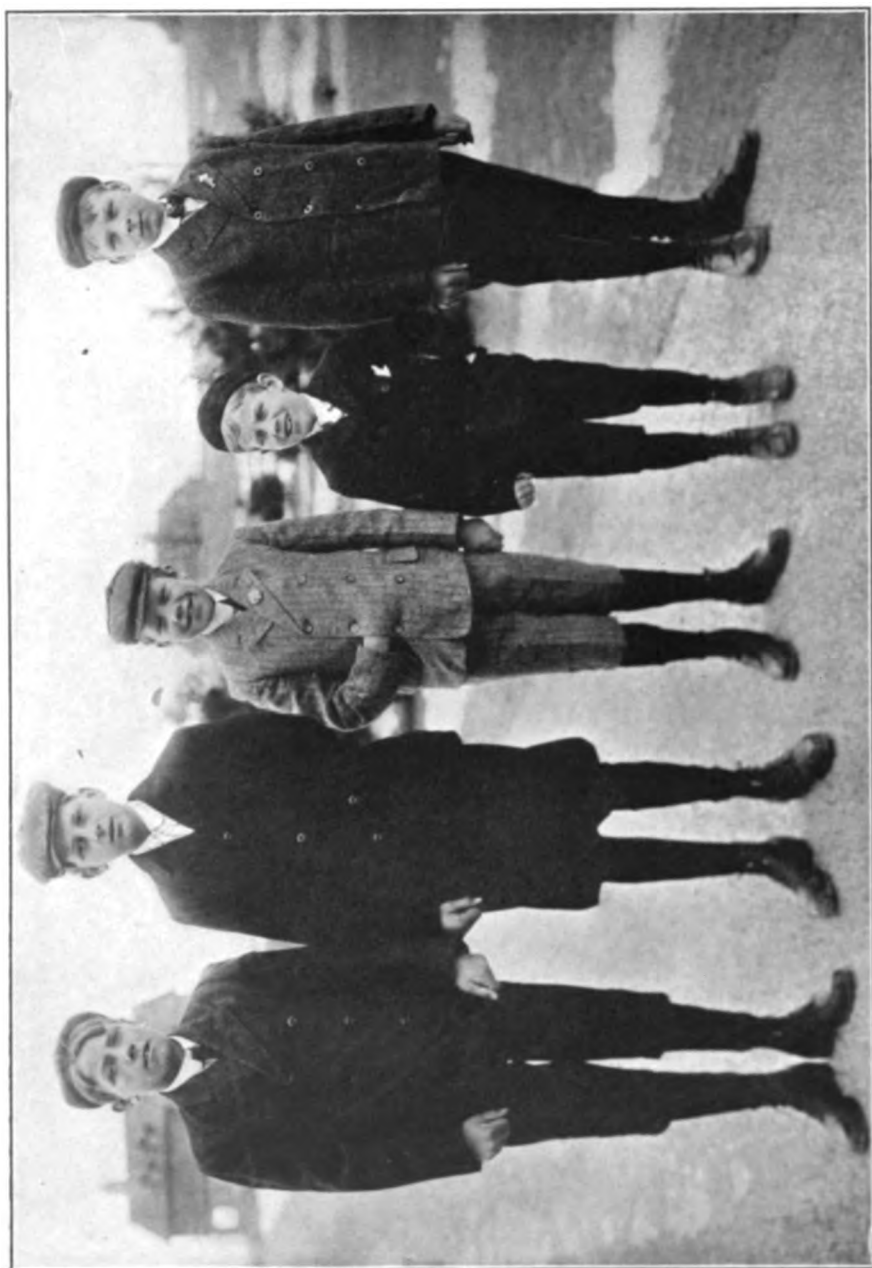
No. (1), 19148; No. (2), 2793; No. (3), 6232; No. (4), 11644.—Total, 39805.

TABLE 6—WHETHER PARENTS ARE LIVING.

YEAR.	Both Parents Living.	Father only Living.	Mother only Living.	Both Parents Dead.	Unknown.	TOTALS.
1853.....	230	122	164	106	1	623
1854.....	323	210	238	185	94	1,050
1855.....	275	114	195	129	14	727
1856.....	374	124	241	152	11	902
1857.....	316	114	185	117	9	741
1858.....	342	114	213	103	9	781
1859.....	366	112	251	84	20	863
1860.....	373	125	256	90	19	863
1861.....	397	106	228	70	9	800
1862.....	449	141	264	96	7	957
1863.....	557	180	331	88	4	1,160
1864.....	424	121	272	66	5	888
1865.....	367	124	228	91	2	812
1866.....	378	118	231	123	3	853
1867.....	400	151	294	77	..	922
1868.....	368	151	246	79	..	844
1869.....	381	144	227	74	..	826
1870.....	320	136	205	51	2	714
1871.....	253	95	169	45	10	572
1872.....	246	94	161	36	9	546
1873.....	232	101	205	41	2	581
1874.....	271	129	233	44	10	687
1875.....	240	133	205	39	15	632
1876.....	310	178	252	47	15	802
1877.....	202	121	213	33	19	588
1878.....	220	117	198	36	17	588
1879.....	189	135	166	38	10	538
1880.....	215	125	193	33	8	574
1881.....	250	144	202	31	13	640
1882.....	265	160	210	41	15	692
1883.....	310	160	215	25	11	721
1884.....	292	139	194	25	13	663
1885.....	240	153	198	40	9	640
1886.....	273	131	193	34	18	649
1887.....	267	166	176	51	8	668
1888.....	286	149	193	46	13	687
1889.....	282	116	174	54	12	638
1890.....	330	108	149	54	5	646
1891.....	313	117	147	30	7	614
1892.....	288	121	168	39	11	627
1893.....	269	114	157	25	4	569
1894.....	261	118	151	30	9	569
1895.....	246	115	151	28	1	541
1896.....	371	118	160	39	4	692
1897.....	541	128	202	44	1	916
1898.....	686	95	164	33	5	983
1899.....	561	100	171	36	7	905
1900.....	742	114	150	31	6	1,039
1901.....	645	122	211	24	15	1,017
1902.....	547	100	151	34	29	861
1903.....	370	108	114	24	26	642
1904.....	422	122	128	39	37	758
1905.....	159	11	49	7	5	225
1906.....	68	48	36	7	1	160
1907.....	147	42	32	12	..	233
1908.....	155	44	55	11	1	265
Totals ..	19,288	6,811	10,736	3,071	612	30,528

TABLE 7.—HABITS OF PARENTS.

YEAR.	Both Whose Parents were Temperate.	One or both whose parents were intem- perate.	Unknown.	Totals.
1853.....	236	331	56	623
1854.....	407	446	197	1,050
1855.....	397	295	35	727
1856.....	472	396	34	902
1857.....	396	324	21	741
1858.....	440	307	34	781
1859.....	470	356	37	863
1860.....	545	277	41	863
1861.....	563	232	5	800
1862.....	703	254	..	957
1863.....	913	231	16	1,160
1864.....	722	152	14	888
1865.....	673	78	61	812
1866.....	667	124	62	853
1867.....	800	122	..	922
1868.....	739	97	18	854
1869.....	647	161	18	826
1870.....	588	110	16	714
1871.....	475	79	18	572
1872.....	476	66	4	546
1873.....	505	70	6	581
1874.....	600	83	4	687
1875.....	574	55	3	632
1876.....	684	108	10	802
1877.....	545	35	8	588
1878.....	537	46	5	588
1879.....	510	35	13	558
1880.....	522	47	8	577
1881.....	609	47	14	670
1882.....	590	73	9	672
1883.....	625	70	16	711
1884.....	557	83	13	653
1885.....	573	58	9	640
1886.....	563	78	8	649
1887.....	617	72	9	698
1888.....	610	67	10	687
1889.....	593	39	6	638
1890.....	611	32	3	646
1891.....	592	21	1	614
1892.....	593	27	4	624
1893.....	546	20	3	569
1894.....	558	37	4	599
1895.....	495	45	1	541
1896.....	660	26	6	692
1897.....	877	37	2	916
1898.....	928	49	6	983
1899.....	863	35	7	905
1900.....	1025	37	11	1073
1901.....	947	55	18	1020
1902.....	787	33	41	861
1903.....	573	41	30	644
1904.....	668	44	46	758
1905.....	234	18	13	265
1906.....	147	13	3	163
1907.....	194	29	10	233
1908.....	168	29	17	214
Totals.....	32609	6132	1064	39805



COMPANY SENT WEST, MARCH 30, 1908.

TABLE 8.—NATIVITY OF CHILDREN—UNITED STATES.

[illegible]

TABLE 8—(Continued).

NATIVITY OF CHILDREN—FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

YEARS.	Canada, etc	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	France.	Germany.	Hungary.	Turkey and Syria.	Russia.	Poland.	Norway.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Holland.	Switzerland.	Africa.	Spain.	Italy.	Australia.	St. Helena.	W. Indies.	S. America.	At Sea.	Austria.	Jap.-China.	Total foreign.	Unknown.
1853	29	180	10	1	37	37	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	272	25	
1854	40	308	10	1	44	44	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	430	53		
1855	26	201	10	1	35	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	298	27		
1856	34	194	5	4	37	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	290	44		
1857	43	190	4	3	37	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	294	14		
1858	28	172	10	4	38	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	267	35		
1859	34	145	14	3	48	48	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	263	14		
1860	40	132	12	3	41	41	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	253	11		
1861	37	77	3	2	35	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	184	8		
1862	32	74	11	4	37	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	172	3		
1863	42	48	15	5	33	33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	171	...		
1864	20	26	2	2	27	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	...		
1865	26	28	10	3	30	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	110	...		
1866	32	28	5	4	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	104	2		
1867	21	18	1	4	32	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	92	1		
1868	15	18	2	4	25	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	74	1		
1869	26	14	1	2	31	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	101	1		
1870	5	27	11	2	28	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	87	...		
1871	3	21	17	1	2	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	86	1		
1872	4	27	20	2	3	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	90	...		
1873	7	9	5	2	9	33	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	82	...		
1874	9	22	13	7	5	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	109	...		
1875	1	22	15	9	14	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	106	...		
1876	3	31	13	8	7	49	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	130	...		
1877	2	23	8	2	7	15	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	63	2		
1878	2	23	4	1	2	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	70	2		
1879	2	13	2	5	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	45	4		
1880	3	9	2	2	3	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	43	...		
1881	2	18	4	1	5	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	84	3		
1882	4	17	2	2	5	38	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	113	...		
1883	3	11	11	1	1	31	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	120	...		
1884	2	14	2	4	3	34	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	129	...		
1885	2	9	8	7	2	47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	138	2		
1886	1	7	1	1	3	45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	125	...		
1887	7	16	3	3	3	31	4	4	4	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	177	...		
1888	4	23	3	5	5	51	2	2	2	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	109	...		
1889	1	19	2	10	2	63	5	2	14	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	156	...		
1890	4	16	4	5	2	60	14	14	14	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	229	...		
1891	2	12	4	3	3	32	3	30	30	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	223	...		
1892	6	19	4	3	3	41	3	7	34	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	205	...		
1893	3	13	2	8	3	29	4	15	34	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	201	...		
1894	3	20	6	2	4	40	4	17	51	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	222	...		
1895	4	18	3	4	3	19	9	4	64	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	197	...		
1896	1	8	4	4	5	25	4	14	69	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	281	...		
1897	4	7	2	5	4	35	2	24	104	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	413	...		
1898	3	24	3	7	3	23	4	13	156	4	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	427	...		
1899	2	20	3	1	26	9	17	170	142	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	359	...		
1900	1	19	1	2	18	6	7	224	168	4	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	359	...		
1901	2	11	4	1	4	14	7	3	168	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	251	...		
1902	4	9	1	5	2	16	9	1	142	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	226	...		
1903	2	7	1	4	1	12	3	70	83	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	124	...		
1904	4	15	1	1	1	9	3	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	134	...		
1905	...	1	1	2	...	6	...	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	...	
1906	...	1	1	2	...	9	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	...	
1907	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	...	
1908	2	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	
257	1111	2046	260	177	1866	112	126	1489	123	17	30	52	20	76	28	4	1603	16	5	63	13	92	213	3	9569	420	

Native born, 29,816; Foreign, 9,569; Unknown, 420. Total, 39,805.

TABLE 9.

DISCHARGES INCLUDING INDENTURES, ESCAPES AND DEATHS.

YEARS.	Restored by Magistrates to Parents, Guardians or Friends.					Expiration of Sentence.					Restored by the Committee to Parents, Guardians or Friends.					Returned by the Committee to Magistrates: also those transferred by Magistrates and the Committee to other Institutions.							
	White.		Colored		Total	White.		Colored		Total	White.		Colored		Total	White.		Colored		Total			
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.						
1853	251	2			253						19				19	15				15			
1854	436	55	6		497						44	18			62	40	4			44			
1855	336	50	4		390						76	26	1		103	32	3			36			
1856	335	65	1	1	402						95	34	2	1	132	11	3		1	15			
1857	255	52	1		308						99	21			120	5	1			6			
1858	210	29	3	1	283						139	35			174	14	1			15			
1859	268	59	10	1	338						47	7	1	1	56	11	3			14			
1860	241	50	2	2	295						170	50	4	3	227	21	10	1	2	34			
1861	271	29	3	2	305						174	42	8	3	227	10	7	4		21			
1862	386	54	2		442						213	41	7	1	262	42	12	12	5	71			
1863	425	46	2		473						364	69	6	2	441	12	10	5	3	30			
1864	158	12			170						434	81	11	2	525	5	3			8			
1865	73	10			83						404	75	3	2	484	11	2			13			
1866	90	7			97						450	53	4	2	509	9	3	2	1	15			
1867	130	15			145						411	67	11	2	491	15	9			24			
1868	104	11			115						438	94	10	10	552	9		1		10			
1869	100	11		1	112						465	85	10	8	568	11	1			12			
1870	50	3	2		55						415	92	7	4	515	9		1	1	11			
1871	35	6	1		42						307	62	6	2	377	1	3	1		7			
1872	45	5	1		51						305	52	12	6	375	3		2	1	6			
1873	45	8			53						352	45	13	2	412	2	2			4			
1874	48	8	1	1	58						336	78	8	8	430	6	2			8			
1875	18	2			20						385	70	5	4	464	5	1	1		7			
1876	18	13	1		32						362	75	13	2	455	4	2			6			
1877	21	3			24						391	60	4	1	456	4	1	1		6			
1878	17	1	1	1	20						343	69	10		422	4				4			
1879	21	1		1	23						312	77	9	1	399	5	1	1		7			
1880	15	1	2		18						372	65	12	3	452	4		1		5			
1881	7		1		8						302	66	8	1	377								
1882	7	2	1		10						363	84	21	5	473	8	2			10			
1883	9	1			10						337	84	16	10	447	5				5			
1884	15	3			18						373	98	17	3	491	3			1	4			
1885	11				11						332	83	25	7	447	4		1		5			
1886	19	3	2		24						301	79	26	9	475	7	1			8			
1887	8	5	1		14						323	66	25	7	421	2				2			
1888	12	4	1		17						326	66	45	12	449	3				3			
1889	24	6	1		31						332	69	47	15	463	2				2			
1890	15			2	17						350	87	36	17	499	7		1	1	9			
1891	11			1	12						302	67	25	13	407	7	1	2	2	12			
1892	15		3		18						317	74	41	14	449	8		2		10			
1893	7				7						289	71	27	13	400	8	1	2		11			
1894	11	2	1		14						366	71	24	11	472	4		3	1	8			
1895	39	2	2	1	44						342	84	25	10	461	4	3	1	2	10			
1896	24		1	1	26						433	73	27	10	543	2	1			3			
1897	38	2	2		42	162	4			166	363	86	37	8	499	4	5	1		10			
1898	54		3		57	263		9		272	345	130	23	9	507	1	2			3			
1899	81				81	324	1	26		351	317	143	38	11	560	2	4		1	7			
1900	229	1	9		239	347	1	15		363	296	129	22	10	448	7	1			8			
1901	117	3	3	1	124	294	2	20		316	242	85	19	10	356	1	1	3	2	7			
1902	66	3	3		72	271		15	1	287	315	82	26	9	422	10	4		2	16			
1903	11		1		12	66		7		103	261	62	36	10	360	23	16		1	40			
1904	38	19	1		58	51	3	3		87	281	33	34	15	378	18	13	4		36			
1905	96	15	4		115	44	1	3		48	355	90	42	11	498	33	30	18	5	128			
1906	7				7	9				9	133	2			135	16	4			20			
1907						46				46	119	7			126	20	2			22			
1908	1					18				18	142	2			143	13	5						
5374 722					53	17	6195	1949 8 102					1	2042	16540 3942	889	320	21217	664	160	72	35	83

TABLE 9—(Concluded).

DISCHARGES INCLUDING INDENTURES, ESCAPES AND DEATHS.

YEAR.	Adopted and Apprenticed.					Escaped.					Deaths.					Total.
	White.		Colored		Total	White.		Colored		Total	White.		Colored		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
1853.....	97	3	.	.	100	33	6	.	.	33	1	.	.	.	1	421
1854.....	155	47	8	1	211	130	3	1	.	137	3	.	.	.	3	955
1855.....	220	98	4	2	324	68	3	1	.	72	10	.	.	.	10	934
1856.....	152	31	10	.	193	101	3	.	.	104	5	.	.	.	5	851
1857.....	77	40	2	2	121	122	5	1	.	128	2	.	.	.	2	685
1858.....	76	51	.	.	127	117	3	1	.	121	7	.	.	.	7	725
1859.....	115	59	4	2	180	18	.	1	.	19	6	.	.	.	6	617
1860.....	162	53	3	4	222	29	3	1	.	33	2	1	2	.	5	813
1861.....	199	63	12	1	275	14	1	.	.	15	4	.	.	.	4	846
1862.....	170	43	9	1	223	5	.	.	.	5	2	1	2	.	5	1007
1863.....	94	37	12	3	146	12	.	.	.	12	3	.	.	.	3	1108
1864.....	130	38	10	10	188	8	2	1	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	905
1865.....	141	48	5	15	209	4	2	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	795
1866.....	160	54	5	3	222	3	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	1	847
1867.....	136	46	1	2	185	5	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	1	854
1868.....	122	33	.	1	156	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	4	838
1869.....	120	30	18	1	169	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	2	866
1870.....	88	33	2	.	123	6	.	.	.	6	4	.	.	.	4	717
1871.....	55	20	6	4	85	3	.	.	.	3	2	.	1	.	3	517
1872.....	76	21	2	3	102	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	536
1873.....	77	29	2	5	113	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	2	585
1874.....	133	17	4	3	157	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	2	656
1875.....	124	28	2	.	154	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	2	648
1876.....	123	30	1	.	154	3	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	2	652
1877.....	86	1	.	.	87	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	2	576
1878.....	116	26	2	2	146	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	3	596
1879.....	106	26	.	1	133	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	565
1880.....	116	37	2	2	157	1	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	3	636
1881.....	98	13	4	2	117	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	503
1882.....	129	56	2	1	188	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	685
1883.....	144	45	2	1	192	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	4	658
1884.....	150	37	3	.	190	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	703
1885.....	116	28	3	1	148	1	.	1	.	2	2	1	3	.	6	619
1886.....	103	37	2	2	144	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	3	655
1887.....	112	29	7	2	150	4	.	.	.	4	3	3	1	.	7	598
1888.....	130	47	4	15	196	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	2	668
1889.....	125	51	11	13	200	1	.	.	2	3	1	.	1	1	3	702
1890.....	93	18	4	2	117	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	635
1891.....	95	25	6	3	129	2	.	.	.	2	1	2	2	.	5	567
1892.....	89	19	6	2	116	2	.	.	.	2	2	.	1	.	3	559
1893.....	80	34	4	4	122	5	.	.	2	7	.	.	1	.	1	148
1894.....	86	16	3	7	112	6	.	1	.	7	1	.	3	.	4	675
1895.....	74	20	5	4	103	9	.	.	.	9	2	1	2	1	6	633
1896.....	64	35	1	2	102	2	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	2	4	680
1897.....	79	18	3	5	105	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	821
1898.....	93	24	1	2	120	3	.	.	.	3	2	2	.	.	3	965
1899.....	86	50	1	4	141	3	.	.	.	3	2	2	.	.	4	1096
1900.....	59	19	7	4	89	7	.	3	.	10	.	1	1	1	3	1100
1901.....	64	48	1	5	118	4	.	1	.	5	1	.	1	.	2	928
1902.....	82	19	6	1	108	4	.	.	.	4	3	5	.	.	8	927
1903.....	25	13	2	5	45	11	2	1	.	14	1	.	.	.	1	584
1904.....	47	22	9	13	91	8	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	0	643
1905.....	41	40	12	11	104	3	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	1	894
1906.....	16	6	.	.	22	4	.	.	.	4	2	1	.	.	3	200
1907.....	13	6	.	.	19	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	210
1908.....	8	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	222
Totals.....	5727	1818	235	179	7950	783	30	14	4	830	102	31	24	5	161	39467

By magistrates, 6190; by expiration of sentence, 2060; by committee, 21264; transferred, 901; apprenticed, 7959; escaped, 831; deaths, 162; total, 39467; remaining in the institution December 31, 1908, 342; grand total, 39805.



THE PRINTING OFFICE.

TABLE 10—PERCENTAGES OF ADMISSIONS.

Year.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Germany.	France.	Russia.	Poland.	Italy.	Turkey and Syria.	West India.
1853.....	4.65	1.61	28.66	5.94	.16	....	.32	.16	....	.32
1854.....	2.86	.76	29.33	4.19	.19	....	.19	.57	....	.19
1855.....	3.58	1.38	27.65	6.19	.14	....	.14	.55	....	.14
1856.....	3.77	.55	21.51	4.10	.79	....	....	.11	....	.33
1857.....	5.80	.54	25.64	4.99	.40	....	....	.54	....	....
1858.....	3.59	1.28	22.02	4.87	.51	....	....	.13	....	....
1859.....	3.94	1.62	16.80	5.56	.35	....	....	.81	....	.12
1860.....	5.33	1.39	15.30	4.75	.35	....	....	.70	....	.23
1861.....	4.62	1.00	9.62	4.72	.25	....	....	1.50	....	.25
1862.....	3.34	1.15	7.73	3.87	.25	....	.10	.31	....	....
1863.....	3.62	1.29	4.14	2.84	.43	....	.34	.09	....	....
1864.....	2.25	.68	2.93	3.04	.23	.11	.23	.11	.11	....
1865.....	3.20	1.23	3.45	3.69	.37	....	.12	.25	....	....
1866.....	3.73	.59	3.28	1.76	.47	....	.35	....	....	....
1867.....	2.27	.11	1.96	3.47	.43	.11	.11	.32	....	.11
1868.....	1.76	.23	2.11	2.93	.47	....	....	.32	....	....
1869.....	3.15	.12	1.69	3.75	.24	.12	....	.48	....	.24
1870.....	3.78	.28	1.68	3.92	.28	.14	.14	.28	....	....
1871.....	3.67	.17	2.97	5.42	.35	....	....	.70	....	.18
1872.....	4.94	.37	3.66	4.39	.55	....	.18	.73	....	....
1873.....	1.55	.34	.86	5.68	1.55	.34	.17	1.03	.17	....
1874.....	3.20	1.02	1.89	4.22	.73	....	.29	2.33	....	....
1875.....	3.48	1.42	2.37	4.91	2.21	....	.63	.60	....	....
1876.....	3.86	1.00	1.62	6.11	.87	....	.25	1.50	....	....
1877.....	3.74	.34	1.36	2.55	1.19	....	....	....	....	.34
1878.....	3.91	.17	.68	4.42	.34	.17	....	.34	....	....
1879.....	2.33	....	.36	1.97	.90	.35	.36	....	....	.36
1880.....	1.56	.35	.35	1.56	.52	....	.17	1.04	....	....
1881.....	2.69	.15	.59	4.33	.75	....	.59	1.64	....	.45
1882.....	2.53	.30	.30	5.65	.71	.45	.15	4.46	....	.30
1883.....	1.55	.14	1.55	4.36	.14	.56	.42	6.61	....	....
1884.....	2.13	.61	.31	5.21	.46	.15	.61	8.11	....	.15
1885.....	1.40	1.86	1.25	7.34	.31	.31	1.09	6.56	....	.16
1886.....	1.08	.46	.15	8.47	.15	1.54	.77	5.86	....	.15
1887.....	2.29	.43	.43	4.44	.43	.57	1.15	12.04	....	.72
1888.....	1.35	.73	.44	7.42	.73	3.06	.87	10.19	....	....
1889.....	2.98	1.45	.33	9.87	.29	2.19	1.16	7.12	.31	.29
1890.....	2.48	.77	.62	9.29	.31	2.17	.77	16.72	....	....
1891.....	1.95	.49	.65	5.21	.49	4.89	.49	16.12	....	....
1892.....	3.06	.48	.64	6.57	.48	5.45	.64	9.94	1.01	....
1893.....	2.28	1.41	.35	5.10	.53	5.98	.58	12.65	2.64	.18
1894.....	3.34	.33	1.00	6.68	....	8.51	1.17	9.51	2.84	.17
1895.....	3.33	.74	.55	3.51	.55	11.83	.74	9.24	.74	.74
1896.....	1.16	.58	.58	3.61	.72	9.97	.29	16.91	2.02	.43
1897.....	.76	.55	.21	3.82	.44	12.44	.22	21.29	2.62	....
1898.....	2.44	.71	.31	2.34	.31	15.89	.41	16.50	1.32	.41
1899.....	2.21	.18	.33	2.57	.11	18.78	.22	9.28	1.88	....
1900.....	1.77	.09	.09	1.67	.18	20.78	.37	3.35	.65	.65
1901.....	1.78	.09	.39	1.67	.39	16.47	.19	1.47	.29	.29
1902.....	1.05	.55	.11	1.85	.23	16.49	....	1.05	.11	.46
1903.....	1.09	.62	.15	1.86	.15	10.87	.15	....	....	.15
1904.....	1.98	.13	.13	1.19	....	10.95	....	.13	....	....
1905.....	.96	.15	.21	2.64	....	2.64	.38	.85	....	....
1906.....	....	....	.21	3.66	....	....	....	....	....	....
1907.....	.43	....	.87	4.30	....	.43	....	.9	....	....
1908.....	.40	.33	.46	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Appendix A.

LETTERS FROM WARDS AND GUARDIANS.

From GODFREY MCNEIL, aged 13, who left the Asylum July 15, 1908, and is now living on the Oak Dale Ranch, near Lampasas, Texas.

"Lampasas is a very nice place. It has large sulphur springs. Every day I feed about 100 chickens, 100 turkeys, 160 sheep, 3 pigs and 10 horses. We have three dogs and go out hunting. We had a race with a rabbit and caught a cotton tail. We are going to have a turkey on Mr. Collins' birthday, which is Thursday, and one on my birthday, which is November 21st." October 15, 1908.

GODFREY and WILLIAM MCNEIL, aged 13 and 11; went west in July, 1908.

These boys have a nice home with Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Collins at Lampasas, Texas. The visitor reports as follows:

"I visited Godfrey and William in their new home. This seems to be just the right home and the right sort of climate for the boys. They are in the best of health and are very happy. They will attend school the coming winter. Their brother James lives near them and he has now settled down and is quite ambitious for an education.

WILLIAM SLOAN, aged 13, who went west in February, 1908.

William has an excellent home with Mr. Orville C. Cross at Riley, Kansas. Mr. Cross says the boy is doing fine; is contented and very happy. He has some chickens, two little pigs and a little mule which his new parents have given him. William was a member of the boys' band while at the Children's Village and he writes a letter in which he says, "I have joined the Amarosa Band and I play the snare drum. We just got our new uniforms. This band is engaged to play for three days at the fair. I am feeling fine and dandy, and send all my best wishes."

JOHN and EMILE BEYER, aged 13 and 11, who went to Nebraska in March, 1907, write as follows:

"We wish to thank you for the splendid home you found for us here with Mr. and Mrs. Pickering. They are both young people and have one child a year and a half old. This is a nice farm and we have about an acre of watermelons planted. Saturday morning we found a new colt and ten young pigs at our barnyard. We have over a hundred little chickens and

several hens setting. Will you please send us a report book for 1907, as the people out here would like to see what the Children's Village is like. We close our letter with best regards to all.

Your loving friends,

EMILE and JOHN BEYER."

MATTHEW DENNIS, aged 10, who went west in February, 1908.

Our visitor saw Matthew in June at his new home with Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Austin of Blue Rapids, Kansas. He reports a splendid home and nice people. They have a large number of chickens in which Matthew is much interested. Matthew attends church and Sunday school regularly and goes to public school every day. Matthew writes:

"I could not write sooner because of the high water. The river here called the Blue, raised over the bridge. It did quite a lot of damage; washed away part of the railroad. There is a mine out here where they get a rock called gypsum which they grind for plaster. I planted the flower seeds from the Children's Village. The English poppies died but the other poppies are in bloom and the marigolds in bud. I was promoted to the fourth grade in school. We had our school picture taken on the last day of the term and had ice cream in the afternoon. I go to the M. E. church. Our preacher is Mr. Wilson. The Sunday school was divided into two classes, to see which can bring the most new scholars. One is the Blue and the other the Red. I am on the Blue. The side that gets the least numbers must make a picnic for the school. We have now twenty-five, while the Red have only thirteen. The clock will soon strike eleven so I will ask you one question: Did Hansen move yet?

Your friend,

DENNIS AUSTIN."

CLARENCE VESTERBY, aged 11, who went west in March, 1908.

Clarence is with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Spellesberg at Lexington, Nebraska. This is a farm home of 160 acres; house well furnished and very neat; barns and buildings above the average. They have one daughter 15 years old who attends high school this year. This promises to be a very good home for Clarence.

RANDOLPH LAFARGE, aged 11, was placed in the home of Mr. Frank McCormick of Hadden, Kansas, March, 1908.

This is a good home and the boy is doing nicely. Mr. McCormick is a poultry raiser; raises fancy chickens and ships them to all parts of the country. Randolph is happy; all are well pleased and he is very fortunate in having a home like this.

ALEXANDER and OLIVIA NEILSON, aged 13 and 8, who went west in March 1908.

This brother and sister were placed together with Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hubbard, near Overton, Nebraska. Our visitor finds them nicely situated, a comfortable cottage and a farm of 160 acres, all well cared for and very neat. The children are well pleased and happy.

CHARLES BARR, aged 16, who went west in March, 1908.

Charles is with Mr. E. S. Simpkins, at Aubrey, Texas. Mr. Simpkins is a farmer and Charles has a good home. The visitor reports that he is getting along well in every way and will be in school this winter. Mr. Simpkins is pleased with him and Charley likes them all and is perfectly contented.

HAROLD BOOS, aged 15, sent west in March, 1908.

Harold was placed in the home of Mrs. D. A. Stanley, Lindale, Texas. The visitor called on him in this home in November and reports as follows :

"I visited Harold Boos and found him doing splendidly, both at home and at school. He is with very nice old people who are very much attached to him and the attachment seems mutual. His school opened very much earlier than almost any country school in Texas, and Harold started the day it opened. Mr. Stanley speaks very highly of Harold, and I believe he is going to do well. He is perfectly contented and full of life and happiness."

Harold writes as follows : "I am now in Texas and am well satisfied with my home. I am well and hearty and certainly enjoy life in the west. I send best wishes to all the boys."

RAOUL FOSTER, aged 10, sent west in June, 1908.

Placed with Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Brown near Alma, Nebraska. Mr. Brown owns a farm of 200 acres with neat cottage and surroundings. The visitor reports Raoul delighted with his home and they with him ; says Mr. Brown is considered by his neighbors "as pure gold and a model citizen."

Raoul writes as follows : "I was glad to have your letter and the Fourth of July program. I see you had a good time on the Fourth. Did you have the fire-works at night? My Fourth of July was at home, and of course we are so far away from New York that we have very little firecrackers. I and Rover were going down in the pasture after the cattle and we caught a rabbit. Papa cleaned it and Mamma cooked it for us. When I grow up I am to have a gun and can then catch plenty of game."

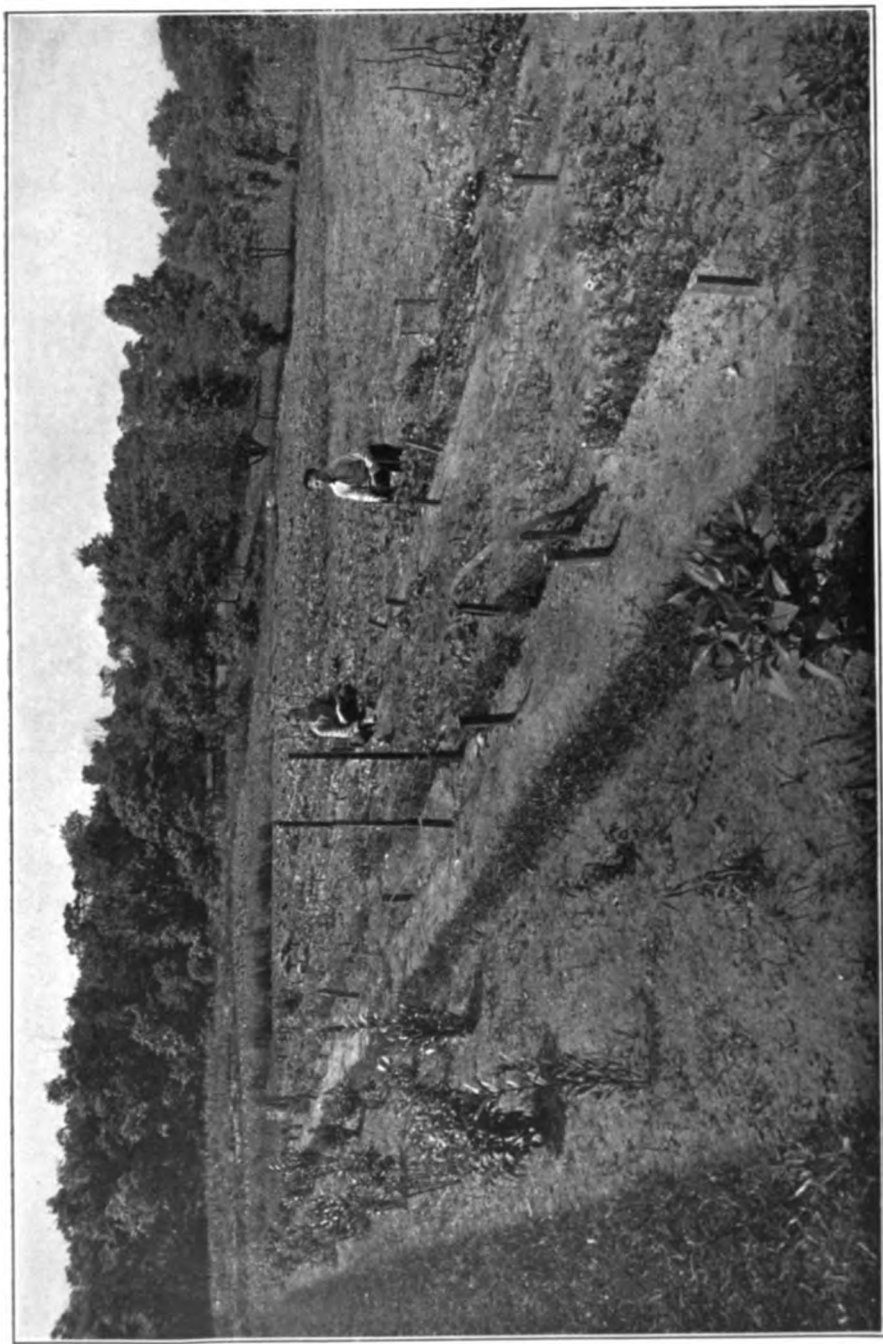
WILLIAM MARQUARD, aged 21 years, sent west in 1900, where he was placed with Mr. Robert A. Ginther, of Independence, Iowa. William writes :

"I received your letter to-day. My time was up this fall and I received my \$50, a suit of clothes and other things. I put my money in the bank and am now going to work for wages on the farm of a neighbor."

Winthrop, Iowa, Nov. 1, 1908.

WILLIAM LANGFRITZ, aged 15, who went west in 1902. Was placed in the home of Mr. Ibbling, Parkersburg, Iowa.

Mr. J. E. Field visited William in July. He reported that he was well pleased with his home and was doing very well in school. He goes to church and Sunday school and is treated as one of the family.



INDIVIDUAL GARDENS, KINGSLEY COTTAGE.

FRANK METZ, aged 17, who went west in 1902.

Frank was located with Mr. David Banning, of Union, Iowa. He was visited in his home, where he has been very happy, in March, 1908. He is a good student and does not want to be a farmer. Several business men in the community, one a banker, are interested in him and will get him a position when he becomes of age in June, 1908.

DAVID WALLACE, aged 20, who went west in 1901, was placed in the home of Mr. George Jacobs, of Orchard, Iowa.

Miss Neidig reported in April that she was near this boy's home and therefore called upon him. He was still living with Mr. Jacobs and was doing well. Mr. Jacobs has given him 40 acres to farm for himself and he is taking much pride in putting in his crop. He owns a team and has paid for them. The neighbors speak well of him. He seemed so glad we had not forgotten him, and he has no desire to return to New York.

MATTHEW RICARD, aged 18, who went west in 1900. A home was found for him with Mr. C. O. Mack, of Dows, Iowa.

Matthew became of age in October, 1907. He received his money from Mr. Mack, and has hired out with Mr. William Brown and will earn \$30 per month. He visits his former home quite often.

FRANK WETHERAL, aged 18, who went west in 1902.

Frank became of age in June, 1907. He is taking training as a nurse at U. S. N. Hospital, Mare Island, California, but expects to go to the Philippines soon.

From LIZZIE SMITH, aged 18, who went west October, 1899.

I thought I would write and let you know how happily settled I am with my foster-parents, Mr. and Mrs. Miller. I was of age on December 25th, 1907 and Mr. Miller paid me in full but I am going to remain with them in their home as they treat me as if I were their own child.

I am quite able to take care of the house for Mrs. Miller, as she has trained me carefully to do all kinds of housework.

I love my home and my parents and only hope that all who are fortunate enough to go west, will get good homes and be as happy as I am.

Searsboro, Iowa.

From FRANK LETTS, aged 18, who went west in March, 1906.

"As I am now of age and will send you a few lines and let you know how I am getting along out here.

"I like Mr. Harris, with whom I have been since April, 1907, very much and we get along nicely together. He paid me wages all last summer and this year I am going to do the farming and he will give me part of the crop."

Alden, Iowa.

JULIA BECK, aged 13, who went west in 1901.

Julia has a home with Mr. Walter Faulkner of Hudson, Iowa. Miss Neidig visited Julia in May, 1908, and makes a good report. Julia is happy and contented with her foster parents; is an unusually good student, her average grade in school last year being 95. She has a room to herself, and is a bright, thoughtful little maiden. Julia writes as follows:

"I will be 13 next August. I attend school every day and church every Sunday. I have been through all the readers and am studying the larger books now. I gather the eggs and help to do the dishes, and sometimes sweep the floor for my mamma. We took a nice trip to Hampton this fall and enjoyed it so much. For pets I have two dogs and two white cats. We raise quite a number of chickens and geese. I had a hen and five chickens and sold them for \$1.20."

WILLIAM A. DEWEES, sent west in 1901.

The final visit was made in May, 1908. William was 18 and had placed his money in the bank. Is working on a farm and receives \$25.00 per month and maintenance. He has a horse and buggy and is very independent and happy. He lives with Mr. Saylor, Waterloo, Iowa, near his foster parents, who speak kindly of him and still retain an interest in his welfare.

ISIDORE VORGEITZ, aged 16, who went west in 1900.

Isidore was visited in May at his home with Christopher Halverson in Roland, Iowa. He is saving his money and learning the machinist's trade. He frequently takes charge of the machinery in a factory near his house, for which he is paid 17 cents an hour. Is of an inventive turn and promises to make good in this line some day.

CONRAD KERN, aged 16, who went west in 1902.

Our visitor called at the home of Mr. Thomas Whelen, Laurel, Iowa, in May, and found Conrad happily located with these farmer folk. A good comfortable home; does farm work; has a room to himself; plenty of everything; attends school and Sunday school and is well contented.

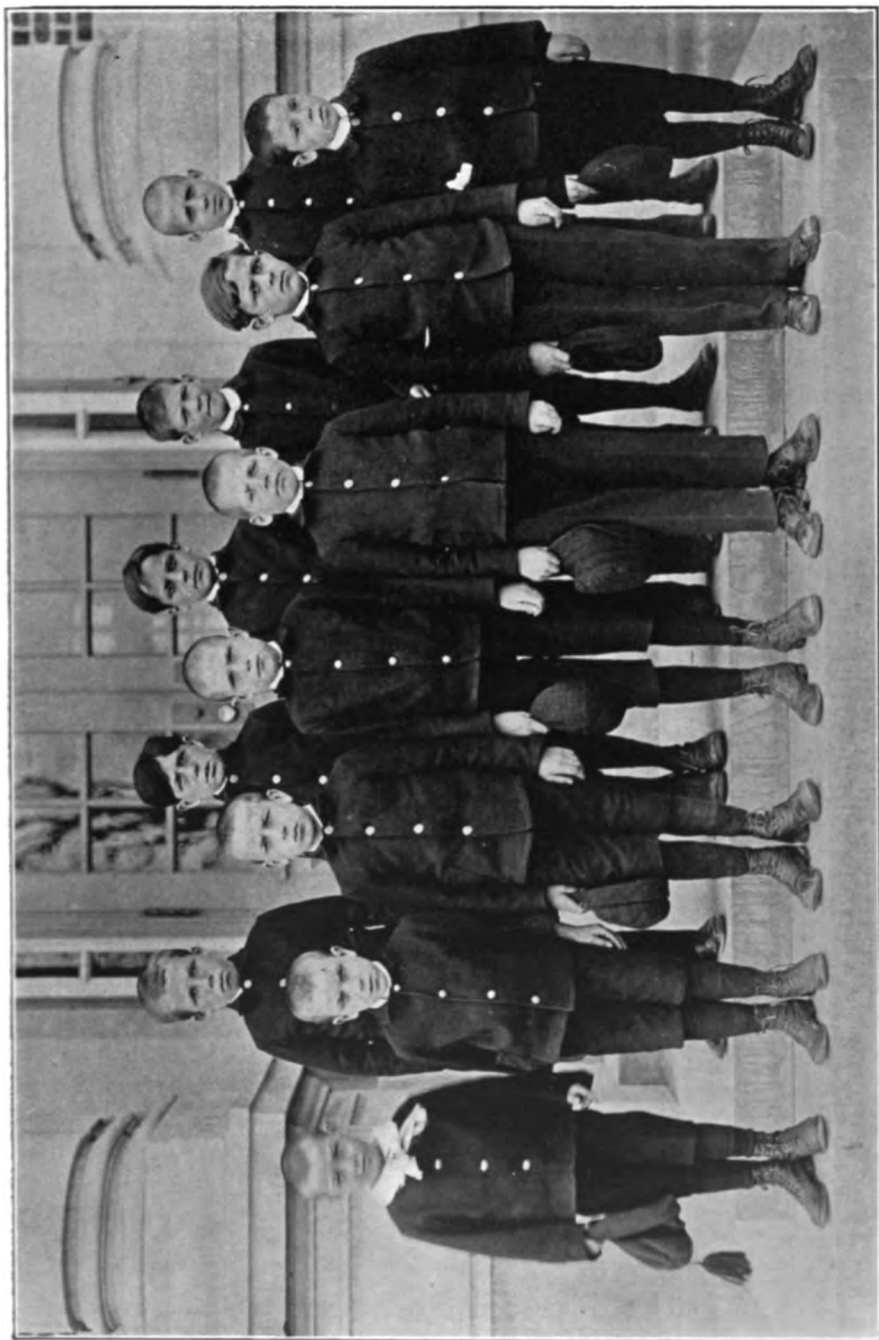
Conrad had recently received a new watch and chain from Mr. Whelen for a birthday present, and says he has a great many things given him.

GRACE NIXON, who went west in 1899.

Grace was 18 in May, and her money was deposited at interest in a local bank. She is still living with her foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Robrahn at Marengo, Iowa. Our visitor makes an excellent report. Grace has been with them nine years and now they regard her as their own.

From ELSIE ECKHARDT, aged 18, sent west in October, 1904, and placed in the home of W. H. De Jarnatt, Thompson, Mo.

I have a good home here with Mrs. De Jarnatt and am satisfied with life.



BOYS TRANSFERRED TO CHILDREN'S HOME, MINNEOLA, L. I.

I hope my brother and sister are in as good homes as mine. I do not attend school now, but take music lessons. I drive twelve miles for my lessons and can play pretty well. I am to sing and play at Bethlehem church next Saturday night. I was eighteen the first day of December and weigh 118 pounds. I enjoy the best of health. I have not united with the church yet, but attend regularly. We had a "Box Supper" at the school house last night. My box sold for one dollar, and best of all, just the right fellow bought it; we enjoyed the supper well. I have been going out in company for about a year now and I expect to have a home of my own soon.

From FRANK LETTS, aged 19, sent west in March, 1900, now with Mr. George Harris, Alden, Iowa.

I was very glad to have your letter and would much like to see the Children's Village, now that the new cottages are built. This year I worked Mr. Harris's land and cleared one hundred and twenty-five dollars. I own a black horse which Mr. Harris offered to buy of me and pay me \$25 more than he cost me, so you see I did not lose any money on him. I am going to work Mr. Harris's land again next year and furnish my own team and implements. I like my home very much. Mr. and Mrs. Harris are just like father and mother to me. You will remember I was in the band while at the Village, so now I have a valve trombone and play at the Sunday School. I also sing in the church choir. I have been absent from church and Sunday School but three Sundays this year. If all goes well, I want to graduate from the college at Ames and then I expect to become a farmer. I am now 5 ft. 11½ in. tall and still growing. To-morrow will be Thanksgiving day. I hope you will all enjoy the day and the dinners.

From GRACE REAL, 18 years old, who went west in September, 1899, now with Mr. and Mrs. William M. Blain, Marengo, Iowa.

I am not in school now. I did not want to be a teacher, so papa and mamma thought I had a good common school education and could best learn something more useful to me than the higher branches. I am learning dress-making now and like it very much. I enjoy good health out here and have been very happy. Am five foot tall and weigh 110 pounds. I have been taught to do all kinds of housework and how to raise flowers and vegetables. I will soon be eighteen, but intend to stay here as long as I can. We raised three hundred young chickens this year, but had little luck with our turkeys. We have had fine weather up till yesterday, when it turned very cold. Now I will close my letter, wishing all a merry Christmas and success in your good work.

FRANCES GRAMCKO, who went west in March, 1905, and has a home with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gould, Earlville, Iowa, writes on her 17th birthday.

This is my birthday, and I have certainly had a happy time. I received a half dozen birthday greetings, such as a locket and chain. I am still attending the town school and am in the eleventh grade. I expect to finish in 1910.

We have four studies, Algebra, Book-keeping, Literature and General History. I walked to town every day as long as the weather was fine, but now I drive in. The rain caught me this evening, but I did not get much wet. I am 5 foot 8 inches tall and weigh 130 pounds, so you see I have grown to be quite a large girl. I have learned to do most all housework; can make bread, pies and cakes. I have not yet decided what I will do after I leave school. I have united with the church. I joined the M. E. Church the year I came out here. To-morrow is Thanksgiving Day and we will all go to Church in the morning and go out for dinner with one of our neighbors. I almost forgot to tell you that I hear from brother Carl right along. He is still in the same hotel.

HARRY PENN, aged 17, who went west in June, 1903.

I am going to school this winter. I have joined the Friend's church at New Providence. I gathered 1,000 bushels of corn this fall and earned \$39.31. The most I gathered in one day was 71 bushels.

I am now a big strong boy and can do lots of work and have lots of fun. I have lots of joy in this world. Am proud of my home. I have been in this home now for five years and seven days. I am in the fifth reader. I have lots of friends out here. I think I will be a farmer and a good worker. Write to me and tell me about the boys and girls at the Children's Village. Tell them I wish them many happy years.

New Providence, Iowa, Nov. 25th, 1908.

From ELIZABETH MUELLER, who went west in March, 1905.

I like my home and all the family well. I expect to be confirmed next Palm Sunday, in the German Lutheran Church. I have grown to be 5 feet and 2 inches tall. If there are any left at the Asylum who know me, give my best love and wishes to them and to all the teachers and officers. I thank you very much for what you have done for me and for my brothers. They send their best wishes also. I wish you success in your work.

ALICE MADAUS, aged 14, who went west in May, 1905, writes from Monteer, Mo., where she has a home with Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Baker.

I think the Children's Village must be a pretty place and I would like to visit it and the old Asylum some time. I was glad to hear that the children out in the homes were doing well.

I live on a farm and we have three cows, five head of horses and twenty-five hogs. I am now five feet tall. I am just going to have a common school education, for I am backward for my age. People don't care to give a backward girl so long a term at school as a high school education would take, especially for me. As for my plans, I am making none yet. I have a good home here as long as I want one and am very well satisfied here and Mr. and Mrs. Baker are pleased with me.

LULU HENNESSY, aged 12, went west in April, 1905, and was placed with Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Price, Barnett, Ill.

Mrs. Price writes: Marie, we call her Marie Price, now, is writing to you and I will send a few words with hers. Marie is doing well in her school work and in her music. Her teacher says she is her best pupil. She is neat with her needle work, too: has pieced three quilts since she has been with me. She has good health and we think her a very good child and are glad to have her with us. We will be pleased to have the people from the Home visit her any time.

Marie writes: I like my home fine and am so glad you placed me here. I go to school and like my teacher. His name is Mr. Bray. We have twenty-two pupils. I am twelve years old now and am in the fifth reader. I have three pet fish. How many children have you in the Village now? I go to Sunday School, too, and my Sunday School teacher is Miss Cold. I am very fond of her.

ELLA LINDIG, aged 13, who went west in March, 1905, and lives with Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Parker, San Jose, Ill.

I am busy in my school work and getting more interested every day. I am doing well so far and Mr. Parker wants me to graduate, which I think I will, out of the public schools. I am taking music lessons and I have a good teacher and like music. We are looking forward to another pleasant Christmas, as my brother Frankie is coming to spend the holidays with us. I am very much attached to my home, which I hope will be my permanent home. I can truthfully say this is the best home I ever had. I help with all the housework.

Now I will draw my short letter to a close, by wishing you all a merry Christmas and a bright and prosperous New Year.

ROBERT WILSON, aged 15, who went west in May, 1905, and has a home with Mr. William Rehg, Eureka, Ill.

Dear Friends: I am getting along fine and am in the best of health. I go to school since our corn-picking is over. I earned fifteen dollars picking corn for the neighbors, which is my own money. I have a shot gun and have killed about twenty-four rabbits this season. I sold a great many of them. I bought a calf of Mr. Rehg for three dollars and now it is worth about twelve dollars. I go to church and Sunday School. I have grown to be five feet eight inches tall. I have just now returned from a few days visit with some friends. I enjoy life out here in the country and wish all the boys may get homes like this. I would be glad to hear from you some time.

Your friend, ROBERT WILSON.

ISAAC WEINSTEIN, aged 15, went west in March, 1902, and was placed with Mr. Harry Faulkner, Garrison, Iowa. Isaac writes of his school and prospects:

I am in good health and attend school regularly. I study Arithmetic,

History, Grammar, Physiology, Geography and Spelling. I have grown to be 5 feet 2 inches tall. I expect to go to the Ames Academy and then I want to become a machinist. I have a good teacher and have been through the readers and about through with the physiology.

WILLIAM MAHN, aged 13, who went west with the Company of March, 1903. William lives with Mrs. Albert Diers, at Brighton, Iowa.

I am now four feet eight and one-half inches tall. I go to school now and study reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, language, geography and history. I believe I like arithmetic the best of all my studies. I am trying to learn to control my temper so I will grow up to be a better man. I hardly know yet what I want to do when I am grown up. I will go to school as long as I can. I have not united with any church, but go to Sunday School and Church, too, whenever I can.

HAROLD BEALE, aged 12, who was a member of the west company of June, 1904. Harold has a good home with Mr. Charles Gould, near Earlville, Ill.

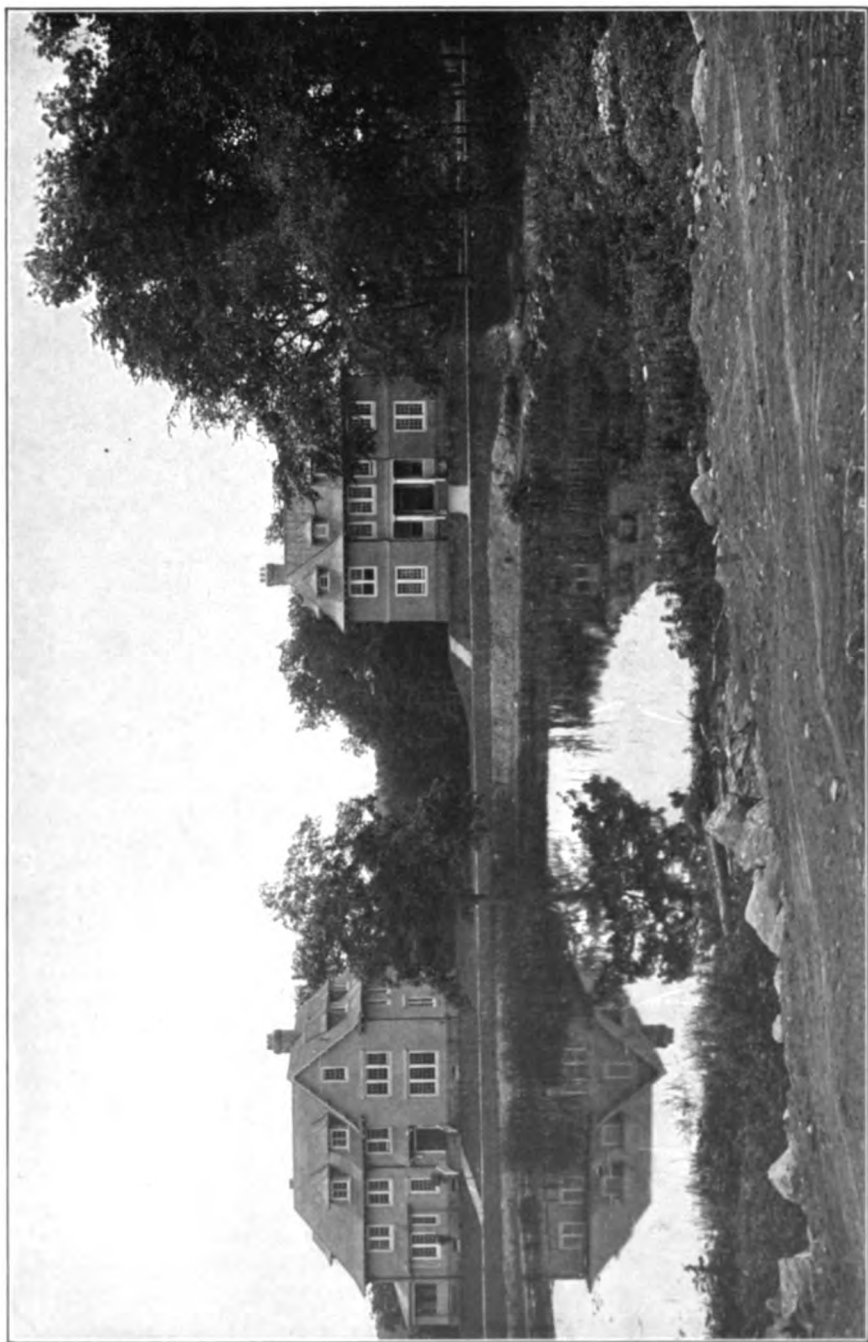
To-morrow is Thanksgiving and I expect to have a good time, for it will be a holiday. I go to school every day and when I come home I do up my little chores. We have six studies in my grade. I read in the sixth and seventh reader. I have grown about two inches since last year this time, but I only weigh seventy-five pounds. I have no plans for the future yet, but I am learning how to tend the stock. I like horses and cattle and the farm all around. I go to Church and Sunday School, but have never joined the church yet. I am well satisfied here and wish you all success. Did you get my picture I sent to you?

WILLIAM MARQUARDT, aged 18, a member of the September west company of 1900, now living at Winthrop, Iowa.

I am in good health and work about two miles east of where I was. I earn \$22 a month since I left Mr. Guither's. I put fifty-five dollars in the People's Bank. I have been over twice to see them since I came away. It is a pretty good place to work. We have finished picking corn and there have been two or three other people after me to help them out. I can get all the work I want. I am chopping wood for winter now. I am going out to see my brother Charles next month. I suspect we will hardly know each other now. I am about 5 ft. 4 in. tall and weigh 128 lbs. I do not get to Church every Sunday, for we are five miles from Winthrop and eight miles from Independence. I expect to work out until I get enough money to buy land, then I will go to farming. I like the farm and am thinking of taking up a homestead.

JOSEPH ALEXANDER, aged 18, who went west in May, 1898, and has a home with Theodore Koester, Buckley, Ill.

I am getting on fine. We are all well and I am glad to be in this home. They are satisfied with me and we get along well. We are through husking now; finished up about two weeks ago. We got forty bushels of corn to the



GREEN COTTAGE, THE SHEEP POND, COLLINS COTTAGE.

acre. It's not quite as good as last year. We are plowing now. I don't go to school any more. I am through school. We are going to farm another year yet and then papa and mamma are going to move to town and I am going to work for myself.

I am not very tall yet, but I am strong. I am five feet and weigh 155 pounds. I went to church yesterday. I wish you a merry Christmas.

VIOLETTA TOMPKINS, aged 16, who went west in April, 1905, and was placed with Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Bubbman, of Shabbona Grove, Ill.

I thought I would write to you, letting you know that I have got the nicest home that I ever had. I like to live here because they are so kind to me. I have so many new things since I came. I have the prettiest hat that I ever had; I have two coats, a long one and a short one. I do not have to work a great deal, but go to school every day. I am in the eighth grade. The little boy here is called Harold and he is the dearest little boy. He always wants to go to school with me and if I say to him I am going home, he will cry and say, "No don't go away from us." Katie Rose lives close by us and I attend the same school with her. We have not been going to Sunday School for a while, because grandma is sick, but will go when she gets well again. I will be glad when Christmas comes, for I am sure Santa Claus will be good to me this year. I already have four new dresses that I forgot to tell you about and so many other nice things. I do not expect to go away from this home until I am a grown woman.

DAVID FISCHLER, aged 21, who was a member of the November west company 1900, writes the following statement as to the satisfactory termination of his apprenticeship.

I, David Fischler, received from Henry C. Unterbrink in full, one hundred and fifty dollars cash, two suits of clothes, a Bible, a gold watch and one yearling colt.

I am well satisfied and thank you for all the kindness you have shown me, both here and at the Asylum.

Wishing you a merry Christmas, I remain,

Very respectfully,

DAVID FISCHLER.

Moro, Ill., Dec. 26th, 1908.

HARRY THOMAS, aged 13, sent west in October, 1902, and placed in the home of Mr. William Bee, Earlville, Ill.

Our visitor called at the home of Mr. Bee and makes the following report: Harry is in good health, clothing good and he is helpful and happy. As to obedience, there is some hesitancy. Manners, fair; does little chores about the house. Rooms alone and attends regularly at school, Church and Sunday School. The home is clean, orderly and comfortable. The child is improving, but still needs a great deal of training. They are very patient with him and are trying to make a good boy of him. He is very happy here, but has a good many faults. They treat him as their own.

Harry writes: My birthday was December 1st, and I am 13 years old.

but I am very small. Now I must tell you about going to school, which you wanted to know. I do not learn as well as I ought to, for the studies seem hard for me. I can learn the studies all right for the time, but I soon forget them. It is hard for me to remember, but I hope I will get over it. The next what you want to know is what I am learning that will be useful in life. I am helping papa do chores and I help mamma do some work in the house. I expect to go as far as the fourth or fifth grade, if I do better in my studies by-and-by.

GUISEPPE CAPUTO, aged 17, who went out with the June west company in 1902.

I am getting along fine and have good health. I am not in school now. I went last winter and finished the seventh year work, so I don't think I will go to school any more. My plans are not to live in town, but to stay on the farm. I go to the German Lutheran Church regularly now, as I understand most of the German language. I have grown to be a good sized boy but not too tall yet. Five feet four inches is my height. I have grown one foot four inches since I came out here in Illinois. This is a great country for boys who want a start in life. I hope more of the Juvenile boys will find homes out here where they can grow up to be useful and honest citizens.

Moro, Ill., Dec. 5th, 1908.

From CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON, aged 16, who was sent west in March, 1905, and located with Mr. William Butterbrodt, of Tipton, Ill.

I thought I would write and tell you how I am getting along out here. I have a good home here and appreciate it. I have grown just twelve inches since I came here. I go to school and am now advanced to the fifth reader grade. Our teacher says I am the best writer in the school. I am getting on pretty well in Arithmetic, too. I am learning the farm work. That is what I am to be useful in. I can do a great deal on the farm now. I am also a church member. I hope I may always have a good report to make to you.

WILLIAM OLTMANS, aged 13, who went west in March, 1905, and was placed with Mr. Everett McGaw, Baraboo, Wis.

I am getting along well. I have never been sick a day since I came out here and only missed one meal. Am getting to be quite a big boy and can drive a team and ride horse-back. My pa has a lot of nice horses. He says if he has good luck I can have a little colt next year for my own. I go to school every day and like to go quite well. I can go to school until I am fourteen and then in winter until I am in the eighth grade. I am in the fourth now and get an average of 90 per cent. in my studies each month.

I go horse-back whenever the weather is fine. My ma says she will get some nice things for Christmas and I expect to be remembered, too.



BUTLER COTTAGE.

Appendix B.

DONATIONS—1908.

- 6 Miscellaneous Boys' Books of Travel and a number of periodicals,
Mrs. R. B. Casa, New York City.
- 2 Framed pictures, Mrs. Mornay Williams.
An entertainment, "Mirth, Magic and Mystery," Adrian Plate,
New York City. (Through kindness of Mrs. Mornay Williams)
Table and book case and 50 books, Mr. Mornay Williams.
- 3 Dozen pictures to be framed for the cottages, Mrs. Mornay Williams.
- 40 Magazines, Mrs. A. DeWitt Cochrane, Hastings-on-Hudson.
- 60 Magazines, Miss Wilde, Dobbs Ferry.
- 80 Magazines, Mrs. William Howard Ellsworth, Irvington.
- 15 Admissions to Sousa's Concert, Yonkers, Paul Dierkes.
A copy of "Jerry McAuley," Anon.
Skirts for the Nursery Children, "Loyal Ten," Miss Masters' School.
- 200 Packages garden and flower seeds, Department of Agriculture, Wash-
ington, D. C.
Bird's-eye View of "The Rauhe Haus," John Seely Ward, Esq..
- 300 Admissions to Buffalo Bill's, William A. Cody.
- 10 Packages of flower and garden seeds, Department of Agriculture, Wash-
ington, D. C.
- 5 Petticoats; 4 aprons; 40 tea towels, "Loyal Ten," Miss Masters' School.
Magazines, Mrs. Embree, Dobbs Ferry.
- 12 American Flags, Sumner's Post, G. A. R., No. 24, New York City.
- 4 Dozen bottles Peptonoids, Arlington Chemical Company, Yonkers.
Magazines, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Black.
- 2 Picture puzzles for Dwight Cottage, Mrs. Edmund Dwight.
- 50 Boys' books, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Neville.
Dressed turkey, Mrs. Coster, of Irvington.

CASH DONATIONS.

From parents of pupils	\$213.25	Miss Mary LeBoutillier	\$10.00
Charles M. Jesup, Esq.	70.00	B. Ogden Chrisholm, Esq. . . .	10.00
Robert S. Brewster, Esq. . . .	50.00	Miss K. O. Peterson	15.00
The Misses Masters' School. . .	50.00	Miss Margaret V. Thayer . . .	10.00
Mrs. D. C. Blair	25.00	Mrs. Artemus Ward	10.00
William Colgate, Esq.	25.00	J. Henry Watson, Esq.	10.00
Messrs. Catlin & Company. . . .	25.00	Mrs. C. Allan	5.00
George W. Crossman, Esq. . . .	25.00	Miss Nellie Allan	5.00
Egbert G. Marsh, Esq.	25.00	Mrs. Fred Billings	5.00
W. C. Osborn, Esq.	25.00	Mrs. F. R. Mager	5.00
Messrs. H. Baker & Co.	10.00	Miss M. H. Sayre	5.00
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont	40.00	Mrs. Orrin S. Wood	5.00
Mr. W. H. Douglas		\$10.00	

Appendix C.

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

FIRST DECADE—1853 TO 1862 INCLUSIVE.

	Received from City for Invest- ment purposes	From City and State for Schools and Main- tenance	From Legacies, Donations, Interests, etc.	From Boarders	From sale of Property	Expended for Main- tenance	Invested in Land and Buildings
1853..	\$ 50,000	\$	\$ 51,478.18	\$	\$	\$ 20,393.02	\$ 15,413.79
1854..	.....	5,497.76	4,000.57	232.63	.....	22,699.74	16,997.68
1855..	.....	34,204.14	13,402.55	.....	.....	31,875.24	57,960.66
1856..	20,000	24,284.02	13,959.34	.....	1,500	31,935.71	30,823.92
1857..	.....	24,646.51	1,651.87	.....	.....	30,555.95	8,105.74
1858..	20,000	31,497.79	17,663.88	.....	2,000	48,119.05	26,825.11
1859..	.....	41,342.12	6,054.92	.....	.....	50,654.41	12,783.86
1860..	.....	44,010.94	15,343.	.....	.....	53,581.85	3,000.00
1861..	10,000	46,810.28	5,986.50	.....	.....	55,814.55	7,330.00
1862..	10,000	47,725.10	7,662.61	.....	.....	53,467.32	9,993.79
	\$110,000.	\$300,018.66	\$137,203.36	\$232.63	\$3,500	\$399,096.84	\$189,234.55

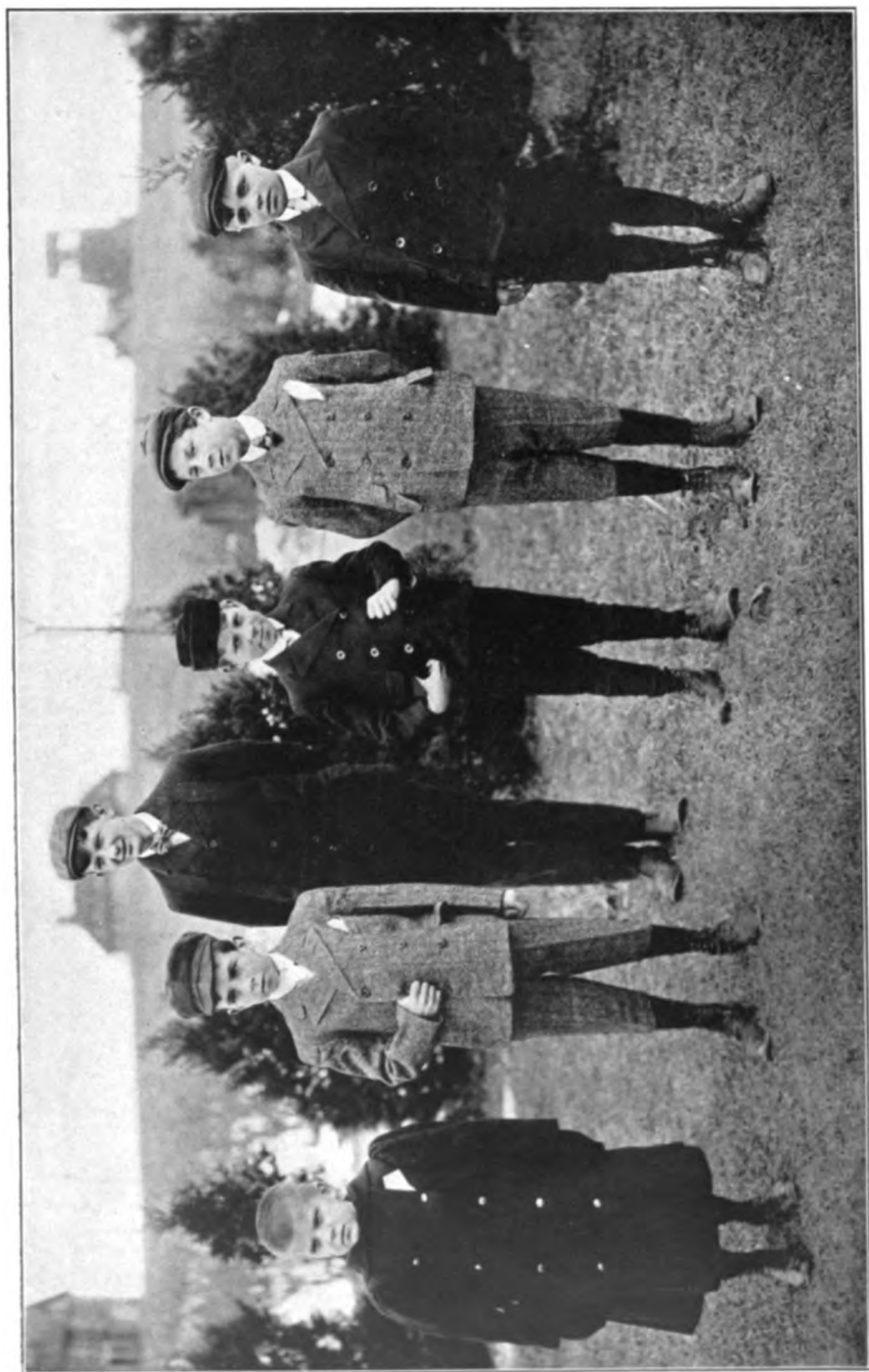
SECOND DECADE—1863 TO 1872 INCLUSIVE.

1863..	\$	\$ 49,889.98	\$ 11,920.75	\$ .....	.....	\$60,474.87	\$ 837.67
1864..	.....	55,888.64	32,841.69	.....	.....	75,661.83	.....
1865..	.....	55,911.92	32,467.98	2,863.50	.....	75,503.11	.....
1866..	.....	67,316.10	11,785.65	275.86	.....	82,874.00	.....
1867..	20,000	70,790.08	22,223.90	531.50	.....	82,422.49	13,229.75
1868..	20,000	73,807.89	9,992.81	2,243.46	.....	88,542.25	4,827.38
1869..	10,000	74,177.90	13,248.03	2,060.42	.....	81,595.68	3,077.98
1870..	.....	75,724.63	40,603.58	799.85	.....	86,384.41	23,077.98
1871..	.....	52,065.24	14,554.26	667.43	.....	87,929.33	32,610.39
1872..	.....	105,154.08	10,527.48	1,037.55	.....	90,349.74	18,635.95
	\$50,000.	\$680,726.46	\$200,166.14	\$10,479.52		\$811,737.72	\$96,297.10

THIRD DECADE—1873 TO 1882, INCLUSIVE.

1873..	.....	\$ 77,732.63	\$16,332.51	\$ 428.00	.....	\$ 94,534.35	\$ 51.70
1874..	.....	79,004.03	21,003.36	394.00	.....	89,402.92	.....
1875..	.....	73,743.60	6,211.83	410.20	35,830.00	85,000.32	.....
1876..	.....	94,321.60	12,328.29	77.00	.....	94,907.22	.....
1877..	.....	85,795.80	3,562.65	.....	.....	95,505.72	.....
1878..	.....	95,146.92	17,195.00	.....	.....	91,377.71	.....
1879..	.....	95,384.85	4,425.67	.....	.....	87,678.65	.....
1880..	.....	98,831.57	4,494.08	.....	.....	91,119.86	29,787.26
1881..	.....	95,787.97	5,813.16	.....	7,235.01	108,411.65	34,429.11
1882..	.....	105,057.20	8,502.78	.....	.....	105,182.17	11,129.16
		\$900,866.17	\$99,869.33	\$1,309.20	\$43,065.01	\$942,620.57	\$75,397.23

NOTE. In 1877, Asylum paid City assessment of \$13,672.91.



COMPANY SENT WEST, FEBRUARY 18TH, 1908.

NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM

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FOURTH DECADE—1883 TO 1892 INCLUSIVE.

	Received from City and State for Education, and Maintenance	From Donations, Legacies, Interests, etc.	From Boarders	From Sale of Property.	Expended for Maintenance	Assessments	Invested in Lands and Buildings
1883..	\$ 113,013.21	\$ 16,744.41	.....	.....	\$ 107,711.04	.....	\$ 7,967.51
1884..	109,582.62	17,309.63	1,180.00	.....	108,351.33	.....	4,032.82
1885..	107,816.68	12,244.03	1,262.25	.....	109,000.91	.....	.....
1886..	105,037.40	9,448.21	491.75	.....	112,222.02	.....	35,112.12
1887..	106,878.98	30,638.39	666.25	.....	117,531.14	.....	23,608.58
1888..	117,201.13	20,935.06	1,590.30	.....	120,846.23	.....	2,058.71
1889..	120,461.84	8,152.91	410.00	149,585.00	123,301.42	.....	58,000.00
1890..	115,456.33	7,176.92	390.00	.....	122,323.14	.....	43,501.60
1891..	120,866.07	6,503.37	1,162.50	2,588.25	127,214.03	.....	40,473.49
1892..	124,380.78	4,222.33	999.76	.....	129,680.90	.....	.....
	\$1,140,695.04	\$133,375.26	\$8,152.81	\$152,173.25	\$1,176,152.16		\$212,751.83

FIFTH DECADE—1893 TO 1902 INCLUSIVE.

1893..	\$ 122,347.07	\$ 63,054.70	\$ 939.00	.....	\$ 124,727.91	.....	.....
1894..	125,540.49	18,000.86	1,243.48	.....	129,779.94	.....	.....
1895..	120,534.30	21,472.96	1,377.15	.....	135,054.79	.....	.....
1896..	92,973.54	8,748.96	1,668.59	.....	141,994.54	.....	.....
1897..	134,512.60	4,881.67	1,903.70	18,174.46	126,371.80	36,878.99	.....
1898..	116,651.82	7,925.74	2,113.21	22,046.25	132,261.27	29,417.64	.....
1899..	114,952.83	7,544.83	2,126.25	81,902.50	120,198.32	37,078.04	.....
1900..	75,390.62	13,691.82	2,926.75	.....	108,949.58	8,018.82	.....
1901..	117,006.21	7,165.85	3,625.88	51,081.50	109,801.27	4,846.78	125,342.19
1902..	80,814.78	8,037.37	3,936.88	30,941.00	110,159.43	4,566.20	15,362.73
	\$1,109,724.24	\$160,526.76	\$21,860.89	\$204,145.71	\$1,239,202.85	\$120,846.47	\$140,704.92

SIXTH DECADE—1903 TO —

1903..	105,783.79	4,023.60	4,417.29	.....	110,658.97	237.21	93,853.06
1904..	103,578.45	8,553.52	3,093.84	304,977.12	107,648.23	10,849.00	491,623.15
1905..	70,021.39	10,376.22	1,277.45	723,281.25	90,604.13	10,782.27	216,947.13
1906..	45,135.60	10,179.39	562.15	.....	92,001.23	.....	33,000.68
1907..	41,579.52	9,800.35	367.45	.....	90,123.38	34,038.03	18,000.36
1908..	58,417.04	7,509.07	147.25	.....	88,138.99	.....	77,370.82
	424,818.79	50,592.75	9,866.43	1,028,258.37	588,834.93	55,909.51	931,655.10

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.

Total from City for Purchase of Real Estate	\$160,000.00	
Total from City for Maintenance	4,586,549.38	\$4,746,549.38
Total from Donations, Legacies, Interest, etc	281,821.17	
Total from Boarders	51,800.58	
Total from Sale of Property	1,431,142.34	\$2,410,266.09
Borrowed on Bond and Mortgage	188,000.00	
Total		\$7,103,765.47

DISBURSEMENTS.

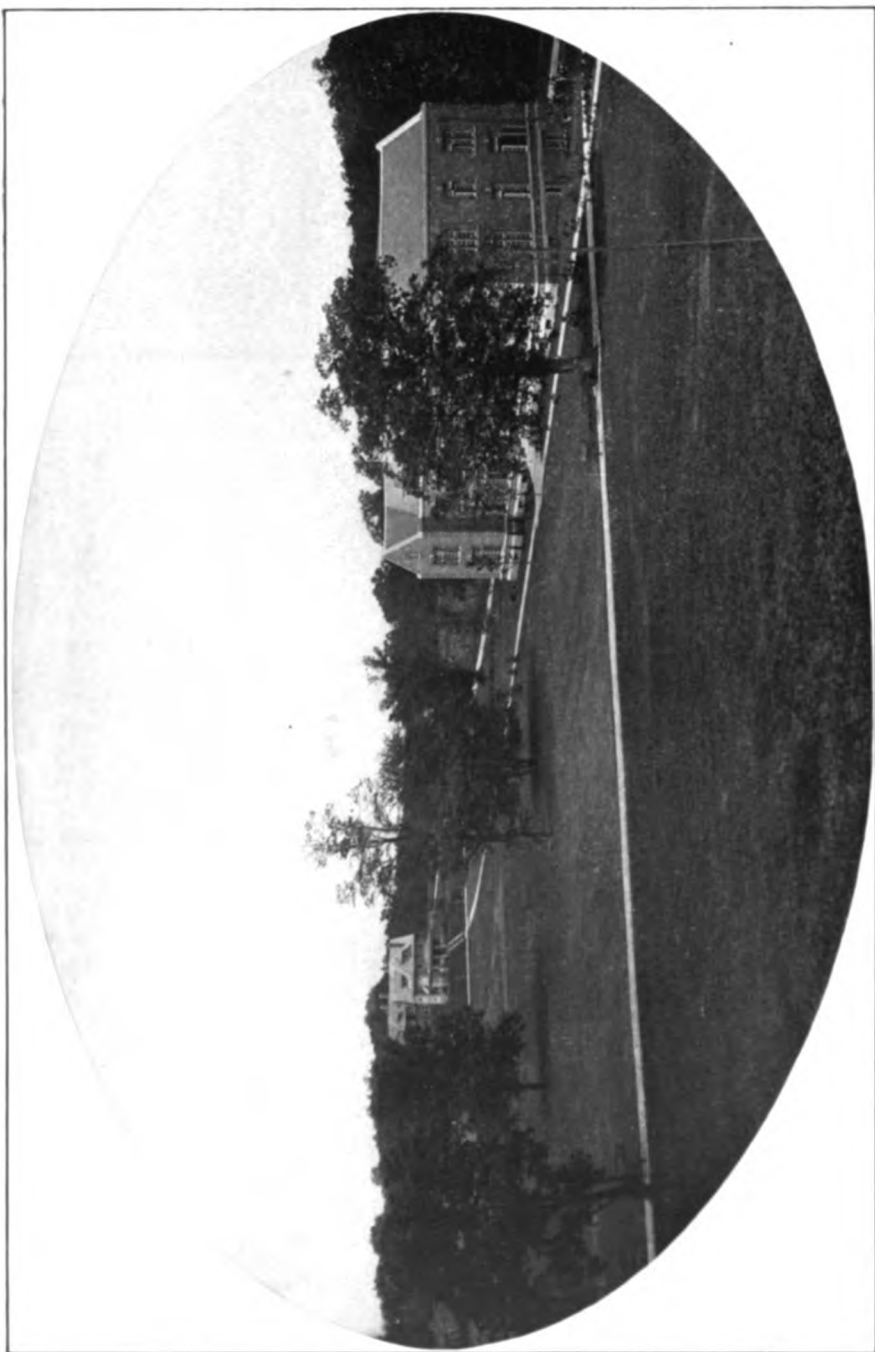
Cost of Real Estate, buildings and permanent repairs	1,630,578.00	
City assessments for streets and sewers	191,503.52	
Expended for Maintenance	5,165,041.81	\$6,987,123.33
Unexpended balance		\$154,402.14
Cash in banks, Dec. 31st, 1908	\$ 37,214.70	
Investments in bonds and mortgages	117,187.44	
	\$154,402.14	

Appendix B.

ADDRESS OF MR. MORNAY WILLIAMS

President of the Conference on the Education of Backward, Truant and Delinquent Children
Delivered before the Conference at Richmond, Va., May 8, 1908

It has been the custom at the Conference heretofore to have an address by the presiding officer, and following that custom I have the opportunity of saying a few words to you this evening, for which privilege I congratulate myself. We are gathered a little behind the hour, and those who are detained will not lose anything of Judge DeLacey's paper, which is the most important contribution of the evening. Before that, however, I desire to say a few words about what this Conference should be. I conceive that we have in the Conference a very great opportunity, and if it accomplish that for which it was inaugurated it will have rendered no light service to its members, to those in whom its members are especially interested, and to the community and State at large. This Conference stands for union, not for uniformity. It believes that in diversity of view, but in union of spirit, men work out the problems which are set before them; that in free discussion, in the holding of the right of differing opinions, always in charity, one to the other, the best results of human thought and human activity are to be reached. It seems to me that we can scarcely emphasize too much the necessity of union in this sense; not at all of uniformity but of entire union. The divergent forces in any community—in any body of men and women—are the destructive forces. The questions that are, more than any others, agitating the people not only of this country but of other countries of the world, the social questions that are pressing continually for solution, owe the intensity of feeling that gathers about them to the existence of these divergent forces. It is in the war of class against class, of interests against rights, of prejudices against principles that the country is really divided. And it is along the lines of such division that danger comes. That men must divide in opinion is as inevitable as that they think. But when they divide in opinion and yet hold one another in love, esteeming one another in spite of differences,



WETMORE HALL, KINGSLEY AND RUSS COTTAGES IN THE DISTANCE.

the division is a healthful one. When they divide and hate, divide and quarrel, divide and criticize, the division is anything but healthful. Now I suppose that these divisive forces, while we may not ordinarily concede it, bring the heaviest burden on the youngest and most helpless of the people. The burden of the forces that divide falls on the little ones more than on any other class in the community. We are gathered in a conference which takes its perhaps unwieldy title from three classes of these little ones, a conference on the education of backward, truant and delinquent children. The world appraises—to use Browning's phrase—with its rough thumb these classes; and the appraiser speaks the wisdom of the popular proverb. The world, as it measures humanity and life, declares that the backward boy or girl, like the backward man, is the product of his own imbecility. The oracle of the market, the man on the street, turns away from the backward one with the ordinary wisdom of the street, "Always look out for number one"; "Paddle your own canoe"; "The Devil take the hindmost"—that is the ordinary way in which we treat the laggard and the dullard in our world. And we have not much more of patience for the restless truant child or the grown up truant. We shrug our shoulders and repeat the old formulæ, "Boys will be boys"; "Young blood must have its course." They must take the consequence. And very much in the same way we measure out common sense justice—if you please to call it that—to the wayward and delinquent. We say "That is a crooked stick and will always be a crooked stick"; "You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear"; "It is bred in the bone, and bound to come out in the blood." That is the rule of thumb that the world has for measuring the backward, the truant and the delinquent. It is so wonderfully easy, to take a proverb as an explanation, and then to regard the explanation as a settlement. But that is not the way in which moral issues are ever settled. God be thanked, they cannot be settled that way. Out of the far Hebrew pasture lands there comes echoing down the centuries to us the old cry, "The crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places plain, and all flesh shall see it together. Prepare ye in the desert a highway for our God." And it must be done. It is not a question of expediency, it is a question of necessity. All history is only occupied in recording the space by which its progress is measured. One by one, here a little and there a little, with stammering lips and hesitating step, the nations have been learning the lesson that the crooked must be made straight, and the rough places must be made plain. Some of the old abuses are passed forever; and some, in new forms but with the old spirit, abide with us still.

Now, the purpose of this conference is to do, for the little ones of our community, what we can to make the crooked straight and the rough places plain. It is a conference on educa-

tion, and that, I take it, as used here, is the real root sense of the word. It is the calling out of the darkness into the light the one who needs development; the calling out of wilfulness into will-
ingness; the calling out of cunning and meanness and deceit into dignity and worth—the education of the backward, the truant and the delinquent. I wish I had the power to present in wiser and more eloquent words than are given me the conception that I have haunting me and yet unexpressed, the picture of what this boy or girl for whose advancement and education we are banded together, really is. That pathetic figure, lithe and nervously agile, with haunting eyes, with keen apprehension, up to a certain point, and then left untrained, with the inevitable dulling of both sensibility and intelligence, with the inevitable lowering of moral quality and increasing flabbiness of moral tissues—I have not the time nor ability to present as I would like to present that appealing figure to you, but it is to me the most appealing figure of all our life to-day. As to him, however, there are three things in which I think we shall all agree. This boy, or girl, needs first a home, then a school and then religion. A home! Oh, yes, that is a common place! If he had had a true home, for the most part, he would not be in the institutions which we represent. It is just because the home, in the sense of the place or the atmosphere in which the child life surrounded by love, has been denied to him, that this nestling, who has fallen out of the nest, appeals with broken wing and open mouth. It is just because he has never known what true parentage means that he is what he is. But it does not necessarily follow that a home can be found for him at once, adapted for him, or that he will at once be adapted for the home; because, the true development, I take it, of the child of any parents and any land requires the discipline of the school to reach the highest attainment. I am not talking merely of abnormal children, but normal as well as abnormal. The development for the highest efficiency, certainly in the case of the boy, is generally secured by the attrition of mind and life with other young souls in the school, rather than by the sole nurture of the home. It is because England has had for centuries her great public schools that she has won her battles. As I have had occasion to say more than once, it was not in one cavalry charge alone that the school motto "*Floreat Etona*," carried the day. The school spirit is the gang spirit rightly directed; it is education applied to the inherent faculty for association. It is the power of association of young life with young life in loyalty and honor that produces the loyalty to the lower as well as the loyalty to the higher; and the development of the true school, in my judgment at least, is as necessary to the rounding out of a character as the nurture of the home. And then beyond, I think, and above, either of these two vital necessities of the child, the neglected child, the undeveloped child, the



LAKE AT THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE.

backward child, or, if you will call him so (though I believe the term itself is a misnomer) the delinquent child, the law-breaking child—back of these two necessities, the necessity for a home and the necessity for a school, lies that third thing, the necessity for a religion. I am conscious, and I am glad in the consciousness, that I am addressing those who have no uniform faith. I am more glad that in addressing you to-night, I speak to those who believe in religion. For the purpose of clarifying my thought, if not yours, I want to give a definition of what I conceive this religion to be, that the child needs; and, for that purpose. I should define religion as the conscious presence of God in human life, energizing and sanctifying it. No; I am not preaching a sermon. I am taking for my text that silent voice in your heart. I am repeating, if you please, in other phrase, the old psalmist's words, "Only the fool hath said in his heart, there is no God." Down deep in the consciousness of every man who lets his conscience speak to him, there is that witness to God. Jehovah of the Hebrews, the God whom you, my friends of the Catholic faith, adore, and the God whom you, my friends of the Protestant faiths worship, is alike the ruler of the world in which you and I live and of all lives, and unless you have realized that you have not done your duty by your younger brother. Until you have given him the same adequate conception of what the power of the conscious presence of God in human life is, you are not awake to the full elements of power in the work in which you are engaged. I profoundly believe, not in the teaching necessarily of a creed, not in the teaching necessarily of a ritual (though to myself both have their place), but I profoundly believe in the necessity for religious training, particularly for those who, because they have been denied the nurture of the home and the discipline of the school, have lost what was intended to be the living parable of divine care, the dependence of children upon parents—and are, therefore, especially in need that such inspiration should be given to them. The nestlings who have fallen out of the nest—to use my former expression—must receive from us the conception of a world in which the sparrows which are sold, two for a farthing, never fall without a father's eye.

Friends, I am not afraid of being accused of cant or narrowness when I plead, from a profound conviction, for those who are in need. To me the work of reformation—the restraining of the crooked, the stimulation of the dull, the restraint and the inspiration of the wandering—necessarily connotes the thought of divine Fatherhood. You will never find it possible to bring back the one who has sowed his wild oats and begun to reap the inevitable harvest, until you have not only taught him that he has failed but that he is still beloved in the Father's house; and can never teach that great lesson except as you have within your

heart the conception that around our restlessness flows His rest ; around our incompleteness His infinity. It is precisely because there is a God, that the work in which we are all engaged, differing as we do as to methods—and rightly differing as I take it—holds the promise of an expanding thought that is going to make us wiser. It is precisely because there is a God that self-development is possible to us. To me, then, the ultimate thing in this work in which we are unitedly engaged is the recognition, first, that we need not expect and do not desire uniformity of method or of angle of vision, but we do believe that we must recognize each other as brethren, as those who are so far engaged in a common cause that it will not do for one regiment to shoot at another : and next, that we recognize that the criticism which arises from causes which are not loving, is not worth utterance, and that by giving such criticism utterance we shall be still further straightened in our work ; and lastly that we shall only get this larger view as we realize the dignity of the thought that we are engaged in a winning battle, no matter how great the obstacles may appear to be, no matter how much it may seem to us at times that our particular plan be misunderstood, misinterpreted and unhelped. One of the very values of such a conference as this is that the loneliness and the narrowness of loneliness is turned away from us when we meet with one another ; that we learn that other men are striving, not in our fashion, but with all of our intensity, God be thanked, for the same ends that we are striving for, and that their failures, if they have failures, are to help us.

I have presented but imperfectly the vision of what we may do. It must be for other hands than mine to erect the edifice. It must be for other lips than mine to express more clearly and other brains than mine to formulate more wisely the plans that shall lead us. But surely I shall not ask too much for myself if I yield to-night to the expression of the wish that each one of us may learn here not merely humility of judgment, but calmness ; not merely tolerance of the views of others, but sympathy for them ; not merely the power to use the experience of others, but the power so to adapt our own experience that it fits into the edifice that other hands are building.

One more word and I have done. I do not know whether it is by chance that whenever I dream, I dream of the fair islands that it has been my good fortune to see in the southern waters. I do know that even the most fair spots of this most fair land—and I have seen and loved many—scarcely seem to twine themselves into my affection as did some of those little islands builded long ago beneath the blue waves of the Carribean Sea by coral insects that first builded the little cell and then added to the cell they builded the tiny might of their bodies, building on building until above the water rose the crested island ; and then every

wind that blew brought some covering to cover the crest that was but a multiplicity of cells—an edifice of God.

"I know not where his islands lift
Their fronded palms in air,
I only know I cannot drift
Outside his love and care."

Those of you who visited yesterday the Whittier School in Hampton, remember that the good poet after whom the school is named and who wrote those lines, though he never saw the islands of the Carribean, had just that thought in mind. And you and I, my friends, though we build like the coral insects, unseen in the dark, provided we have tenacity of purpose and the long endurance and true patience of the tiny insects, shall yet see in some far distant land, in suns that are not ours, the light of a new day on our building.



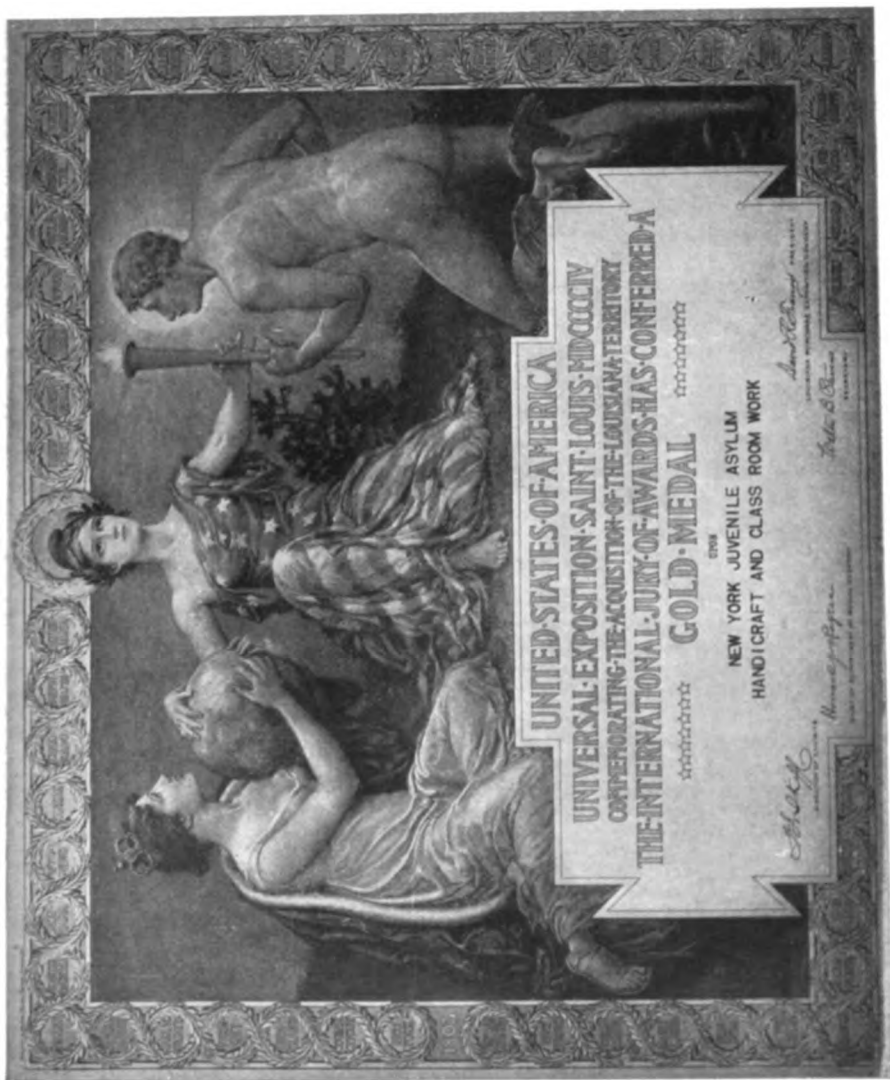
Appendix C.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN AT ELMIRA November 19, 1908

By Charles D. Hilles, Chairman

The report of a large committee representing all the complex social agencies for the care and reclamation of dependent, neglected and delinquent children is, at best, a composite statement and is usually silent on all important subjects about which there is not unanimity of opinion. Such a statement, if it be more than a perfunctory report, should avoid not only controversial subjects, but generalities as well. Your committee therefore presents briefly a limited number of specific suggestions, some of which will serve as texts for the speakers who will occupy the time of this section of the Conference.

1. Should we not give heed to the protests of parents whose children are in institutions, against what seems to them to be an abuse of inquisitorial power conferred by the State? When a child is committed to an institution by the court, particularly in New York City, it is the practice of the Children's Society to send a visitor to the home of the child in search of data for its history of the case. Within a few days another visit to the home, with like purpose, is made by a representative of the institution of which the child is an inmate. Then follow agents of reputable societies that are engaged in preparing sociological schedules and exhibits. The visits are unannounced and unexpected. The ordeal consists of an inspection of every room in the house, an enquiry into ventilation and sanitation, and a quiz covering the occupation, character, age, earning capacity, personal habits, church affiliation, nativity, physical disabilities and other pertinent facts as to each member of the household. Ancestral skeletons are brought forth for the purpose of completing the record as to possible inherited tendencies toward illness or criminality. A few months ago persons who had been saddened by the removal of their children to institutions, made bitter complaint because, within a period of four weeks, they had been subjected to four such visitations, one each from agents of the Children's Society, the institution of which the children were inmates, the census bureau and a municipal research society. The wisdom of making



ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION AWARD.

one such enquiry was conceded, but the other visits were resented as unnecessary, as unjust and as unduly exposing the complainants to the adverse comment of the community. It must be admitted that such duplication of effort is not only a source of humiliation and irritation to people who have a proper degree of self-respect, but is wasteful in the extreme. The evil is two-fold : it is an expenditure of four dollars for a service worth to society only one dollar, and gives serious offence to persons, frequently of good breeding, who feel they are brought under a system of surveillance and inquisition. The difficulty has been that each agency has regarded its records as confidential ; but if the effort to protect the persons most deeply concerned has resulted in a system that is an extravagance and an injustice, and that defeats the humane purposes of the societies by giving rise to indignation instead of gratitude—it would seem that there should be a readjustment based on comity and free interchange of data among charitable societies.

2. The recent compulsory education and child labor legislation is thought to involve, as a corollary, public support of children who cannot conform to the new regulations without injury to themselves or their families. It is admitted that through the enforcement of these laws, families having only a meagre income are often seriously crippled in earning capacity ; yet the rigid enforcement of these laws is necessary to the well-being of the children. In many cases the families have been enabled to bear the additional burden through the co-operation of voluntary charity. In other cases, judges report that it has been difficult to enforce the laws, and thus do justice to the child, when the inevitable result would be the dissolution of a family for lack of means to maintain it properly. This result of these laws justifies the committee in heeding those who advocate public aid to destitute children or destitute families upon whom the recent legislation has seemingly wrought a hardship.

The protection of society against the spread of moral disease is now regarded as a legitimate function of government, and the expense of such protection as a legitimate public burden. In an ethical sense, the State rests under an obligation to see that contagious disease is not introduced into the schools and the State may enforce provisions for vaccination. School houses must be suitably ventilated, desks of a design that will not injure the bodies of the children must be provided, and physical tests, at frequent intervals, must be made of sight and nasal and dental conditions. Children who are almost blind or deaf to school-room demonstrations or lectures, or who are in such physical distress as to preclude concentration, cannot prosecute class-room work with advantage or profit. Duty toward the child in the matter of a general physical examination is now almost universally recognized. It is argued that the protection of society against the conse-

quences of illiteracy and of sapping of youthful vitality, is likewise a proper function of government, and that the government must therefore assume the expense of such protection. On the other hand, granting that it is a hardship to forfeit the earnings of the child, does it follow that the child, or his indigent parents, have a right to claim public aid? In this report, your committee refrains from an attempt to answer this enquiry, contents itself with a statement of the question, offers an opportunity for its discussion, and points out that a grant of public aid, under the circumstances just recited, involves a fundamental principle with respect to the relief of the poor.

Assuming that the principle of public aid to indigent school children were accepted, many practical problems would press for solution, as for example: would the rate of relief be fixed by law? if not, to whose discretion would it be left? would the obligation cease in case of vice, intemperance or other serious misconduct on the part of parents? what guarantee could be given the State against imposture and idleness on the part of parents? who would detect deceit? would provisions be made for families, the heads of which are temporarily in distress through industrial displacement?

3. The introduction of new child-helping and child-rescue activities and agencies in the very recent past has resulted in a substantial gain to society. The segregate schools for orphan, neglected and delinquent children as successor to the congregate type of institution, the recognition of the principle of the indeterminate sentence, thorough medical and dental inspection and treatment of children in institutions and public schools, and the spread of the volunteer movement for the after-care of institution children and paroled children, have materially increased the efficiency of our work for children. Certain phases of probation may be said to be in the experimental stage, as not even its advocates and specialists speak with dogmatic certainty as to the issue. It is suggested that while probation is successful undoubtedly in its proper field, the precise relation of that field remains to be worked out by experience. Its practical success will rest entirely upon the efficiency of its several organizations. The results of the first year's work of a paid probation officer in the city of Yonkers, published by the State Probation Commission, are encouraging and the report is illuminating. Comparing that year with the year preceding it, the number of children committed to institutions was reduced thirteen per cent. Only habitual young offenders were removed to institutions. A table published on page 12 of the Study reports the number of children in court in 1903-4 as 116, and number found guilty 113; whereas in 1906-7 (the first year of the paid probation service) the number of children in court on warrant was 127 and the number on summons 330; total 457. Of the total 414 were found guilty.

While this table is used for purposes of comparison, it is explained that the comparison is not strictly legitimate, for the reason that previous to 1907 the summons cases were not recorded. However, the report, on page 13, says: "It is impossible to tell how many summons cases there were previous to 1907, but the number was very small." It is also said that the 330 children in court on summons is the number for nine months (Jan. 1, 1907 to Oct. 1, 1907); hence the arrests on summons were at the rate of 440 per annum. The number of children arrested on warrant was in 1903-4, 116 and in 1906-7, 127. If the number arrested on summons previous to 1907 was "*very small*" and the number in 1907, contemporaneous with the first year of paid probation service, rose to the rate of 440, it is evident that our modern methods impose higher standards.

This emphasizes and hastens a plea that we shall no longer commit the error of branding as criminal the immature and helpless who have offended unconsciously. The committee recommends that an effort be made to have the criminal code so modified as to fix an arbitrary age at which moral responsibility shall be said to begin, with a provision that children under that age, who must be temporarily removed from society for their own good or the public safety, shall be committed to institutions as heretofore, but shall not be said to have committed crime. The purpose of the proposed change is not to free a child from guilt or legal responsibility but to withhold the distinctive mark that exposes the child to life-long disgrace. The age limit should be as high as is compatible with social welfare, but not below 16; that is, a child under 16 who offends against the law ought not to be publicly proclaimed a thief or a burglar or worse, but should be said to be a mischievous youth. The circumstances leading to the commitment of a child should not be concealed from those charged with the correction and reformation of the child, but the public should not be permitted to inspect such records. It may be argued that any term commonly applied to the delinquencies of childhood would soon be understood to cover a multitude of serious sins, and would thus in the end become a reproach; but this is not probable, for the term could be made so vague and general that it need not be a stigma.

Our suggestion is not born of sentimentalism or impulsive sympathy. It comes from those who are striving to understand better and to safeguard better the interests of this large class, the care and protection of which is an act of great civic prudence and wisdom. The years between infancy and the dawn of adolescence are marked by important physical readjustments, unbalanced muscular development, impaired nutrition, unconscious and involuntary activity, and often by incessant distractions that provoke error. Experts report more shipwrecks in these most critical years than during any other period in life. Usually,

children of the class in question are exposed to an unwholesome environment, and at this age are plastic to their surroundings. They are dazed and perplexed and cannot reason according to adult standards, and the sharp distinctions and hard and fast classification applied to adults should not be applied to them.

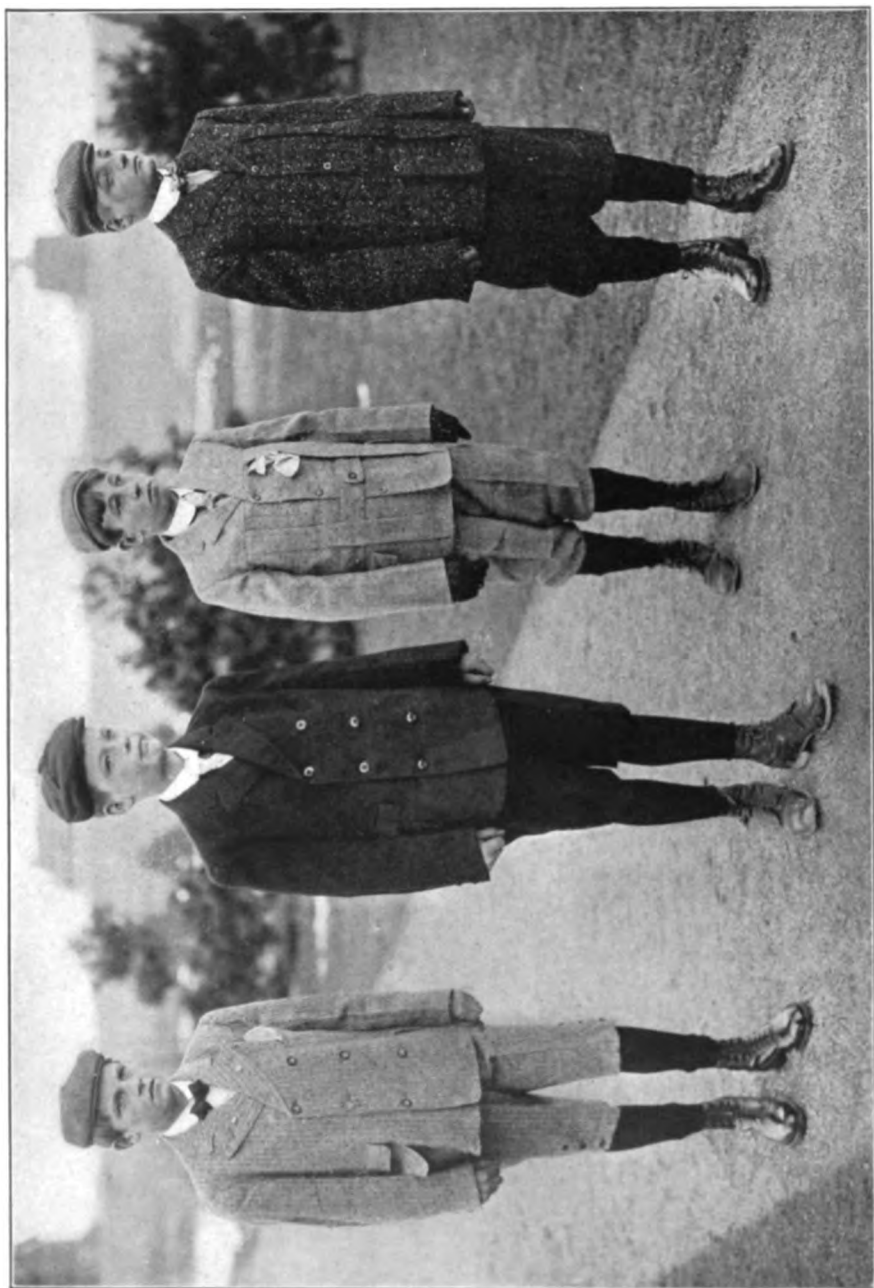
President G. Stanley Hall says that "moral responsibility has generally been interpreted to begin at the age when right and wrong can first be distinguished. The age is arbitrary and yet legislation has to assume an age, which differs much in different lands. The law of Italy fixed the line of demarkation at eight; Austria, Holland, and Sweden at nine; Germany at eleven; England at sixteen. French law decreed that when an offender was younger than ten, it should be especially investigated whether or not he acted with 'discernment.' Austria fixed fourteen as the age below which children, unless there were special inculpatory circumstances, should not receive public punishment. The criminal code of the new German empire excludes from legal responsibility those below twelve, while for those between twelve and eighteen, legal responsibility is made conditional."

Section eighteen of our penal code provides that "a child under the age of seven years is not capable of committing crime" and section nineteen of the same code reads: a "child of the age of seven years and under the age of twelve years is presumed to be incapable of crime, but the presumption may be removed by proof that he had sufficient capacity to understand the act or neglect charged against him and to know its wrongfulness." The criticism of the existing provisions of law on the subject is that only those below the age of seven are entirely exempt from the operations of laws applicable to adult offenders. For children seven and over "the presumption may be removed" and in practice it too often is removed.

President King, discussing the paradox in influence, says two kinds of weaker brethren lay duties upon us—"not only those, for whom eating flesh is sin and whom you stumble by eating, but also those for whom it is no sin and whom you stumble by making it a sin." Society should discharge the duty of undertaking to develop a proper conscience in children before visiting upon them its severest condemnation.

In time we should devise a more scientifically precise test of responsibility of children than that proposed by your committee to-day. A thoroughly rational system would take into account essential factors other than age—particularly the degree of mental and physical development and the extent of a child's hereditary taint.

4. Your committee is of the opinion that a large economy would be effected in charitable institutions and societies by the establishment of a central bureau of statistics and reports, or by



COMPANY SENT WEST, MARCH 11TH, 1908.

designating an existing department as the depository for such data. At the present time, a large number of quasi-public hospitals and homes in New York City are required to make annual reports to the city, the state and the public. It almost always happens that the fiscal years do not coincide in more than two of the three cases : the city and the State board end their fiscal year September 30th ; and as a rule the societies report to the public at the end of the calendar year. The extra effort thus occasioned can best be appreciated if we think of a merchant required to inventory his stock two or three times every year. No one contends that any good cause has been advanced in the least, while it is evident that costly effort has been wasted. Detailed reports are also made at short intervals to the managers, the State Board, the Chief Examiner of Accounts, Children's Societies, probation officers, public school officials, the census bureau and to private societies engaged in compilation, comparison and study. In some instances, the executive head must make oath to the reports, and he must therefore have intimate personal knowledge of all the elements entering into them. A central bureau, to which schedules and histories of individual cases, financial statements and census reports could be sent for examination, generalization and preservation would result in uniformity and simplification of the machinery of the institutions. Greater economy in this instance would go hand in hand with greater efficiency. A complete exhibit of the whole subject of the State's intervention in this field would be provided and a broad and sound basis for a uniform standard of measuring certain social facts would thus be laid. There are important lessons for the public to learn before its judgment can be definite and just. But the primary reason for proposing such a central bureau is that a very great saving of money would result. If it is true that institutions with a population upwards of 500 must provide a special clerk for the extra demands, and if we assume that such clerk receives the equivalent of \$800 per annum, then the total cost of the existing system to New York City alone is little less than one hundred thousand dollars per annum.

Appendix F.

LIST OF DIRECTORS—FROM THE ORGANIZATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

DIRECTORS	TERM OF SERVICE.	
Adams, John T.	Elected in 1855	Died in - 1881
Adams, Charles D.	" 1872	" 1889
Agnew, Andrew Gifford.	" 1886	Resigned in 1900
Allen, Horatio.	" 1851	" 1855
Astor, John Jacob, Jr.	" 1856	" 1859
Baker, Josiah W.	Elected in 1872	" 1882
Barrow, James T.	" 1890	
Bigelow, Richard.	" 1854	Died in - 1863
Bishop, Nathan.	" 1865	Resigned in 1867
Bonney, Benjamin W.	" 1867	Died in - 1868
Bradish, Luther.	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1858
Brown, Stewart.	" "	" 1852
Brown, James.	Elected in 1852	" 1853
Brown, William Harman.	" 1886	Resigned in 1894
Bryan, John A.	Elected in 1858	Resigned in 1868
Bulkley, Charles A.	Elected in 1857	Died in - 1886
Butler, Benjamin F., Sr.	Original Corporator	" 1858
Butler, Benjamin F. Jr.	Elected in 1858	" 1884
Butler, Willard Parker.	" 1900	
Byers, John.	" 1879	Died in - 1888
Carter, Peter.	" 1874	Resigned in 1895
Chapin, Henry D., M. D.	" 1896	
Collins, Joseph B.	Original Corporator	Died in - 1867
Collins, George C.	Elected in 1865	Resigned in 1866
Cooper, Peter.	Original Corporator	Died in - 1883
Coates, Joseph H.	Elected in 1865	Died in - 1888
Crolius, Clarkson.	" 1851	Died in - 1887
Curtis, Cyrus.	" 1852	Resigned in 1852
Cushman, James S.	" 1906	
Davenport, John.	" 1853	" 1854
Dana, Richard P.	" 1866	" 1882
Denny, Thomas, Sr.	" 1852	Died in - 1874
Denny, Thomas, Jr.	" 1870	Resigned in 1879
Devoe, Frederick W.	" 1889	" 1903
Dorman, Richard A.	" 1891	" 1902
Dowd, William.	" 1881	" 1895
Duer, John.	Original Corporator	" 1857
Dwight, Edmund, Sr.	Elected in 1853	" 1893
Dwight, Theodore W.	" 1863	" 1874
Dwight, Edmund.	" 1893	

DIRECTORS.	TERM OF SERVICE.	
Edmonds, John W.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1853
Ely, Charles.....	Elected in 1852	" 1853
Ewing, Thomas, Jr.....	" 1906	
Field, Frank Harvey.....	" 1903	
Fisk, Wilbur C.....	" 1906	
Galloway, Robert M.....	" 1892	Resigned in 1894
Garth, Horace E.....	" 1886	" 1900
Geissenhainer, Fred'k W. Jr.	" 1865	" 1879
Gilbert, Albert.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1858
Gilman, William C., Sr.....	Elected in 1851	" 1863
Gilman, William C., Jr.....	Elected in 1864	Resigned in 1877
Gibson, Isaac.....	Elected in 1855	Died in - 1860
Goodrich, Samuel G., 2d....	Elected in 1859	Resigned in 1865
Gould, E. R. L.....	" 1904	
Graham, John A.....	" 1865	" 1867
Green, Andrew H.....	" 1878	Died in - 1903
Gregory, Henry E.....	" 1895	
Hartley, Robert M.....	Elected in 1853	Resigned in 1868
Hartley, Joseph W.....	" 1895	Died in - 1905
Havens, Rensselaer N.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1876
Hadden, Alexander, M. D....	Elected in 1896	Resigned in 1901
Hadden, Alexander M.....	" 1902	
Hawk, William S.....	" 1895	Term exp'd Jan. '96
Herring, Silas C.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1855
Hills, Henry F.....	Elected in 1875	" 1879
Hopper, Isaac T.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1852
Holden, Daniel J.....	Elected in 1879	Resigned in 1895
Humphrey, Henry M.....	" 1889	Resigned in 1899
Hurry, Randolph.....	" 1895	
Jenner, Solomon.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1861
Jesup, Charles M.....	Elected in 1906	
Johnson, John E.....	Elected in 1868	Resigned in 1874
Joy, Joseph F.....	Elected in 1861	Died in - 1891
Kelly, James.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1853
Kennedy, David S.....	" "	" 1852
Kingsley, Ezra M.....	Elected in 1861	" 1894
Kingsley, William M.....	" 1894	" 1895
King, William V.....	" 1882	" 1885
Lambert, William.....	" 1893	" 1894
Lockwood, Joseph B.....	" 1882	Died in - 1893
Lockwood, Roe.....	" 1856	Resigned in 1858
Lovell, Leander N.....	" 1872	" 1879
Lowery, John.....	" 1858	" 1861
Marling, Alfred F.....	" 1892	
Miller, Walter T.....	" 1867	Resigned in 1869
Minturn, Robert B.....	Original Corporator	" 1852
Morrison, James M.....	Elected in 1867	" 1869
Moulton, Franklin W.....	" 1896	" 1901
Newbold, Clayton.....	" 1856	" 1865

DIRECTORS.	TERM OF SERVICE.	
O'Connor, Charles.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1856
Opdycke, Leonard E.....	Elected in 1901	Resigned in 1904
Parkin, William W.....	" 1854	" 1857
Partridge, Charles.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1885
Peck, Charles C.....	Elected in 1876	Resigned in 1894
Plummer, John F.....	" 1888	" 1890
Quincy, John W.....	" 1858	Died in - 1883
Redfield, James S.....	" 1853	Resigned in 1854
Robb, J. Hampden.....	" 1889	" 1892
Russ, John D., M. D.....	Original Corporator	" 1853
Schwab, Gustav H.....	Elected in 1887	" 1900
Sherman, Benjamin B.....	" 1879	Died in - 1885
Sherman, William Watts.....	" 1900	Resigned in 1902
Slade, John M.....	" 1877	" 1888
Slade, Francis Louis.....	" 1903	
Smith, Orison B.....	" 1894	" 1902
Smith, William W.....	" 1906	Died in - 1906
Speer, Robert E.....	" 1902	
Strong, William K.....	" 1855	Resigned in 1856
Strong, Theron G.....	" 1885	" 1901
Stokes, Anson G. P.....	" 1869	" 1872
Stokes, J. G. Phelps.....	" 1902	" 1906
Stratton, Robert M.....	Original Corporator	" 1852
Sutton, George D.....	Elected in 1868	" 1872
Sweetser, Joseph A.....	" 1874	Died in - 1874
Talmadge, Henry.....	" 1872	Resigned in 1903
Taylor, William B.....	" 1883	Died in - 1899
Tift, Henry N.....	" 1891	
Tillou, Francis R.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1865
Townsend, Howard.....	Elected in 1898	Resigned in 1905
Trow, John F.....	" 1868	Died in - 1886
Truax, John G., M. D.....	" 1856	Died in - 1898
Van Amringe, Guy.....	" 1906	
Van Schaick, Myndert.....	Original Corporator	Resigned in 1852
Van Wagenen, William F....	Elected in 1861	" 1865
Vermilye, Jacob D.....	" 1881	Died in - 1892
Verplanck, Wm. E.....	" 1901	
Ward, Lebbeus B.....	" 1852	Resigned in 1865
Ward, John Seely, Jr.....	" 1894	
Wetmore, Apollos R.....	Original Corporator	Died in - 1881
Wemple, Christopher Y.....	" "	Resigned in 1859
Wendell, Evert Jansen.....	Elected in 1900	" 1905
Wheelock, William E., M. D.	" 1883	" 1892
Williams, Leighton.....	" 1883	Resigned in 1887
Williams, Mornay.....	" 1887	
Winston, Frederick S.....	Original Corporator	" 1855
Wolcott, Frederick H.....	Elected in 1852	" 1856
Worth, J. L.....	" 1853	" 1856
Wood, Oliver E.....	" 1857	Died in - 1883
Woodhouse, Lorenzo G.....	" 1889	Resigned in 1900

Appendix G.

ASYLUM CHRONOLOGY

1849.—On October 8th, Benjamin F. Butler, Robert M. Hartley, Luther Bradish, Joseph B. Collins, Apollos R. Wetmore, Thomas Denny and Frederick S. Winston were appointed to consider the expediency of establishing a permanent institution.

Dr. John D. Russ, corresponding secretary of the Prison Association, and Solomon Jenner of the Society of Friends, announced through the *Tribune* on November 15th, their intention of securing a charter for an Asylum.

1850.—Late in the month of January, Hon. Albert Gilbert, member of the Assembly from the 18th Ward, introduced a bill to create such an institution.

A meeting of those interested was held at the Mayor's office, February 8th, Hon. Caleb S. Woodhull, Mayor of the city, presiding, at which the proposed act of incorporation was drafted.

1851.—New York Juvenile Asylum incorporated by an act of the Legislature, June 30th.

March 1, Association of Ladies for an Asylum, 30 managers, opened at 109 Bank Street, with 17 boys.

Directors organized and elected officers, November 14th.

Hon. Luther Bradish was elected President. He was then Lieutenant-Governor of New York, and President of the American Bible Society.

1853.—Subscription fund of \$50,000, collected by volunteer efforts, reported to the Directors on January 1st.

Asylum opened at 109 Bank Street, July 1st, succeeding to the property and work of the Association of Ladies for an Asylum, which association had been in existence three years. Fifty-seven children received by transfer on the opening day.

The Asylum, with two hundred children, was removed to the foot of East Fifty-fifth Street, April 25th. Fifty-six per cent. of all children received were illiterate. House of Reception established at 77 Grand Street.

1854.—During the year, eighteen per cent. of the children admitted were orphans and fifty per cent. natives of Ireland. A tract of 23 acres, near Highbridge, was purchased for \$33,000.

1855.—House of Reception was removed to 23 West 13th Street, March 24th.

1856.—Formal opening of new Asylum on Washington Heights, on April 2nd.

1859.—At the beginning of the year, the House of Reception was removed to No. 61 West Thirteenth Street.

1861.—Banner year in emigration to the west, the number transferred being 232.

1863.—Total number of children committed was 1160—the largest number in any year. Sixty-five per cent. of these were dependents.

- 1881.—Death of Apollos R. Wetmore, President of the Board, occurred January 27th. Memorial exercises held at the Asylum, with Mr. Peter Cooper, then ninety years old, presiding.
- 1889.—House of Reception on Thirteenth Street sold November 1st, books removed to temporary quarters at No. 30 West Twenty-fourth Street, and a new site purchased on 27th Street, near Sixth Avenue
- Ten per cent. of children admitted during the year were Germans.
- 1897.—During the year, the Italian wave reached its crest; 21 per cent. of all the children admitted were natives of Italy.
- The Executive Committee recommended a change from the congregate system to the segregate, in a report submitted November 11th.
- 1900.—Twenty-one per cent. of the population for the year were natives of Russia.
- 1901.—Farm of 277 acres purchased near Dobbs Ferry.
- 1902.—Architectural competition conducted as a preliminary to the construction of a cottage colony.
- 1903.—Services in memory of Hon. Andrew H. Green, for twenty-five years a Director, were held December 13th.
- 1904.—First official inspection of **The Children's Village** near Dobbs Ferry, October 26th.
- 1905.—Farewell service at the Asylum at 176th Street and Amsterdam Avenue was held April 16th. The exodus was begun May 16th and the buildings were abandoned May 30th.
- The average population of the Children's Village from June 1st to December 31st was 316.
- Gold Medal awarded the Asylum by the St. Louis Exposition for plans of new school and exhibit of handicraft and class-room work.
- 1907.—Total number cared for in Children's Village, 541; in family homes, 313; grand total, 854. The year was completed without a death among the children or staff or Board of Directors. The school was advanced to the First Class by the State Board of Charities.
- 1908.—The erection of nine cottages begun, increasing the number of buildings to 33.
- Three Jesup medals, donated by Charles M. Jesup, Esq., to be worn as badges of meritorious conduct.

Total Number of Children to Dec. 31st, 1908, 39,805

Presidents of the Board.

1851 to 1854,	.	.	.	.	.	Luther Bradish, Esq.
1854 to 1881,	.	.	.	.	.	Apollos R. Wetmore, Esq.
1881 to 1894,	.	.	.	.	.	Ezra M. Kingsley, Esq.
1894 to 1897,	.	.	.	.	.	Frederick W. Devoe, Esq.
1897 to —,	.	.	.	.	.	Mornay Williams, Esq.

Superintendents.

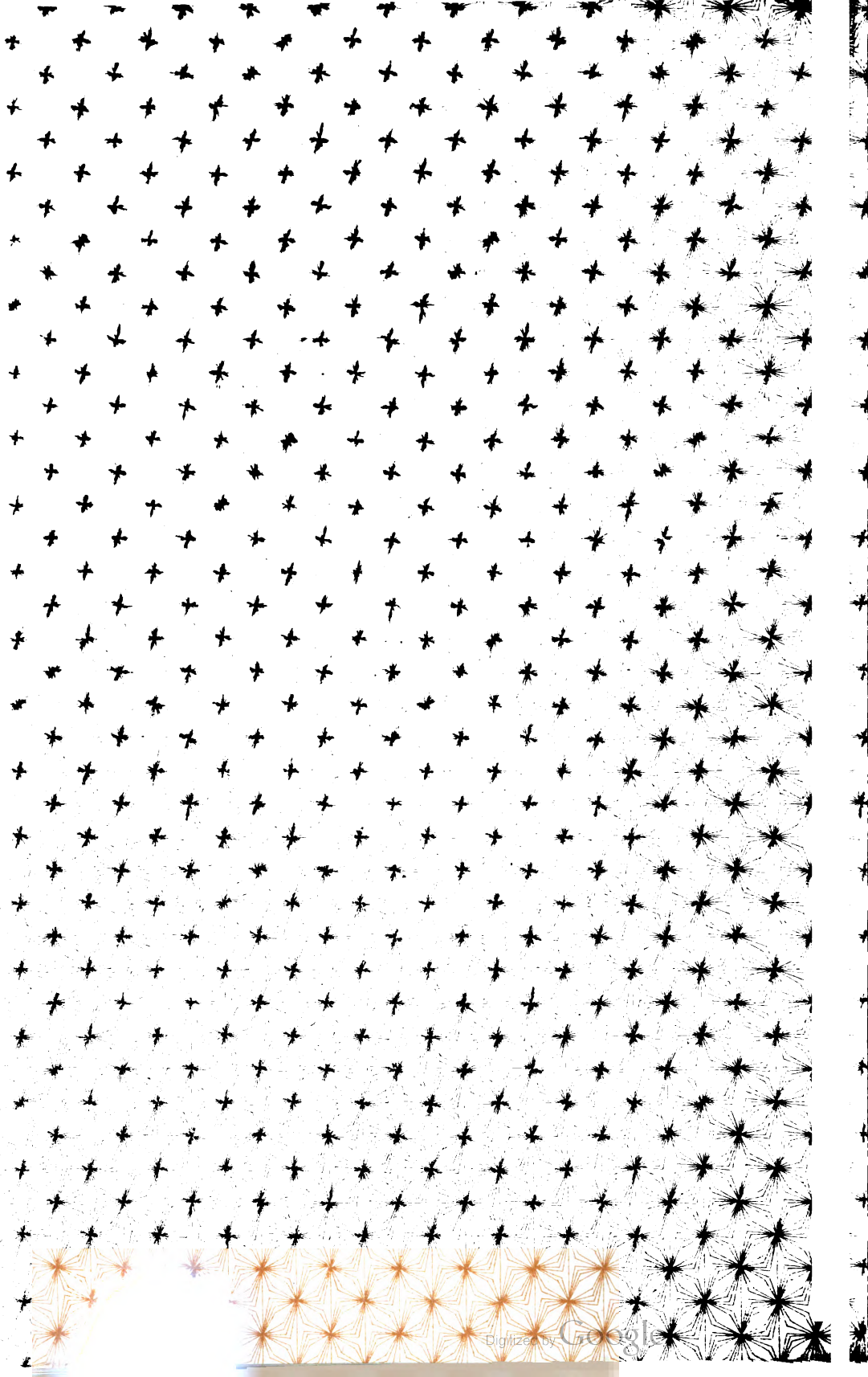
1851 to 1858,	.	.	.	.	.	John D. Russ, M. D. (also Secretary)
1858 to 1871,	.	.	.	.	.	Samuel D. Brooks, M. D. (also Physician)
1871 to 1896,	.	.	.	.	.	Elisha M. Carpenter (elected April 1st)
1896,	.	.	.	.	.	Aaron P. Garrabrant, A. M. (acting)
1897 to 1902,	.	.	.	.	.	Charles E. Bruce, M. D.
1902 to —,	.	.	.	.	.	Charles D. Hilles

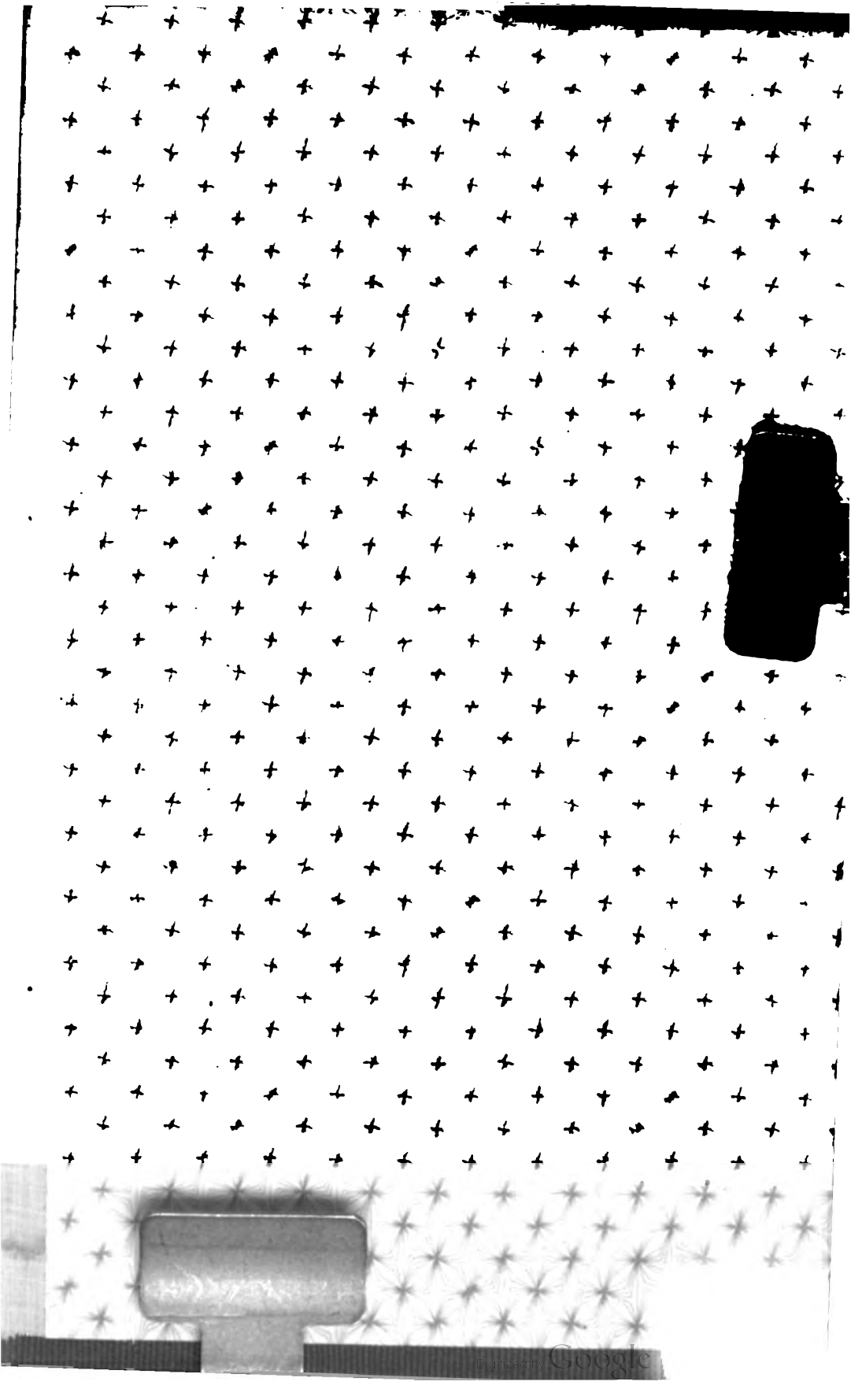


ROAD THROUGH WOODS, THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE.

Form of Bequest to the N. Y. Juvenile Asylum.

I give and bequeath to the NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM,
incorporated June 30, 1851, under the Laws of the State of New
York, the sum of..... to be
applied for the uses and purposes of said corporation.





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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



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